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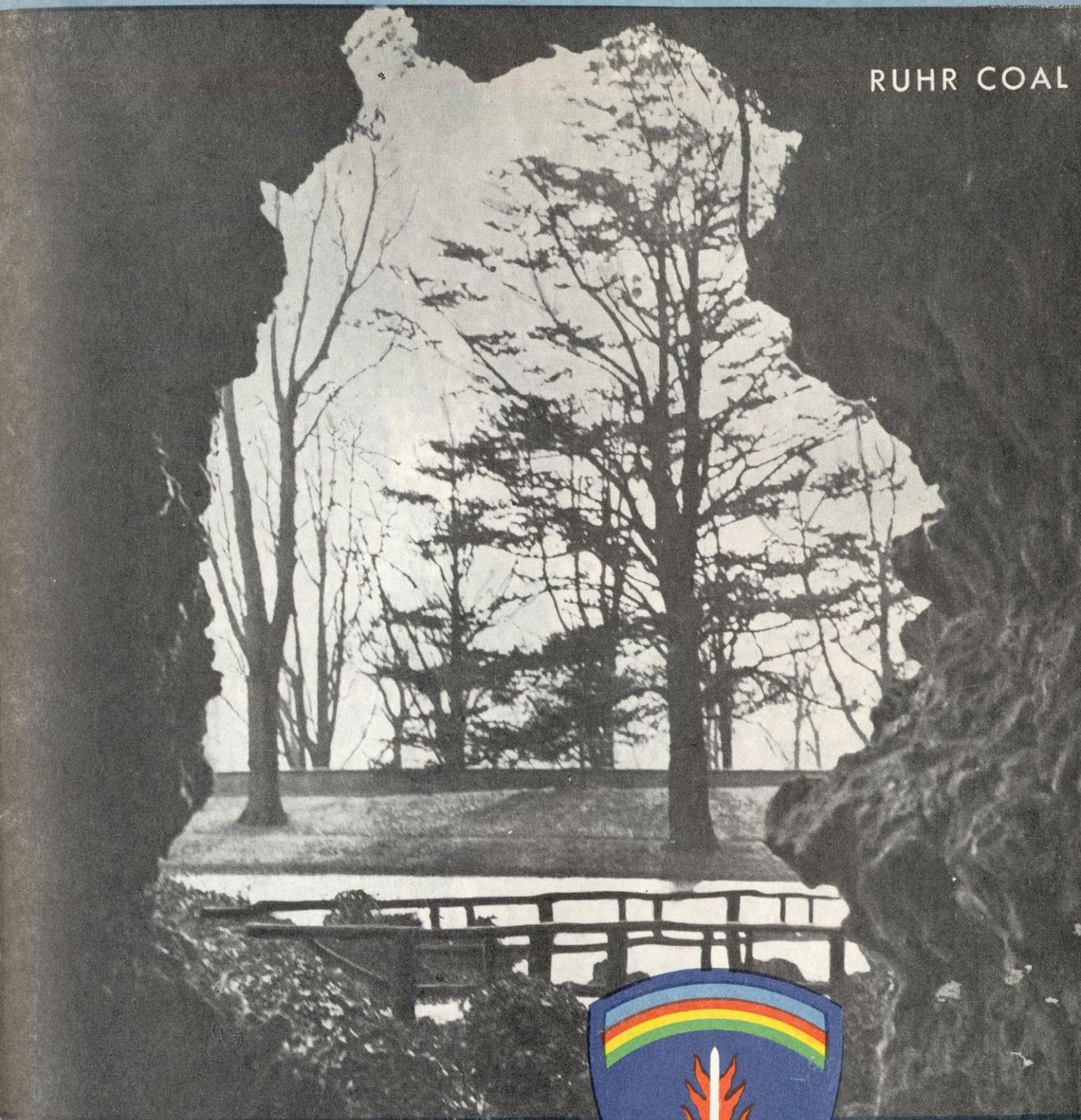
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RUHR COAL



**WEEKLY**  
**INFORMATION BULLETIN**



# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

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

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

## WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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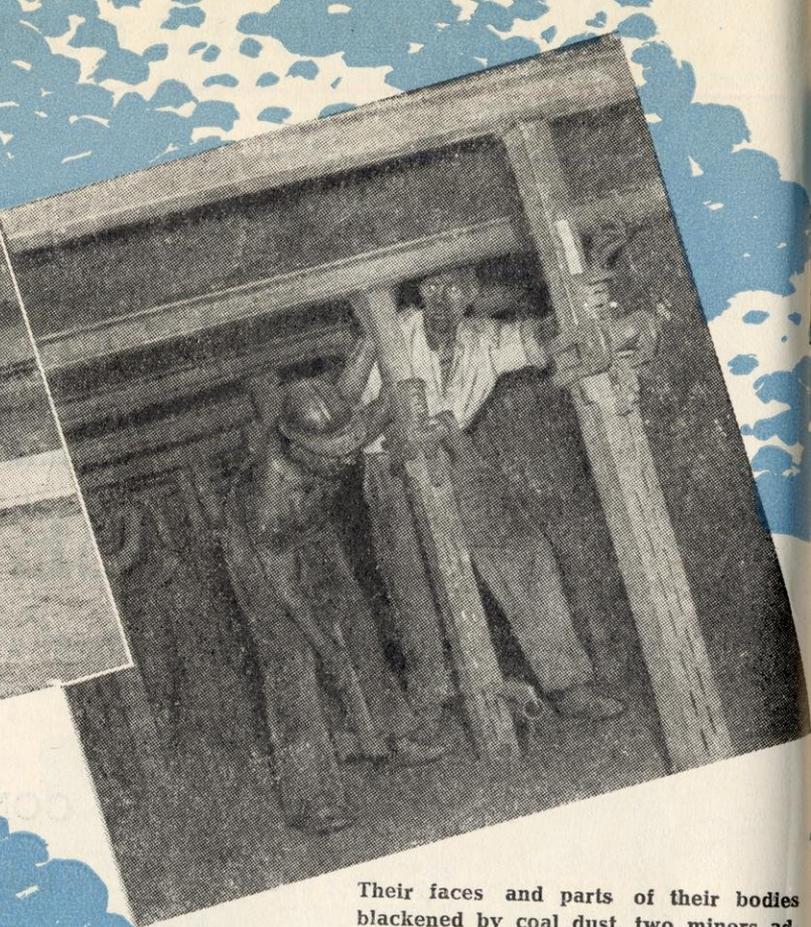
#### Cover Picture

*RUHR COAL—This unusual photo was taken from the mouth of a coal tunnel near Duisberg-Hamborn, in the British Zone. An article on Ruhr coal appears on Page 3 of this issue. (Photo by Byers)*

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



Three miners pose outside a mine near Duisburg-Hamborn, in the Ruhr.



Their faces and parts of their bodies blackened by coal dust, two miners adjust supports to prevent a cave-in.



A miner uses a power-driven drill to dig coal, while his companion shovels it.



Deep in a Ruhr pit, a miner shovels coal.

**T**HE PRODUCTION and distribution of hard coal from the Ruhr-Aachen fields of Land North Rhine-Westphalia passed to German management with the transfer last month of the control and supervision to a combined British and American control group.

These transfers of authority, effective 19 November, were in accordance with the recommendations of the US-UK conference in Washington in September on Ruhr coal production, and brought to a close the activities of the North German Coal Control which had been operating under British authority since July 1945.

Joint chairmen of the new US-UK Control Group are R. H. Estill, vice-president of the Frick Coke Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., representing the United States, and H. E. Collins, formerly chief mining agent of the Doncaster Amalgamated Collieries Ltd. and senior production director of the North German Coal Control, representing the United Kingdom.

Heading the German coal management as general director is Heinrich Kost, 57-year-old mining executive. A graduate of Berlin and Munich mining schools, he became a member of the board of management of the Magdeburg Mining Company (Magdeburger Bergwerke Gesellschaft) in 1925, and subsequently a mine director. In 1932 he was named general director of the Rhine-Prussian Company.

The main offices of both the US-UK Control Group and of the German management, named the Deutsche Kohlen Bergbau Leitung, are situated in Essen, North Rhine-Westphalia, where the former is to assist and supervise the activities of the German management. Also assisting the German management is an advisory com-

mittee, named the Kohlen Industrie Beirat, consisting of six representatives of management and six trade-union representatives.

**Material contained in this article was abstracted from the official announcements by the Military Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and from the official texts of the report of the US-UK conference in Washington in September concerning the Ruhr coal situation.**

**T**HE GERMAN management is responsible to Military Government through the Bipartite Control Group in Essen and the Bipartite Control

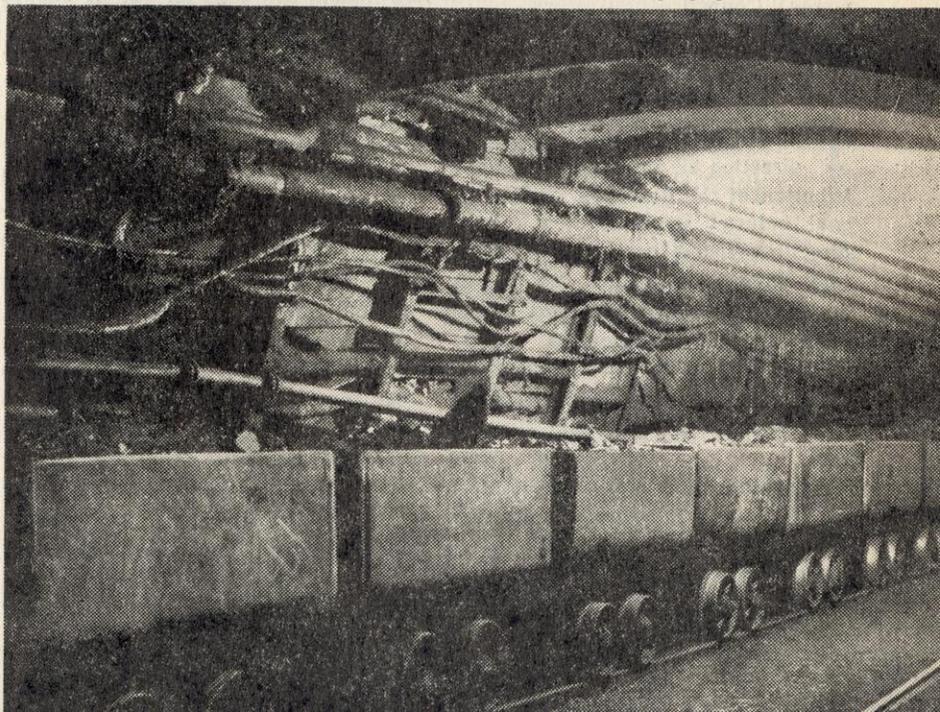
Office in Frankfurt for the handling of coal production and distribution. The Bipartite Control Group submits MG directives to the German management and has authority to reverse decisions of the latter when these are not in accordance with MG policy.

The new set-up, which was announced following discussion with the French, Belgian, Netherlands, and Luxembourg Governments, includes two German organizations—the DKBL (the German coal management), and a department of the Bizonal Economic Administration.

Concerning the latter, the Bizonal Economic Council is empowered by Military Government under MG Ordinance No. 88 to enact ordinances and regulations for the hard and brown coal mining industry. The council is to set up the department of the

**Cars are shown in a Ruhr mine while being loaded.**

(Photos accompanying this article, by Byers)



Bizonal Economic Administration to deal with matters including:

1. Such problems of finance and subsidies connected with the coal industry as may concern the Economic Council.

2. Those labor matters in the coal industry which are the concern of the Economic Council.

3. Safety regulations and mine inspection.

4. Allocations of housing materials for the coal industry.

5. Over-all statistics of the industry.

6. Applications for materials and allocations of commodities required by the coal industry.

7. German internal contributions for the points scheme and incentive schemes.

8. Economic aspect of welfare and social conditions in the mining industry insofar as they are concerned with Economic Council decisions.

9. Local allocations within the Bizonal Area.

**T**HE DKBL, responsible for the direction of production and distribution of the hard coal and brown coal industry, consists of a general director assisted by department directors, covering the functions of production, distribution and sales, mining supplies and procurement, miners' housing and welfare, labor relations, and finance accounting and statistics. Named as the department directors are:

Distribution and sales—W. D. Ahlers, for more than 20 years prominent in Hamburg shipping business and appointed in 1945 as chairman of the North German Distribution Office.

Mining supplies and procurement—Reinhard H. E. Wuester, former technical adviser to the editorial staff of the mining periodical *Glueck Auf*; associated with several coal and iron concerns, and since 1945 in charge of the German Mines Supply Organization at Essen-Heisingen.

Housing and welfare—Johann Ernst, Landrat at Aachen and formerly active in trade unions.

Labor relations—Albert Martmoller, mayor of Witten and for many years

Production was only at 30,000 metric tons per day, as compared with the prewar daily average output of more than 400,000 tons. Surface plants were badly wrecked. Available labor was small and accommodations inadequate. Food for the miners was far from satisfactory. Transportation was disorganized and industrial activity was almost at a standstill.

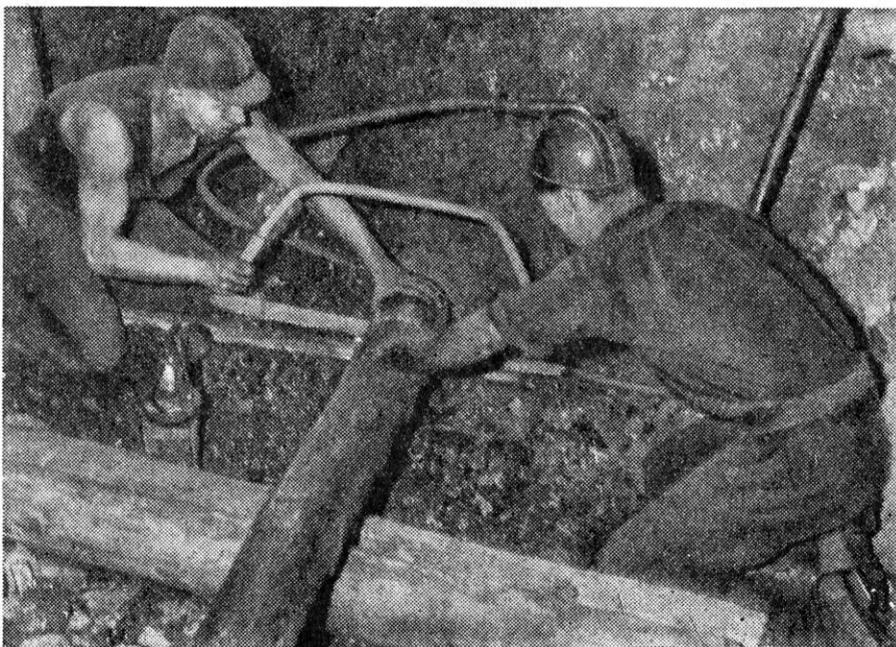
Against these major problems the North German Coal Control directed its energies. By the first of this year,

when the economic merger of the US and UK Zones was consummated, production had climbed to 190,000 tons per day. At the time of inauguration of the new organization last month, it had achieved a new record for post-war Germany of more than 280,000 tons per day and was steadily rising.

From slightly more than 100,000 miners left at the end of the war,

since all the foreign forced labor had been freed, the effective labor force increased to 210,000 at the time of the bizonal merger. It was up to 247,000 in August, partly through the points scheme and through voluntary recruiting from the southern part of the Bizonal Area.

Training facilities were initiated in late 1945 and 14,000 new miners, mostly youths, were undergoing training in August. The miners' trade union was reestablished to perform its functions within the industry. Denazification of the mining industry was completed in October 1946. The miners' wages were increased by 20 percent in late 1946. The full prewar social



Two miners saw logs for use as supports.

prior to 1933 secretary—of the miners' union.

Finance—Karl Schirner, for many years up to the outbreak of the war manager and executive in several metal industries, principally in Berlin.

The director for production is to be named later.

**F**OR THE PAST two and half years, the coal mining industry in the British Zone had been under the North German Coal Control, which was formed in July 1945 to take over the responsibility from the Anglo-American organization, the Solid Fuels Section of G-4, SHAEF.

At that time, coal production was slowly reviving from the almost complete cessation at the end of the war.

insurance benefits and pensions were restored early in 1947.

**T**HE MOST important single factor affecting coal production since the start of the occupation has been the food supply which had fluctuated considerably during the first two years. From a low of 2,800 calories per day in 1945 and a near low of 2,900 in March 1946, it rose in October 1946 to an established level of 4,000 calories per day for miners, while normal consumers in the area had a ration of 1,550 calories. A critical food shortage developed in March 1947, and food demonstrations broke out in the Ruhr area, but it was not until July before a better food situation developed.

The "points scheme" was introduced in January 1947. Under this plan the miner was able by regular attendance and, to some extent, by improved productivity, to earn points and coupons each month enabling him to purchase additional food and consumer goods which were otherwise unobtainable.

Since production did not rise as had been hoped, a new scheme was jointly adopted by the US and UK Military Governments last July to give additional incentives, embodying three distinct phases. These were:

Phase I.—Applying to underground workers in each hard coal mine which reached a production target within a 16-week period. This target was the highest level of production over a consecutive four-week period since the beginning of the occupation. Each underground worker in a mine which reached or exceeded this target in a consecutive four-week period received one 10-in-1 ration package made available from US Army stocks. Each package contains food with an equivalent of 40,000 calories.

Phase II.—Guaranteeing to each employee of a mine which reached its production target and maintained or improved it that his total individual food ration would be met to its full caloric value, exclusive of any benefits under the "points scheme."

Phase III.—Providing for setting aside a proportion of the foreign exchange proceeds from the export of

coal for the purchase abroad of food and consumer goods desired by the miners.

**H**OUSING FOR the miners also was a matter of major importance. Despite the shortage of materials, 95,000 miners' dwelling units had been repaired in the Ruhr by the middle of 1946. A five-year plan for housing was formulated by the Land authorities, and an accelerated two-year plan exclusively for miners' housing was inaugurated last April. Two thousand Nissen huts were converted into dwellings and many prefabricated houses built. A special allocation of coal was made in July to the building industries.

The repair of the severely damaged mine plants constituted another serious problem. Mines representing about 10 percent of the normal production were so severely damaged that it had not been possible to restore them. The mines now capable of operation have a potential daily capacity of approximately 350,000 tons. In order to restore the full prewar productive capacity, it was estimated that the steel requirements alone would amount to between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons. Also, the stocks of pitwood, even at the current production rate, were far from adequate to insure continuity of working.

Two important machines have been developed—the coal plough and the cutter-loader, both of which simultaneously extract and load the coal. The former has a wider application and has already demonstrated an increase of 30 to 40 percent in the man-shift output at the coalface where used. Although only in an experimental stage at the beginning of the occupation, there were in August some 30 of these machines at work and 23 complete installations were on order with the German manufacturers.

Owing to the quadripartite policy of maintaining a price ceiling, the internal selling price of coal remained fixed at an average of RM 15.75 per ton. With the low rates of output, production costs were far higher and even at the summer rate of production were about twice the internal price. The selling price for coal for export

was raised in September to approximately \$15 per ton.

**T**HERE HAS BEEN a lack of adequate transportation to distribute coal. Military operations during the war had crippled rail, road, and inland waterways transportation facilities. However, with the completion of temporary repairs and the clearing of obstacles, the accumulation of almost 6,000,000 tons of coal and coke during the last months of the war were used up by early 1946. Then the worst winter in 50 years and the subsequent severe drought of last summer created new jams in transportation. Stockpiles began accumulating again, and as of 9 November, the free stocks in the Ruhr area amounted to about 1,789,400 tons.

Against this background, the Washington coal conference drafted its set of recommendations for improving coal production and for increasing its utilization. In its concluding section, the conference report said:

"It is recognized that breaking the bottleneck of coal production, which is necessary if Germany is to play its role in European economic recovery, is dependent on improved food supply and the development of the basic industries on which coal production depends, such as transportation, iron and steel, and electric power. It is, therefore, essential that the allocations of the limited resources available to Germany should take full account of this.

"There should be full realization of this need by Military Government and by German authorities at all levels. The latter should be invested with the necessary authority and held responsible for ensuring that the requirements which can and must be satisfied from the German economy are duly met, as the financial resources available will severely limit imports.

"While recognizing the desirability of encouraging German responsibility for administration, we should insist that the German people and the German authorities adopt and implement all necessary measures of economy and self-help to achieve the

(Continued on Page 18)



necessities have been collected for shipment to Crailsheim.

**T**HE WORTHINGTON plan calls for a large-scale "get-acquainted" program, through an interchange of facts by means of newspapers, personal letters, and communications between church, youth, and welfare groups. For example, a doctor in the Minnesota town would take time to write to a doctor in Crailsheim, send him copies of recent American medical publications, and perhaps discuss new medical techniques and scientific

**Information concerning Crailsheim Experiment was provided by Capt. R. C. Lawton, MG Liaison and Security Officer for Landkreis Kreilsheim. Captain Lawton, his wife, one lieutenant, and one sergeant are the only Americans living in the remote little town, which is about three-hours' drive from Stuttgart.**

experiments in progress in the States. In return the Worthington doctor would want to hear any professional experiences which might have a bearing on his own practice.

This exchange of informative letters is taking place between newspaper editors, lawyers, ministers, church groups, schoolteachers, mechanics, librarians, and also youths. The youngsters already have made plans

economic standards. They also specified a town which had been hard hit by the war.

Crailsheim met these specifications. It has a population of 8,600, and it is situated in a farming region—the Landkreis is 95 percent agricultural. One thousand of its inhabitants work on the railroads, 70 in a small leather factory, 100 in clothing manufacturing firms, 101 in a conserve plant which produces jams and jellies from locally-grown fruits, about 100 in a sawmill, and 130 in a gypsum plant just outside town. Seventy percent of the buildings in town were destroyed by bombing and artillery fire during the latter part of the war.

While the idea of extending material aid is not the major part of Worthington's plan, generous quantities of clothing, shoes, and other

**T**HE CITIZENS of the small, prosperous, agricultural town of Worthington, Minnesota, are trying an unusual experiment in projecting their democratic conceptions of life to Occupied Germany. They have "adopted" Crailsheim, in Wuerttemberg-Baden, for an exchange of practical and cultural information on a friendly, individual-to-individual basis.

The adoption is an attempt by a group of Americans to achieve a degree of international understanding by becoming acquainted with persons in an alien country who have similar professions and who would, except for the war, have led comparable lives. In their letter suggesting the plan, Worthington civic leaders said they hoped "the cause of peace and freedom of mankind may be given a gentle push in the right direction."

The IA&C Division, OMGUS, has endorsed this assertion, and has described the project as a "constructive and practical approach to the rehabilitation of certain aspects of contemporary German life... It reflects a wholesome view on the part of the American public to participate actively in one of the occupational problems of Germany."

**C**RAILSHEIM was selected to be part of this two-way test-flight into international accord by CRALOG, in conjunction with the Public Welfare Branch of the IA&C Division.

Worthington requested that a town be chosen which would be similar to it in size, population, and normal

Crailsheim Mayor Fritz Schatz reads letter as wife, daughter look on.

(Signal Corps)



for twin 4-H clubs in Worthington and Crailsheim.

For Crailsheim farmers, particularly, the correspondence is valuable. They learn that Worthington is a highly successful, modern farm community, with large turkey farms, and rich soil; was settled by German and Norwegian emigrants; grows grain and cattle; and has one daily newspaper, and two moving picture theaters.

The letters are all written in German. Worthington explained that many of its residents know the language, and translations are easy to obtain.

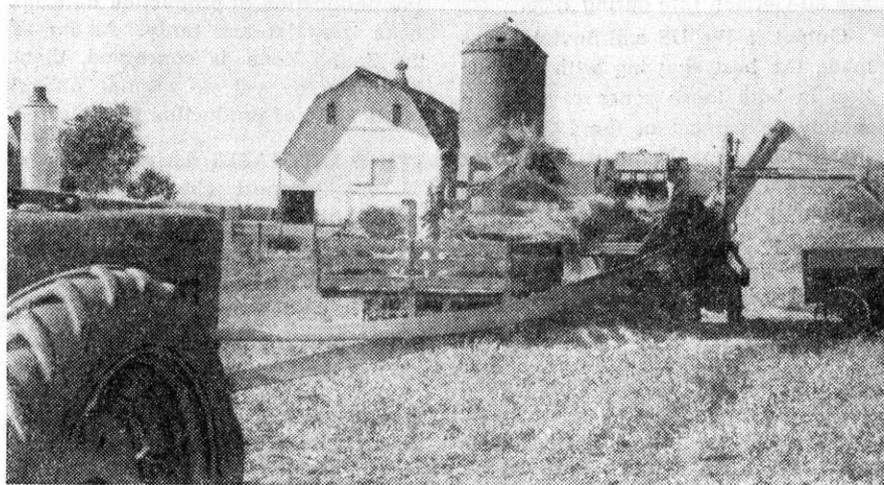
A scrapbook of local photographs sent from Worthington was examined by most of the citizens within a short time after its arrival, and they immediately requested more.

ONE YOUNG German girl had tears in her eyes as she spoke of the plan. "You must excuse me," she said, "but we young people are deeply moved to realize that anyone in the outside world cares what happens to us. If every town in the world could have a special relationship like this with some other town in another country then I don't believe there could be any more wars."

The Public Welfare Branch of IA&C hopes that the growth of similar programs will be encouraged among American communities which desire to make a constructive contribution to the cause of international understanding.



Crailsheim's Rathaus undergoes repairs. (Signal Corps)



Farm scene at Worthington, Minn.

## Held Unconstitutional

With the finding of two German ordinances as unconstitutional, 122 women and six men, all Germans, who had been held for periods up to two years in the Rebdorf workhouse, have been released.

Ordinance No. 74, "Committing of demoralized women and girls to custody," and Ordinance No. 75, "A decree on correctional labor for juveniles," were held by OMG for Bavaria to be not sufficient grounds for imprisonment.

Brig. Gen. Walter J. Muller, director of OMGB, requested German authorities to release the prisoners immediately.

## Final Liquidation Certificates Filed

Certificates of liquidation testifying to the complete elimination of war potential in 14 Category I war plants in the US Zone were registered with the quadripartite War Plants Bureau of the ACA during September, making a total of 56 to date out of 130 Category I plants.

These documents constitute the final step necessary to complete liquidation and contain such information as number and type of buildings, production capacity, number of employees, re-

moval or destruction of equipment, dates upon which liquidation measures were complete, number of buildings converted to peacetime use, and the nature of authorized peacetime use.

All general-purpose equipment must be declared available for reparations or converted to peacetime use, and all special-purpose equipment and facilities must be destroyed, before a certificate of liquidation can be issued.

# Economic Situation IN Occupied Germany

## Part 2 — Current Status

**T**HE PHYSICAL level of output in Occupied Germany, which takes in those areas under quadripartite control, was indicated by quadripartite calculations for the last half of 1946 to have approximately 39 percent of the all-German rate during 1936.

Output in the US and Soviet Zones made the best showing with production in both these zones at approximately 45 percent of the 1936 level. The average for the British Zone was somewhat lower, about 34 percent. Output in the French Zone was still lower. All these figures exclude construction and food processing industries, in which the rate of output is undoubtedly higher than the general average.

These calculations are based on a report submitted by the Economic Directorate to the Allied Control Authority early in 1947. The report disclosed comparable data with respect to 1946 production for a considerable range of industries and commodities for all four zones.

This data made it possible to derive an approximate measure of over-all industrial activity as compared with that of 1936 which could be used as the base both because it was the last year for which a complete census of German industry was available and because war production had not yet distorted the German industrial structure to a marked extent.

However, it has not been possible to present any current series showing production trends for all of Occupied Germany. With the exception of coal,

fertilizers, and public utilities, no statistics are currently collected for all four zones. Production statistics for the Bizonal Area have been compiled on a basis which has been made uniform. For the French Zone, the publication of production data has been irregular and tardy. As far as the Soviet Zone is concerned, there has been as yet no regular official publication of production statistics.

**T**HE ESTIMATES derived from the ACA report check reasonably well with those derived from other

This is the second of a series of six articles taken from "Economic Data on Potsdam Germany," a special report of the Military Governor prepared by the Economics Division, OMGUS. Requests for the 90-page booklet may be referred to the Reports Branch, Control Office, OMGUS, APO 742.

sources. In the case of the Soviet Zone, unofficial figures of gross Reichsmark production are available which indicate that the output in the last half of 1946 was approximately 63 percent in value of that in 1936. This compares with about 69 percent for the US Zone during the same period.

However, some of the figures for the Soviet Zone are apparently calculated in terms of 1944 rather than current prices, and they exclude mining, in which the rate is above the average. If the appropriate adjustments were made, the value ratio for the Soviet Zone would probably equal that for the US Zone. This confirms the calculation that the ratios of physical production for the US and

## Value of Reichsmark

**I**N APPRAISING the significance of statistics with respect to the present value of production in Germany, due regard must be given to the unusual position of the Reichsmark in current markets and particularly to the lack of any direct basis of convertibility between today's Reichsmark and other currencies. It is true that before the war the international value of the Reichsmark also varied to a certain extent, depending upon the type of transaction involved, reflecting the financial manipulations of the Nazi regime.

The official value of the Reichsmark in 1936 was worth 40 cents in US currency. However, some estimates have placed the prewar value of the Reichsmark for export transactions as low as 30—35 cents in US currency.

As a result of stringent German price control, after the "price stop" of November 1936, prices in Germany showed comparatively little change during the years following 1936 and preceding the German collapse. Official figures show a wholesale price increase of only 13 percent between 1936 and September 1944. Since the occupation, there has been a further moderate increase in the legal price level. However, at the same time, there has been a huge increase in the scope of black-market transactions in relation to the economy as a whole.

The German market at present is divided into two segments; the legal market, in which prices have increased less than anywhere else in the world, and the black market, in

(Continued on Page 19)

Soviet Zones are of the same order of magnitude.

The pattern of recovery has been approximately the same in all areas. Starting from a very low level immediately after the surrender, output increased rapidly during the latter half of 1945 and the first part of 1946. The rate of advance tapered off sharply during the last half of 1946, particularly in the Soviet and British Zones, while the uptrend in the US Zone persisted somewhat longer. By October and November 1946, however, the expansion had come to a halt, and during the extremely severe winter operations throughout Germany dropped sharply.

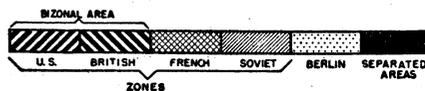
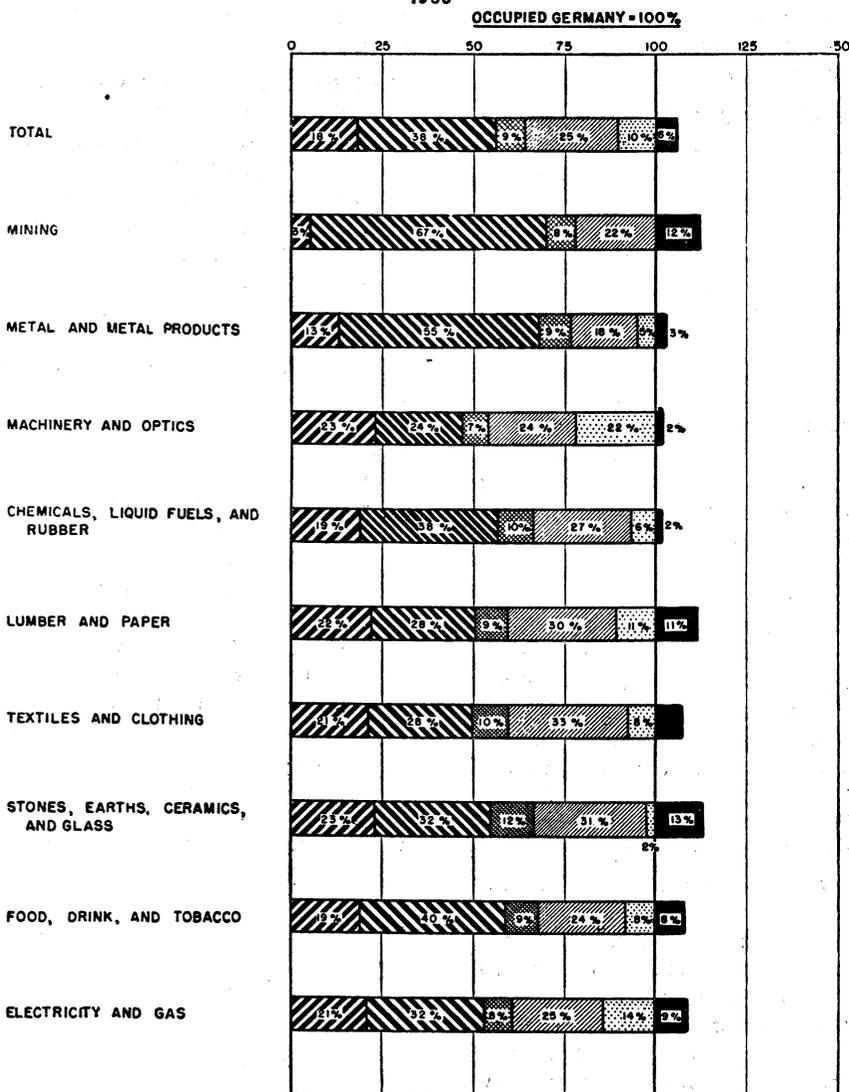
The only major industry which resisted the decline was coal mining. In general, production during February 1947, when the decline reached its low point, was probably at about the same level as it had been early in 1946.

With improving weather, recovery was rapid, and by May and June 1947 production had equaled and in some cases surpassed the levels reached during the preceding fall. Further expansion was then halted by the shortage of coal. While up-to-date statistics showing this leveling off are available only for the Bizonal Area, it may be assumed that the experience of the Soviet and French Zones was similar. Further general advances must await improvement in the coal supply as well as in transportation and in food. (Subsequent to this report, hard coal output jumped from 240,000 metric tons per day early in October to more than 280,000 in mid-November.)

**U**NDER THE quadripartite Level of Industry Plan, approved in March 1946, it was contemplated that by 1949 the physical output of German industry (excluding building construction and building material) would be about 55 percent of that in 1938. This is equivalent, for all industry, to about 65 percent of 1936. Measured in terms of value added by manufacture, this would mean that total 1949 industrial production within the present limits of Occupied Germany would amount to about RM 21,000,000,000 (1936 prices) as against RM 32,000,000,000 for 1936. Approxi-

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE BY INDUSTRY GROUPING\*

1936



mately the same ratio should apply to each of the four zones of occupation.

On this basis, it may be estimated that German industry during the last half of 1946 operated at a rate approximately 60 percent of that contemplated under the quadripartite Plan for 1949. In the US and Soviet Zones the ratio was about 70 percent of 1949, while in the British and French Zones it was close to 55 percent. These figures are no more than a rough

approximation, as it is difficult to forecast production for the large segments of German industry which are not subject to restriction.

Insofar as the Bizonal Area is concerned, the quadripartite plan of March 1946 was modified in the announcement of a new bizonal plan for the Level of Industry made by the US and British Military Governors on 29 August 1947. This new plan is expected to permit industry in the

Bizonal Area to attain, by 1952, an over-all level approximating that of 1936. This was regarded as the minimum compatible with the restoration of a self-supporting economy in the Combined Area.

**E**STIMATES OF the degree of progress attained in different segments of industry in Germany are subject to a far greater degree of error than the estimates of the general level of production which have been presented. In terms of industry groups, considerably more than average recovery has been experienced in the mining industry and in the production of electric power. Coal production was at about two-thirds of the 1936 rate during the last half of 1946 (calculated in terms of hard coal equivalent), while electric power was close to prewar in the last part of 1946.

In contrast, ingot steel production in Germany was only about 19 percent of 1936, though it was more than 60 percent of the output of 5,800,000 tons permitted under the 1946 quadripartite Level of Industry Plan. The US Zone was an exception, with ingot steel production about 45 percent of 1936, but its output represented only a small fraction of German production.

Among the other heavy industries, output of the machinery and optics group was probably close to the average for all industry, with precision instruments and optical and electrical equipment somewhat higher relatively than other machinery. Building materials and chemical production were also very close to the industrial average, with flat glass and lumber making the best showing, the former being above and the latter just under the 1936 levels.

The light consumer goods industries generally have not done so well, both because of the lack of certain raw materials and because they have not obtained as high a priority in the allocation of coal as some of the basic industries. The output of textile yarns in the last half of 1946 was only about one-quarter of the 1936 rate. As the textile industry is expected to play a much more important role in postwar than in prewar Germany, and as textiles are to provide a significant share of German exports, this lag is

serious. Some improvement is being achieved during 1947 as a result of the large raw material imports which have been arranged for the US and British Zones.

**D**URING 1936 the net value of all manufacturing production for what is now Occupied Germany approximated RM 32,000,000,000. On this basis, output in the second half of 1946, measured in terms of 1936 prices, was RM 12,400,000,000. In terms of current prices the net value of German manufacturing production is probably at a rate of about RM 18,000,000,000 annually assuming an over-all wholesale price increase of 40 to 50 percent. These estimates are conservative because the physical production indexes do not include estimates of the food processing and building construction industries (for which no adequate data are available).

In 1936 the German national income, according to official figures, was RM 66,000,000,000, of which RM 59,000,000,000 was produced within the boundaries of what is now Occupied Germany. It is impossible to derive an accurate estimate of the current level of national income in the absence of adequate information with respect to the non-industrial segments of the economy. However, the relative level for the economy as a whole is undoubtedly higher than for industry alone, particularly in the fields of agriculture, trade, and transportation.

This is borne out by the fact that the general level of employment is substantially above that of industrial employment alone. Thus, in the Combined Zones, total gainful employment in June 1947 was about the same as that in 1939, whereas employment in industry and handicrafts was only 90 percent of 1939 and direct industrial employment without handicrafts even lower. While the level of financial income—profit, interest, and dividends—appears to be relatively low, it represents a smaller magnitude than other factors.

**I**F NATIONAL income followed the same trend as manufacturing production, the rate for the last half of 1946 would be about RM 33,000,000,000 annually (at current prices). If it followed the same ratio as total em-

ployment, it would be much higher—about RM 50,000,000,000. Independent estimates have ranged as high as RM 48,000,000,000. Taking all factors into account, it is not improbable that the figure for the last half of 1946, calculated on the same basis as the official prewar German statistics, would be in the range of RM 40,000,000,000 to 45,000,000,000 annually in current prices.

Gainful employment in Germany in June 1947 as compared with that within the same boundaries during 1939, almost equaled that of May 1939 and probably was some 15 percent above the average for 1936. The relatively high levels for the Soviet Zone reflect partly the larger proportion of that zone's workers engaged in agriculture and forestry as compared with the Bizonal Area. The relatively low ratios for the French Zone and Berlin are due, in part, to the fact that the population in both areas has dropped since 1936, in contrast to substantial increases in the other zones.

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## Interzonal Passes

The Director of Surete of the French Military Government, South Wuerttemberg, has announced that effective immediately German civilian single round-trip interzonal passes issued in South Wuerttemberg will be valid for a three-month period. Renewals for a new period of three months can also be granted.

In line with this liberalization of interzonal travel, certification of the pass by the mayor of the city of destination will no longer be required by authorities of the French Zone of South Wuerttemberg. All passes issued in accordance with this announcement will be accepted and honored in Wuerttemberg-Baden, the Allied Liaison Office, OMGWB, stated.

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## Narcotic Transactions Rise

Authorized interzonal transactions in narcotics reached a new high level in September, and indications were that the US Zone was becoming a major source of supply for the British and French Zones. Records of these transfers between the zones are kept in order that reports to the United Nations may be properly made.

# FREEDOM vs.

# TOTALITARIANISM

Part 2 — The Press in America

**By Ralph E. McGill**

*Editor, Atlanta Constitution*

**T**HE BASIS of our American democracy is the conviction, amply guarded by provisions of our Constitution and by our courts, that man must be free. By that we mean men and women must be free, not alone in their bodily movements and in all matters pertaining to their homes and their daily livelihood, but in their minds as well.

Our American democracy is a progressive democracy; to live, it must build, and to build, it must know, and above everything it must think. We believe men cannot be free in their minds unless they think and we know they cannot think unless they are provided in our schools and by our press with the materials of thought in the form of objective fact.

We believe in self-criticism in the United States, for we have learned that from such criticism in our daily affairs will come the truth, and the action based on truth, which may not be won by any other means.

Our schools and our system of free universal education open the door at an early age to free and independent thought of this character for every American person. Our press, including the radio, continues the process in later life, when the responsibilities of citizenship must be exercised, and the rights of free men protected by continuous access to the truth.

It is my first duty as an editor, consequently, to provide the readers of my paper with objective and impartial information. It is essential for me to do this for I have a further duty as an editor.... in helping to formulate opinion, and I may not discharge that further, but in no way superior, duty without making certain

that my readers have the necessary information with which, in forming their own opinions, to judge my opinions. So far as facts are concerned, I must see to it that my readers are equipped with adequate information for judgment on the exercise of their citizenship in local, national, and international problems.

**I**T IS CHARACTERISTIC of our free American life and its stress on individual thought and action that my first concern is with local news. After that in everwidening circles of information my paper is obligated to its

readers to supply other news, but local interests must come first. I exist as an editor on the immediate interest of my readers.

I must keep them informed about the weather. I must report on church affairs and the benefit picnic to be given the following week in the interest of some cause or other of importance to my readers. I must note the arrival of a new moving picture in one of our theaters and on the visits to the community of favorite moving-picture actors and actresses.

Politically, I dare not alienate a portion of my readers by undue emphasis on one special party but must endeavor to report on the affairs of all parties in an objective and unprejudiced manner. I assure you I

**Ralph E. McGill, editor, Atlanta Constitution, and Gen. Lucius D. Clay chat during a dinner in Berlin for visiting publishers. (PIO, OMGUS)**



would very quickly hear from readers, and in no uncertain terms, if I were to neglect to relate the news columns of my paper to the area of their greatest and most immediately-felt interests, which is the home and family, and the events of the local community of which that home and family is a part.

If I may be permitted, as a visitor, some friendly comment on your press, which is now beginning to reestablish itself as an instrument of the will of the German people to live free and creative lives, I feel I must say that your papers are inclined to minimize the concrete and local in favor of the abstract and distant.

Democracy, we believe in the United States, begins with the conscience of the individual person, next comes the family, then the neighborhood, then the municipality, county or region in which the person resides and of which he is a citizen in just as active a sense as of the larger community which is the nation. Democracy must build well and firmly at that bottom level, we feel, before it can be strong and confident in affairs of the nation or of the world.

To exemplify further, my paper reports daily on the public school system of our city, for we must know that our children are receiving the education they are entitled to as members of our democracy. We are concerned, likewise, with questions of public health affecting our city, such as the disposal of waste and sewage; with the water supply, fire department, and other public services vital to everyday living.

**J**UST RECENTLY we completed the publication of a series of articles in which the entire city government of Atlanta was subjected to a most searching public scrutiny. It should be a fact of considerable interest to European people today that this series of articles forced the resignation of an inefficient police official and led to the appointment of a person more thoroughly representative of our wishes as citizens for efficiency in that vital department of municipal affairs.

If we are vigilant to protect our rights as citizens of a community, our rights as citizens of the nation, we

feel, and of the world for that matter, will always be safely guarded. So, we print lots of local news....

A second duty which as an editor of an American newspaper I must discharge to the satisfaction of readers of my paper, ... is that of helping our people to form the opinions upon which are based public decisions taken at the polls and delegated to our government for action at all levels, local, state, and national, of governmental responsibility. We distinguish very sharply in the practice of American journalism between editorial opinion and objective reportorial fact. A section of the paper,

**"The truth wins its own battles," declared Mr. Ralph E. McGill in a radio broadcast to the German people on the responsibilities and achievements of the Press to remain free and democratic. His speech, reprinted here, is the second in the MG series on "Freedom vs. Totalitarianism."**

**Editor of the Atlanta Constitution since 1942, he is visiting Germany with a group of 14 leading American newspaper editors and publishers at the invitation of the US Department of the Army to survey and write on the many phases of MG activity. His speech was broadcast from Berlin on 20 November.**

plainly discernible and known to all, is reserved for editorial opinion — the rest of the paper is devoted to fact.

In this space, reserved for opinions, it is my duty, both as a citizen and in recognition of the responsibility I hold as an editor, to attempt to draw conclusions from the facts reported upon in other sections of the paper and from other sources, for I am not of course prohibited from reading other newspapers or from seeking information wherever I can find it.

**G**ENERALLY SPEAKING, my information is identical with the information supplied to readers of the paper, but the conclusions and recommendations of editorial opinions

are my own and represent my rights as an individual as well as my duty as an editor in assisting readers of the newspaper to reach honest conclusions based on their own information and thought.

It would be one thing to state my opinions in an editorial and then to close the door of the newspaper to any further discussion of that particular topic. It is quite another matter, however, when one is required, as I am, by American habits and outlooks to present other views and other opinions in the editorial section of the paper against which my views are judged and measured.

Our newspapers welcome editorial comment from sources other than the editor's private sanctum, and our readers are encouraged to engage in debate with the editor on matters of general and timely interest.

In fact, the editorial section of a modern American newspaper, though consistency and firmness is expected of the editor, serves as a forum in which all have a chance to express opinions and which all opinions are welcomed if intelligibly stated and concerned with a topic of interest to the paper's readers. We publish daily letters from the readers, some of which disagree violently with the editorial opinion...

I must interject a word on the need for a free flow of information between nations and regions of the world. You people here in Germany and our people in America cannot be supplied with the information required for responsible citizenship if sources for information, some of them of the greatest importance to decisions which are now being made, are blocked off and barricaded from responsible correspondents of newspapers.

**I** LEARNED with pleasure a day or so ago that the United States Military Government has just made it possible for two reporters of the German press to attend the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers at London. As a result, through your papers and by radio reports you will receive, I am sure, competent and accurate reports on matters of vital concern to the future of Germany.

It is unthinkable to an American that there are people who may not

think freely because they are not supplied with the materials of thought by a free and unhampered press. Accurate and adequate information is an irreducible requirement of present-day life. I can assure you that American editors and representatives of the American press will continue to fight for the right of free access to all possible sources for news.

I urge you to be on guard in this matter in your own behalf. Your editors must fiercely seek the truth no matter what authoritarian doorways or iron curtains it lies behind, and as listeners and readers you must insist that the search continue for on it depends the future of the world as well as a German people.

I should like to conclude with a word of encouragement and congratulations for the progress which it seems to me has already been made in reconstituting your German press in the western zones on principles of independence and freedom. So far as I have been able to become familiar with practices of the press in the western zones the reporting is objective and the editorial opinion fearless and helpful to the decisions of newspaper readers. There are restrictions in paper supply and in other fields which I know are burdensome to editors and publishers. But your papers are making their way and earning their passage in a voyage towards attaining dignity and freedom of mind and person for the individual, and that objective is worth all the labor and cost of the present struggle . . . .

**I**N THE WESTERN zones of Germany many newspaper policies and outlooks are allied with the spirit of free individual inquiry which distinguishes our western democracies from the totalitarian suppression of the individual in other communist-dominated sections of the world. I call your attention to the fact that in those communist-dominated sections they do not trust their own people but impose upon them a secret police, and refuse them newspapers, magazines and books of other countries.

So far as the United States Military Government is concerned, this spirit

in German affairs is an extension of the independence of mind and person we so carefully defend in the United States. The US Military Government is an arm of our central government in Washington and expresses its views as it does the views of the many separate communities, such as my city of Atlanta, which make up our nation and provide it with strength.

The truth wins its own battles. The untruth withers away and is forgotten by man and by history alike.

## Medical Supplies Lacking

Critical shortages for medical supplies exist in all the Laender where former stocks of captured enemy materials which previously served as a stop-gap have been depleted.

Penicillin, authorized for bizonal import, arrived in Bremen in September, and a supply of 1,000 mega units was immediately sent to Berlin for use in the poliomyelitis epidemic to prevent pneumonia and other compli-

cations. This is the first penicillin to be imported in any substantial quantities for use by the Germans for treatment of diseases other than venereal disease.

Other items for which great need exists are insulin, ether, digitalis, boracic acid, cod liver oil, ergot, belladonna, and agar-agar.

## Bound for Australia

The first shipments of reparations equipment from the Kugelfischer ball-bearing plant at Schweinfurt, Bavaria, were sent to Australia, during October. Shipments were also made from the same plant to Belgium.

To offset the loss of production because of the shipment of previously-allocated equipment, replacement machines are being obtained from other German factories which are not working at capacity. Several machines have been delivered to the Schweinfurt plant and more are scheduled for delivery in the near future.



The Muenchener Kindl, prominent Munich statue damaged during war, is restored to its perch atop City Hall. (DENA Bild)

# BERLIN DISAGREEMENTS REVIEWED

## MG Report Stresses Need for Clarification of Some Relations Between the Allied Kommandatura and Berlin's City Government

*Delays and conflicts in the quadripartite supervision of the government for the City of Berlin have been publicly aired many times during recent months. A review of the situation was given in the Civil Administration Annex to the Military Governor's Monthly Report, No. 27. The section dealing with Military Government in Berlin follows.*

**S**OME OF THE relations between the Allied Kommandatura and the Government of the City of Berlin still require clarification. Article 36 of the temporary constitution provides that "the independent administration of Greater Berlin is subordinate to the Allied Kommandatura" and that "all legal enactments which are accepted by the City Assembly, as well as ordinances and instructions issued by the Magistrat, must conform to the laws and ordinances of the Allied powers in Germany and the Allied Kommandatura, Berlin, and be sanctioned by the latter."

Upon the adoption of the constitution, the US representatives took the position that the City Assembly and the Magistrat had the right to organize the city administration as it saw fit within the general confines of the constitution. The US representative was generally guided by the Military Government Directive of 30 September 1946 on "Relationships between Military and Civil Government (US Zone). Subsequent to Adoption of Land Constitutions," which approved the maximum delegation of responsibility and authority to democratically-chosen German governmental officials, subject only to broad policy control. Discussions covering many months have attempted to define more precisely the relations expressed in the above-quoted Article 36 of the Berlin Constitution.

**I**T BECAME apparent, however, that the attitude of the representative of US Military Government was not

shared by the French or Soviet delegations. This was first indicated when, immediately after the organization of the new Berlin government in December, the Kommandatura, before permitting the members of the Magistrat recently elected by the City Assembly to exercise their office, expressed its specific approval of certain names and disapproved of others.

Pursuing this matter further, the Soviet Delegation insisted that all officials appointed by the Berlin government were subject to Kommandatura approval. A compromise was reached in February whereby the constitutional term "leading persons of the city administration" was defined to include in addition to the Magistrat only the deputy heads of departments and a listed number of higher police officials.

Later, when the Berlin chief mayor resigned following a vote of no-confidence in the City Assembly, his successor, elected by a substantial majority of the Assembly to which this power was delegated, was refused approval by the Soviet representative and consequently of necessity by the Kommandatura. The same disagreement persisted up to the Control Council level, and thus the office of the chief mayor is filled only by an acting incumbent.

**A**NOTHER IMPORTANT step limiting a broad delegation of authority to the Berlin government was taken in January when it was ordered that "all legal enactments" and "ordinances and instructions issued by the Magistrat" must be submitted to the Kommandatura. Exception was made for "internal administrative instructions." This order focussed the discussion upon the exception. The US, British, and to a lesser degree the French delegations desired an interpretation of the phrase "internal administrative instructions" that would give the Magistrat ample

latitude to administer the city government subject to general policy control by the Kommandatura but without the necessity for approval of subordinate matters. In this, as in other discussions, the question was one of degree and intensity of control. The attempt to reach a more precise definition failed in the Kommandatura, and the problem was submitted to the Coordinating Committee. In August, after lengthy discussion, the Coordinating Committee was not able to agree, and the matter was dropped.

In another way the pattern of Military Government in Berlin has shown a divergence from that in the US Zone. In July the Kommandatura adopted an order to the Buergermeister which stated precisely that the committees of the Allied Kommandatura would function to exercise "surveillance over the departments of the Magistrat under their control" and "supervise the fulfillment of orders issued by the Commandants."

It was further stated that the committees had the right to issue such technical instructions direct to the corresponding departments of the Magistrat as might prove necessary for the fulfillment of the principles adopted by the Kommandatura. Thus the responsibility of the City Departments to the committees of the Kommandatura rather than to the Kommandatura itself was established, and the over-all responsibility of the chief mayor and Magistrat was diminished.

**M**OST RECENTLY a request was made by the City Assembly that the Kommandatura receive a delegation to discuss clarification of Article 36 and other questions impeding the smooth working of self-government with particular reference to the drafting of a permanent constