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Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



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

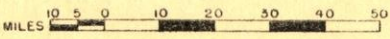
REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Directives	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
A League For Germans Abroad	5
Growth Of The Trade Unions	7
GENERAL	11
To Share DP Responsibility	11
Czechoslovak Marriages	11
GERMAN REACTIONS	12
Information Please	12
Josef Müller	13
PRESS COMMENTS	15
Columns	15
Editorials	17
Radio	18
Station List	20

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED RECENTLY

Control Council Legislation (Law No. 16, Marriage Law) . . . 23 February 1946
GEC-337 CONL

Marriage within Germany of Czechoslovak Citizens to Persons of German or Hungarian Nationality 25 February 1946

Care and Control of Displaced Persons - Functions of UNRRA, Army Area Commanders and Directors, Military Government 21 February 1946
AG 383.7 GEC-AGO

THE NAZIS HAD

A League For Germans Abroad

When the German States were unified into one "Reich" in 1871, the energies of the German nationalists were freed for other tasks. They found a rich field for their activities in trying to organize the many groups of Germans living as minorities in other countries and tie them closer to their old "Fatherland."

The first opportunity to work among these minorities came when the Imperial Austrian government passed a law providing that local schools must teach in the language spoken by the majority of the people in their area. In the Alps and Sudeten areas were groups of German-speaking people, too small to warrant the maintenance of public German schools, so in 1880 the Deutscher Schulverein (German School Union) was founded in Austria to endeavour to provide private German schools for these small groups. This was followed a year later by the formation in Germany of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Schulverein (General German School Union) which gave German aid to its Austrian counterpart. The German organization soon extended its influence to Eastern Europe and over-

Germans are "joiners." The wide variety of clubs, organizations and societies for all ages and classes extant long before Hitler testifies to that. Some of the groups were no more sinister than our own social clubs and fraternal lodges. But many were either so devoted to the aims of German nationalism, or so deeply tainted by its philosophy, that they took Hitler's advent in their stride and made the transition to nazi instrumentalities quite painlessly.

The implications for denazification and demilitarization of membership or activity in groups of the latter type become more vivid when one of these organizations is analyzed and its evolution fitted into the general picture of the nazi world-conquering plan. An organization known as the VDA (Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland) has been selected as an example of how the nazis were able to use certain pre-Hitler organizations in their attempted world conquest.

seas. The scope of its activities was further increased until, in 1909, the title became "VDA," or League for Germanism Abroad.

Loss of German colonies after World War I and the fact that many thousands of Germans continued to reside in them, and the formation of new European states created additional German minority groups. Opportunity was provided for further expansion of the

VDA in local communities. By 1925, the VDA had absorbed the Austrian Union and most of the local groups, giving it 1,914 local and 1,172 school groups.

Although the first aim of the VDA continued to be the preservation of German schools, its activities extended not only to other cultural institutions such as churches, kindergartens, libraries and newspapers, but it also concerned itself with the welfare of the German nationals. Economic assistance was given to university students, especially to those who were studying at universities in Germany.

The VDA did a large amount of propaganda by publishing periodicals, the

subscription price to which was often included in the membership dues. Membership drives in the schools of Germany usually received active support of many nationalistically minded teachers and principals, even in the days of the Weimar Republic. Articles in the magazines of the VDA by missionaries reporting on their work, carried on chiefly in the former German colonies, were designed to appeal to religious groups and incidentally keep alive public interest in the former colonies. Lecturers were often sent to schools and interested organizations. Articles describing and praising the work and aims of the VDA appeared in the reactionary and middle-of-the-road press.

Underlying all this work was the supposition that some day Germany would again become strong and regain her lost areas and colonies. The task of VDA was maintenance of cultural ties with all German-speaking persons abroad until that day should come. Defiance of the Treaty of Versailles and of the disarmament program was frequently quite openly expressed. High Social Democrat government officials rarely protested because they were afraid of being dubbed unpatriotic.

VDA AND THE NSDAP

The nazis quickly recognized VDA's potential usefulness in their visions of world conquest. However, like all other organizations permitted to remain in the Third Reich, VDA had to undergo the process of Gleichschaltung (reorganization to effect conformity with the nazi state). The VDA was put under the control of the Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP (headed by Wilhelm Boble, later assistant secretary of state in the foreign office), an agency which had already been operating since 1930 and which was concerned with organizing the NSDAP abroad. Its aims were political, but the VDA was to remain non-political to make better use of its established con-

nections and concentrate on its cultural tasks.

While it is true that organizationally the VDA remained independent from the NSDAP, its leaders did not hesitate to accept the nazi ideology, including the racial doctrines, and propagate it in speech and writing inside Germany. A pact to insure mutual assistance between VDA school groups and HJ (Hitler youth) was concluded. Hitler himself seems to have recognized the importance of an independent VDA in the furtherance of his Pan-German policies.

Maintaining this pseudo-independence in the first years of the Third Reich the scope of the VDA increased tremendously. Its ambition was by now to control all phases of the life of every German on the globe.

At the same time more and more agencies of the party and government began to exercise their influence over the VDA. The semi-monthly publication "Der Volksdeutsche" followed the party line exactly as handed out by Dr. Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda. The Foreign Office, of course, did not fail to use the VDA for its purposes. The "Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle," an SS-dominated agency charged with resettling "Volksdeutsche" wherever Hitler's foreign policy demanded large scale resettling or shifts of population, required the full cooperation of the VDA. Its leader, SS Obergruppenführer Lorenz, also became head of the VDA and both organizations had their main offices in the same building in Berlin. This personal union meant the reduction of VDA to a mere tool of SS chief, Heinrich Himmler.

ORGANIZATION OF THE VDA

In its last stage of development the VDA had an Ortsgruppe headed by an Ortsgruppenleiter (town group leader) in each town of sufficient size. It maintained offices in every Gau of the party. Trustworthy personnel (Vertrauensmän-

(Continued on page 11)

WURTTENBERG-BADEN REPORTS

GROWTH OF THE TRADE UNIONS

Next to the Jews, the trade unions were right up on top of Hitler's liquidation list, and the nazis gave high priority to destroying that "decadent democratic institution" — the German labor movement. The Big Three at Potsdam considered rebuilding the unions a very important step in restoration of the democratic process in Germany, and embodied their views in the Agreement resulting from that conference.

The growth of trade unions alone cannot be used as a yardstick to measure the development of democracy. But exercise of labor's right to form its voluntary labor associations, select its own representatives, and eventually, bargain collectively with employers, is excellent practice in self-government. After such a long denial of these basic privileges as the Germans have suffered, trade unionism offers invaluable experience and encouragement to participate in the long and difficult task of democratizing all phases of German communal life.

With the disappearance of the nazi machine at the moment of occupation by Allied troops, former labor leaders reappeared. It was apparent that the nazi regime had not destroyed the former union leaders or the desire on the part of German workers to have their independent labor organizations. It could even be said that the pre-nazi unions had been dormant rather than dead, for their former leaders, in many instances, immediately began to reestablish the unions and to assume that they were still responsible to the membership that had elected them. There was throughout the Württemberg-Baden region a spontaneous

move very early in the occupation to pick up the labor movement where it had been broken off in May 1933.

Conditions, however, were obviously not the same after 12½ years, and several differences from former habits and procedures were readily apparent. The first of these differences was that bitter experiences under the nazis had firmly convinced former unionists that the old division within the German labor movement must not be allowed to reappear. There was a universal desire to avoid the political divisions between labor organizations. Social Democratic and Catholic trade unionists agreed they wanted to have a united labor movement, and the Catholics, in many instances, appeared willing to join in what seemed to be a reestablishment of the Social-Democratic unions. Socialists and Communists agreed that conflicts between them had weakened the labor movement before 1933, and that whether or not they would organize jointly in a single political party, which was doubtful, they would still try to work together in a single union movement without question.

DAF INFLUENCE

Another change that had been brought by the nazi regime was less welcome. In a number of localities, it was apparent that nazi thinking on labor organization had affected even those who had never succumbed to nazi philosophy in other respects. The German Labor Front (DAF) had failed completely to win the loyalty of any considerable body of workers, and it was looked upon with contempt as a mere arm of the nazi party

without any dynamism of its own. It had not aroused any great hostility, however, except for its removal of the former trade union leaders and confiscation of the union properties.

The Labor Front held out an ideal that was attractive to many workers: A united and all-inclusive labor movement, given official recognition, and supported as a part of the national community, if not of the state itself.

The Heilbronn union is an example of the effect of the DAF on the re-emerging union movement. Here a group of former communists and left-wing socialists proposed a single united union to which all workers would belong automatically, and which would be responsible for the supervision of employment exchanges (Arbeitsämter), health insurance and the former cooperative stores. This group also offered its services to the occupying forces for the elimination of nazis and the installation of new officials named by the group. The program of this union was circularized in other parts of Württemberg and in Kreis Waiblingen a similar effort was made to require that all workers should automatically belong to a single union to be officially recognized and sponsored by Military Government.

In spite of the influence of the years of the DAF and the nazi dictatorship, the more usual trend was for the former trade union leaders who had survived, to try to restore what they had had before 1933. Except for the insistence on a single united movement, and the tendency to think of that as an officially recognized movement, the pattern of union organization proposed was the pattern familiar under the Weimar Republic. When a group of former union leaders came together in Stuttgart or Mannheim or Göppingen, they proposed to form a local federal body with the principal trades represented as departments in what had preciously been known as the Ortskartell. The initial nucleus of organization was what would be called in

America a Local Trades and Labor Council. But there was visualized immediately the reestablishment of regional and ultimately national trade unions, in federal bodies not only at the local level but in Land capitals and, ultimately, on a national basis.

FRENCH MG POLICY

Against the background described, actual developments in this region were necessarily affected by changing policies and procedures. Since Karlsruhe and Stuttgart were originally occupied by the French, the trend of development was influenced by the attitude of the French Military Government.

Officially, the French authorities followed general SHAEF policies which stated in broad terms that unions were to be permitted, subject only to such supervision as was necessary to assure military security and to prevent nazi activity in the guise of unionism. Actually, they were hesitant about giving official recognition to any union, and developments depended on individual French Labor Officers' interpretation of the policies. In Stuttgart, for example, the Labor Officer in the French Regional Detachment for Württemberg, established contact with some former union leaders a few days after occupation of Stuttgart at the end of April 1945, and indicated that he wished to see a strong labor movement re-established and that he would depend heavily on these union leaders for recommendations for positions in labor agencies.

The French MG authorities, however, were not in favor of official recognition of this or any other union body, and the French policy developed, in the main, to one of waiting until conditions could be considered more favorable for genuine labor organization. In effect, French policy had given a very considerable initial impetus to union organization in Stuttgart, which was not followed up, while in the rest of the French Zone

there was virtually no sign of union activity.

American policy also varied. The generally favorable attitude toward re-development of unions and works councils, as set forth in the SHAEF Handbook and Technical Manual for Labor Officers, seemed to be supported by the favorable reception given to the announcement of the organization of an all-inclusive union in Aachen. In the American-occupied parts of Baden and Württemberg, which did not, at first include Karlsruhe or Stuttgart, the period from Occupation to the announcement of new directives from USFET in August was marked by a tolerance of the appearance of would-be unions, without close supervision or concern over the method of organization or the pattern desired by the organizers. Instructions were issued by the Regional Detachment on 4 June 1945, stating that "workers will be permitted to form democratic trade unions and other forms of free economic trade associations." Supervision was limited to vetting organizers to make sure they were not nazis and preventing violation of directives concerning public meetings, wage controls and strikes. A subsequent directive to detachments in Württemberg stated that officials of unions were to be considered only provisional until elections could be held, and authorized the use of DAF premises and equipment and the distribution of printed material.

Discussions at conferences of Labor Officers indicated that increasing consideration was being given at higher levels to a close supervision of unions. Their compliance was required with certain procedures believed to insure a union movement, from the "basic worker level" with democratic internal operations. The original wide latitude given to the organization of labor unions were limited by increasingly specific instructions, until in December 1945 detailed procedures were worked out for the election of union officials and represent-

ative bodies at all levels. However, in the Württemberg-Baden area, every effort was made to insure that imposition of this increasingly detailed supervision would not undermine or destroy any valuable union organization already in existence.

The most important question raised by the development of the unions is that of the relation of centralization to democracy. The tendency of reviving unions to follow the pattern of a single centralized union with trade departments, was a natural one in view of the historical background, and was spontaneously adopted. It was clear that most rapid progress in securing participating membership could be made with a single concentrated drive for all types of workers. The danger was that a few leaders would make all decisions for the membership and would entrench themselves in power.

FREE ELECTIONS

MG at all levels emphasized the need for free elections of officials, and approval by the members of democratic constitutions. The extent to which this policy was carried out depended on the attitude of the local union leaders in each case, and on the degree to which local MG took an active interest and insisted on democratic procedures. Probably not more than half of the local federated unions in the region had held elections of officers or had voted on constitutions by the end of the year, and an even smaller number of industrial groups had organized autonomous local unions with elections. There was a tendency to postpone these procedures until the initial organizing period was over and the membership enrolled, at which time elections of officials and delegates to conventions was generally contemplated.

In December, MG at the regional level assisted by representatives of the Manpower Division at higher levels, drafted

minimal procedures for a series of elections to assure that the whole union structure in the region would be placed on a democratic, elective basis as rapidly as possible. Under these procedures, the local trade group would be constituted as the basic unit, electing its own governing committee, which would in turn draft a constitution and submit to the members proposals for affiliations with the local federation, the regional trade union, and the regional federation. With the establishment of the local unions in this way, the development of the regional unions and federations could proceed at elected delegate conventions. Constitutions and permanent officials would be referred back to the membership of the constituent unions for approval.

Politically, the bulk of the leadership of the unions in the region is Social-Democrat. Up to the present, there has been apparently ready cooperation between Communists and Socialists, and at least one of the Ortskartell is headed by a Communist. The former Catholic union leaders have shown a readiness to submerge their political interests in a common union movement. There is concern, however, over the stated intention of the Communists to organized party cells in enterprises. Both the Socialist and Catholic unionists fear that this will lead to inevitable political disputes within the unions. The Communist justification of these party cells is that the party cannot organize its members effectively solely on the basis residence location. There has been some evidence that if the Communists seek to organize their workers independently, the Catholic leaders will withdraw from the united labor movement and form their own unions again. It is believed that one of the principal reasons for the Catholic willingness to give up their own unions was to counteract Communist influence in a united labor movement.

The principal activities of the unions

in this region have been merely organizational. Approximately 150 meetings a month have been reported. As long as the wage structures are not subject to change, there is little opportunity for collective bargaining for wage gains. However, the unions have emphasized their intention to secure improved social benefits for their members, both in the form of social insurance and union benefits. There has also been some cultural activity.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS

The development of unions in the Württemberg-Baden region has been encouraging. Experienced and reliable leadership has appeared throughout the region, and the rapid growth of membership indicates a genuine desire on the part of the workers to reorganize the labor movement. Certain inevitable tendencies toward centralization and bureaucracy have been observed, but it is believed the steps taken by MG to insure free elections, from the local units through to the regional, federated bodies will prevent undemocratic control. There has been no evidence anywhere of nazi influence at work, nor of a need for close MG supervision of personnel to prevent former nazi elements from gaining influence. It is believed the unions can be relied upon to keep their own ranks free of nazi influence and to take the initiative in eliminating those influences from economic life.

MG should continue to keep a watchful eye on the development of unions, but it is not recommended that too close a supervision over details of organization and personnel is necessary or desirable. The workers have had the opportunity to develop a democratic labor movement as a basic element in a democratic Germany. This policy has justified itself. There is every reason to expect that the labor movement in their region will become a major force in the growth economic and political democracy.

MG, UNRRA, AND ARMY

TO SHARE DP RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility for various aspects of the care and control of Displaced Persons in the US Zone has been specifically allocated among UNRRA, Army Area Commanders and MG Directors by a recent USFET directive.

The general functions of UNRRA include actual operation of DP camps and centers, maintenance of a records and tracing bureau, and preparation of statistical reports.

The Army's responsibilities cover supervision of management and provision of supplies and services for the camps. Army Commanders are also specifically charged with DP repatriation, including transportation and escort guards; provision of employment opportunities for DPs, and provision of German currency required by UNRRA.

MG Directors are responsible for securing fullest and most economical use of German resources, facilities and services required for DP purposes; assisting in maintenance of DP discipline, including trial of alleged offenders and requesting Army Commanders for troops; authorizing and coordinating arrangements for DP movements in, through and out of the US Zone; and assisting authorized personnel to trace missing United Nations persons.

Czechoslovak Marriages

Czechoslovaks are not permitted to marry Germans or Hungarians, in the US Zone, without prior approval from their home government, states a USFET directive. Both Czechoslovak and Ger-

man law require eligibility statements from the foreign government for marriages of foreigners in Germany. MG officers may ordinarily grant exemption to the German law and permit the marriage without the foreign government's approval. The new directive, however, rescinds the right of exemption when Czechoslovak-German or Czechoslovak-Hungarian marriages are involved.

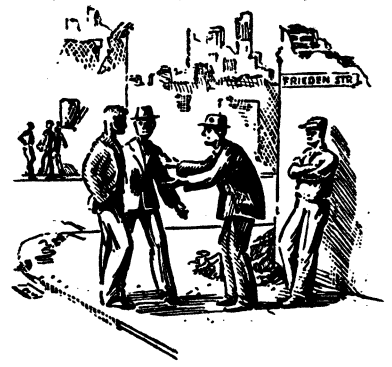
The Czech may obtain approval (certificate of proficiency) from the District National Committee or Town Office of his last place of residence in Czechoslovakia.

(Continued from page 6)

ner) were taking care of the members in schools and small communities. In each foreign country concerned there was a "Volksgruppe" headed by a Volksgruppenführer with large administrative headquarters and regional branches in the more important cities.

SIGNIFICANCE OF VDA MEMBERSHIP

In view of the long history of ultra-nationalistic activity and the definite place of importance it assumed under the Third Reich the VDA can by no means be considered a harmless organization. It remained unaffiliated with the NSDAP solely for reasons of political expediency. As a result of its extensive and often vicious propaganda the fact that its aims coincided with those of the Nazi party could not have been a secret to any citizen of the Third Reich.



"Information, Please"

Bavaria quizzes its statesmen on current developments and the public gets the answers . . . a new experience for Germans

In an effort to keep the public in Bavaria informed of current developments and to answer any questions which may arise concerning them, a new organization has been established called the Bavarian Information Office. It plans to hold meetings once a month to which representatives of the different ministries and of all Bavarian newspapers will be invited. The sessions will be conducted on a question and answer basis, the newsmen acting as interlocutors and the statesmen as respondents. No holds are barred. The newsmen are to act simply as intermediaries for the most important problems which are troubling their readers.

At the first meeting of this new agency Minister President Högnér and his entire cabinet were present as well as numerous officials. After an opening speech by Högnér in which he outlined briefly the progress which had been achieved during the past few months in establishing a permanent form of government in Bavaria, each of the cabinet ministers explained the functions of his particular office. Dr. Josef Baumgartner, Minister of Food and Agriculture, made several pointed remarks, directed at the press, which serve to illustrate the role which the Information Office is expected to play. He denied the newspaper report that food rations were going to be raised to 1700 calories a day. He said he could not understand how such a statement

got into the press, but it very clearly demonstrated the necessity of holding regular and frequent information sessions with the press. He hoped that in the future it would thus be possible to avoid printing unfounded rumors.

Minister Schmitt, in charge of denazification, spoke at some length on the attitude of former nazis. According to him they are becoming bolder and more arrogant, due to the fact that the draft law on denazification has not yet been finally approved. He mentioned two communities where former members of the NSDAP were openly advising people not to vote. In one case, it appears, a former nazi was actually functioning as a member of the local denazification committee. Schmitt promised, however, that the denazification drive would be carried out without compromise as soon as the new law goes into effect.

During the actual question and answer period the Ministry of the Interior was severely criticized by a German representative of DANA for not giving the press adequate communication facilities. Another representative of the German press asked what progress had been made in carrying out the proposal that PWs in foreign countries be exchanged for nazi activists. The question of creating and administrative agency in the government for handling communication and transportation was also raised. It was replied that this has already been pro-

posed to MG and will be effected as soon as a favorable reply is received.

One of the questions which aroused the most discussion concerned two nazis who had made denunciations to the Gestapo. According to the editor of a Bavarian newspaper, these two had been summoned to court by relatives of those they had denounced — they were acquitted. Högner as Minister of Justice was requested to comment on this situation. He stated, "Over Hessen and Berlin (where the two cases took place) I have, of course, no influence. If such a case happened here I should say that while there is no law which makes denunciation punishable by police, the Gestapo could not be called "police" in the proper sense of the word. Since the Gestapo was known to be an association of highly dangerous criminals, the crimes charged in the cases referred to would amount to 'drawing attention of a criminal gang to a possible victim,' which

should, in my judgement, make it possible to build up, a charge of 'premeditated murder' instead of 'informing,' or perhaps, 'intellectual cause of premeditated murder,' or something in that line. Our new penal code would take care of cases like that."

A representative of the Jewish press asked whether it was true that Bavaria was the first of the German Laender in which a Jewish Commissioner had been appointed. Minister President Högner in replying invited all Jewish press representatives to attend the "Meeting of the Liberated Jews" to be held in Munich, and said that Bavaria considered it one of her foremost duties to compensate the Jews for the outrages committed against them.

The rest of the questions raised were of an administrative nature and were answered by the competent authorities present.

Josef Müller - Founder of the Christian Social Union

In view of the great success of the Christian Social Union at the recent elections in Bavaria, the character and background of Dr. Josef Müller, its founder and first provisional president, give an interesting insight into the real nature of that organization.

Josef Müller was the sixth son of an Upper Franconian peasant family. He was born in 1898, and studied law and political economy in the University of Munich, receiving his degree in 1925. Two years later he passed the state examination in jurisprudence and became a lawyer in Munich.

He entered political activity at the age of twenty when he joined the Bayerische Volkspartei and became leader of its left wing, which was then very small. His

independent attitude considerably retarded his advancement in the party although many voters demanded that he become a candidate for the Bavarian diet.

In the years preceding the nazi regime Müller earned a considerable reputation in Bavaria for being one of the most violent as well as one of the most intelligent opponents of Hitler. With Prelate Neuhäusler (later sent to Dachau), Jesuit Father Roesch, Protestant minister Bonnhoefer and Count Helmuth von Moltke (the latter three executed by order of Hitler) he became one of the leaders of the ecclesiastical resistance movement. In 1934 he was arrested and later released. In 1939 he was called to the Counter Espionage

Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht where, with Admiral Canaris (who recently testified at the Nürnberg trials) and General Oster he attempted to contact the Western Powers with a view to accepting peace terms and overthrowing Hitler. In April 1943, he was again arrested by order of Keitel and Goering and charged with high treason and favoring the enemy. Being an officer of the reserve he was transferred to the Berlin jail where Wehrmacht officers were held for examination. His wife and secretary were also arrested and sent to the same jail. After long interrogation and torture he was acquitted on March 4, 1944, by Generalrichter (Judge General) Sack who was himself later executed on order of Hitler. In spite of the acquittal, Dr. Müller was transferred to the Gestapo prison. During this pe-

riod Admiral Canaris, General Oster, and others were arrested, papers having been found involving them as well as Müller in the attempt to open peace negotiations. Together they were questioned for 220 hours. For a period of five months he was kept in chains and then transferred on 7 February 1945, to the concentration camp at Flossenburg where he was again chained hand and foot, and continuously and severely maltreated. On the 5th of April he was forced to witness the hanging of several friends. He was then transferred to Dachau, together with several prominent foreigners, including a nephew of Molotov with whom he has maintained relations of friendship ever since. From Dachau he was transferred to the Pustertal in the Austrian Tyrol where he was liberated by American troops.



ARMY RETAINS

Civil Administration of Germany

Under terms of a compact reached by Secretary Byrnes and General Eisenhower and formally approved by President Truman and Secretary Patterson, reports **The New York Times**, the Army will retain the civil administration of Germany beyond 30 June which had



been set as the date for the State Department to take over. Secretary Byrnes said "he was hopeful that an Allied Centralized Administration could be established soon in Germany." All efforts so far have been blocked by the French. He further said eventually the Germans must carry a large share of the administrative load... that "the State Department has no organization for such a purpose as administering Germany.... (Army men) are doing a splendid job... should continue until such time as the administration could be turned over to a small civilian organization. That will be determined by a central government." General Eisenhower told Mr. Byrnes "the Army did not want the administration of Germany, but he agreed that the State Department was in no position to take it over."

NEWSPAPER BAN

In connection with the recent Russian ban on distribution of various Western-sponsored newspaper in the Russian Zone of Germany, the action is strongly opposed by the Western nations, says the

New York Herald Tribune. Particularly concerned are the Americans who "have lodged strongest protest and have informed the Russians that they consider their action a violation of the Potsdam Agreement on a free press in Germany. On the other hand, the Russians took no action on the purely German newspapers."

CORRESPONDENTS' UNIFORMS

Issuance of a U.S. Army order calling for women correspondents to wear the garb of enlisted Wacs while permitting their male colleagues to retain officers' uniforms is characterized by the **Philadelphia Record** as putting them "in their place with a vengeance." Basis of the order is a need for differentiating Army personnel from "civilians working in Germany as State Department, UNRRA and American newspaper and press service employes." For the few American women correspondents now in Germany, declares the paper, "it will necessitate considerable expense to discard WAC officer clothing and purchase a new outfit. These, in turn, will be discarded as the ban against any uniform takes place."

PLAN FOR SMALL NAZIS

According to the **New York Herald Tribune** "the German Communist newspaper in Berlin, *Deutsche Volkszeitung*, ... proposed allowing 'small Nazis' to become members of the Communist and

other anti-nazi parties and join in the work of rebuilding Germany. It is said the Communist position has the approval of Soviet occupation authorities."

DPs HOME BY SPRING

It appears to George L. Warren, State Department adviser on refugees and displaced persons, says another **New York Herald Tribune** story, that "the return home of displaced persons from Germany probably will be completed by spring. (Mr. Warren) estimated that at one time 8,500,000 slave laborers had been used by the nazis in Germany. On the other hand, he is reported as expecting "6,500,000 to 8,000,000 Germans will return to Germany during the first six months of 1946."

STOLEN GOLD

Reparations officials have some reason to believe there's a good bit of gold stowed away in Germany by Germans who know where the nazi officials kept it after stealing it from occupied countries, avers the column **Washington Background**. Claims of the occupied countries for restitution run about 300,000,000 dollars higher than the amounts recovered so far.

GERMAN SCIENTISTS

Columnist **Danton Walker** reports that "some 20 German scientists are at a Midwest airfield working under the direction of the Air Technical Service Command."

MILITARY GOVERNMENT STUDIED

In order to determine how effectively American rule in Germany is working, particularly regarding the denazification program, the subject is being closely examined at the War Department, says **The New York Times**. Widespread adverse criticism of the Army's policies has elicited from the War Department a denial that "our military government

program is . . . a failure." To prove its point the War Department has delegated **Howard A. Petersen**, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of War, to make a thorough investigation of the various phases of our occupation and administration in Germany. He is seeking a quick improvement in one difficult phase of German administration — the procurement of civilian workers to aid the military. There are a number of officials at the War Department who believe that our performance suffers by comparison with that of the British and Russians."

BERLIN TRADES UNION CONGRESS

In the balloting for delegates to the Berlin Trades Union Congress, says a **New York Herald Tribune** story, Communists won heavy victories not only in the Russian sector of the city but in the bourgeois suburb of Zehlendorf, in the American sector of the city, as well.

U. S. RADIO STATION IN BERLIN

Along with the Russians, says the **Washington Star**, "the U.S. will now have a radio station in the German capital. When the Red Army captured the capital it seized Radio Berlin, but when the city's occupation became a four power operation the Soviets insisted in hanging on to the station exclusively. Neither the British nor the French have any broadcasting outlet in Berlin yet."

RED WHITEWASH?

"Why did somebody in our army information service in Germany plant that story with the Associated Press that (Lt. Gen. Andrei A.) Vlassov (who commanded a force of Russians on the side of Germany several of whom killed or wounded themselves at Dachau) was a prewar White Russian fugitive from Stalin and hide the truth that he was a Red turncoat?" queries **Frank Waldrop**. "Just why did anybody want to misrepresent the facts about this Communist

traitor? The AP ought to investigate that and direct all its correspondents in Germany to go after the rest of the story."

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

By way of a compromise answer to France's demand that the Ruhr and Rhineland be divorced from Germany and internationalized, states the **New York Herald Tribune**, the U. S. may offer "an international corporation . . . set up subject to German law, but governed by a board composed of Germany's immediate neighbors. Ruhr-Rhineland resources . . . would be used for development of Central Europe as a whole." Divorce of the two areas from Germany, claim American officials, "would mean a virtual scrapping of the (Potsdam) reparations provisions . . . re-examination of the industrial equipment to be exacted from Germany in reparations."

PROPERTY DETERIORATION

Lack of planning in Washington is blamed by Representative Rivers of the House subcommittee on surplus property, reports the **New York Herald Tribune**, for the rapid deterioration on Pacific Islands of equipment valued at nearly 4,000,000,000 dollars, much of it critically needed in the U.S.

HIROHITO WANTS TO CONFESS

According to a **New York Times** dispatch, Emperor Hirohito is inclined to admit "his personal responsibility for a share in bringing on the war, but so far has been dissuaded from immediate action."

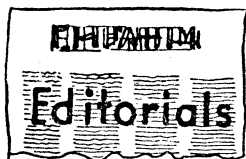
BLUE DISCHARGES

Abolition of blue discharges was recommended by the **House Military Affairs Committee** since they afford too many "opportunities for injustice" reports the **Washington Star**. In a formal report prepared by the committee, blue

discharges were described as being "generally issued to men the Army 'does not want' but cannot dismiss dishonorably. If the Army found these men to be misfits . . . the Nation has a special obligation to see that they are dismissed with as little prejudice as possible."

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

While the need of trained civilian personnel abroad becomes constantly more essential and pressing, says a **Providence Bulletin** editorial, word comes from **Washington** that "veterans who want to stay . . . in Government service are being given the run-around and the brush-off by bureaucrats. One of these days, the country is coming to the appreciation that the Government has . . . lost the men it could have had."



GERMAN ELECTIONS

Results of Germany's recent elections indicate no trend to Communism, says a **Philadelphia Inquirer** editorial. There's little doubt Communist victories would have pleased Moscow immensely, adds the editorial, "but . . . Reds have thrived . . . on minority rule . . . work by combination and infiltration. In Germany . . . where free elections have produced . . . strong parties of moderately left tendencies, Communist tactics will . . . be (to win elections by controlling) those who do."

WAR CRIMINAL

However well Hirohito may be serving occupation authorities in Japan now, contends a **Wichita Beacon** editorial, he "must not escape the death he deserves . . . (or) forgiven the dastardly crimes he has led his people to commit." Whatever war criminals the Allies have conveniently used for a time elsewhere, it has not freed them from responsibility for their

crimes. By executing the Japanese emperor the world must be shown, once and for all, "that rapists, torturers, and murderers cannot escape just punishment. The Allies must make no deal with the Japanese emperor...try him and hang him."

ARMY JUSTICE

In pronouncing the death sentence on the Army private who killed two Japanese, declares the **Youngstown Vindicator**, the court was "simply following military law. If they had waived it, . . . they would have done serious disservice to the sensible policy . . . followed in Japan. So far the occupation has been efficient because the Army has been stern but fair with the defeated people."

UP FROM THE RANKS

A **Buffalo News** editorial points out that "three out of four of all wartime commissions in the British Army went to enlisted men. It is a record of democracy in the armed forces that is well worth studying by Americans."

GERMAN POLITICAL TENDENCY

On the basis of election returns, a **Boston Globe** editorial concludes, "that Germans . . . do not regard Communism as the way out of their troubles. Among Germans the tendency . . . seems to be to support the Social Democrats. But it is only a tendency; the last word from the nazis has not been heard."

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL CONTINUED

Also on the subject of civilian government employees, the **Springfield Union** says the State Department hopes and intends to recruit veteran's for the civilian organization which will succeed the Army in administering Germany. This the editorial commends because, since the Army is also destined to stay in Germany, "former soldiers will realize the military point-of-view and thus the relationship between the two groups should

be cordial and understanding. In dealing with the Germans our military and civilian organizations should present a united front. There appears...doubt... the civilian organization...will take over June 30. It will be an unfortunate delay. The task...obviously...for civilians."

CURRENT AMERICAN POLICY

A **New Orleans Times-Picayune** editorial sharply reprimands Americans for apparently forgetting or deliberately disregarding the nation's commitments to its Allies and the cause of world peace. Coinciding with the editorial's views are those of an American correspondent who believes various indications that America wishes to be relieved of its occupation duties "is having mischievous effects over there among friends and enemies alike" and further that "the occupation of Germany is still the test of our wisdom and competence as a world power." In the face of these two points, charges the editorial, "Congress talks...of dropping the draft whether or not it is needed to obtain replacements for the overseas tasks. We seem to be losing our sense of obligation and direction, too, at a supremely critical juncture when our own safety and the fate of the new organization for world peace both require a clear and definite course and its resolute pursuit."

GERMAN ELECTIONS PROVE NOTHING

Discussing the German elections on ABC, **Ed Johnson** states (they) "won't prove anything about the Germans.... Military Government knows they won't. The fledgling German political parties have protested ...elections...not true tests of party strength...serve to confuse. Our Military Government officers ... know ... the Germans themselves don't want to vote yet, but somebody on the top level of American Military Government decided it



would be good for the Germans to hold elections now; so the obedient Germans went about getting ready to hold them."

APPROACH TO OCCUPATION

Taking up what he considers a notable contrast between the American and British occupation zones, **Cecil Brown** of MBS discusses first the American zone, where, he feels, "there is an indifference about impression on the Germans who is boss, and there is more fraternization." Then he switches to the British zone, where he advises, "the English expect to stay for some time . . . they permit no misunderstanding on the part of the Germans. The British keep up a good deal of pomp and ceremony . . . because . . . fanfare and discipline impress the Germans . . ., and . . . want it understood that they are giving orders . . . not the other way around."

ARMY DISCHARGES

Drew Pearson lights into the Army for its censorship on political discharges

which, he says, accounts for the strict silence maintained regarding the separation of movie star Lucille Ball's husband, and of Lee Falk, author of "Mandrake, the Magician," who got out as a hardship case.

ELECTION DIAGNOSIS

One healthy sign produced by the German elections, believes **H. R. Baukhage** of the ABC, is that the "Nazi influence doesn't assert itself . . . although hints of organized opposition to American control . . . are beginning to appear."

GERMAN VOTING

Focusing his attention on the German elections, **Roy Porter** of the NBC, sees: "Germany . . . not going Communist . . . voting . . . heavier . . . than . . . predicted . . . Germans, the non-nazis . . . can get together . . . to vote for their leaders . . . no disorderly incidents, . . . new hope that democracy may some day be reestablished in what used to be the nazi Reich."

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.)	Berlin		Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone)	Frankfurt		Maj Gen C L Adcock

LAND WURTTENBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt for Württemberg- Baden	Stuttgart		
			Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep)	Stuttgart		Col W W Dawson
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep)	Stuttgart		Lt W E Snodgrass
Hq Co 1			1st Lt N Oakes
1st Mobile Maint Plat			Capt E Thompson

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Maj R H Stimson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Maj J Owen
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj M Hoover
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Maj T Taylor
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Capt H A Wyatt
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj M W Terry
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt V J Manno
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt H Oakes
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj L L Lewis
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col I L Harlow
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Maj E V Le Blanc
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Capt W J Melchers
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
(APO 758)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Oberursel

Col J R Newman
1st Lt K M Burke
Capt B Sturdevan

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col F E Sheehan
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Maj Chatos
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Maj M Baymen
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Capt W F Johnston
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Weilburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn	1st Lt H L Edburg
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Maj J C Nelson
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau & LK Untertaunus	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus	Capt O Kuntzleman

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain	RB Kassel	1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Melsungen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homburg & LK Ziegenhain	Capt G De Nubla
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Maj L S Williams
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Capt H R Dichtenmueller
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege & LK Witzenhausen	Capt W B Getmann
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld & LK Rotenburg	Capt R W Godwin
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar & Lk Wolfhagen	Capt S B Borda
ML-1 (Sp)	Kassel	Liaison	1st Lt M Rogin

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Capt E J Emerick
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	1st Lt T A Norris
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Capt J M Nutt Jr
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Maj D M Easterday
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg
DP-20	Darmstadt		1st Lt A J Peyser

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
R & T Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S V Lesneski
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

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

Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Capt K L Ellis
Maj H P Clark Jr
Capt R W Jones
1st Lt Coter
Capt J M Simon
Maj E G Emery
Capt J R Ellis Jr
Capt E F Smith
Capt W E Brayden
Capt L F Girolani
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach	
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch
Co C	Bamberg	
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth

Capt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
1st Lt D J Smith
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund
Capt J J Carr
Maj R C Anderson
Maj R E Stringer
Maj H C Kauffmann
Maj E I Paul
Maj E N Humphrey
Maj F K Hinchey
1st Lt A E Leidy
Maj H L Woodall
Lt Col C J Reilly

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Maj R J Nelson
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H D Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt L S Gagliardi
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Himic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt E Slopak
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tutuska
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt F Traynhem
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Buechert
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henky
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj W Wickersham
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mracek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt O A Childs
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt A V Di Giwni
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt F Harris
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleishman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J W Leidy
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col R F Brooks
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Matt
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolftratshausen	LK Wolftratshausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	1st Lt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C C Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	1st Lt D L Price
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	1st Lt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt V Thom
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt W Caruso
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith Jr

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Lt Col R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt H E Reeves
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	1st Lt R E Lee
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt L Sims
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley
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BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Govt (Bremen Port Command)	Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott
Office of Mil Govt for Bremen	Bremen	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel
Office of Mil Govt for Wesermünde	Wesermünde	SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs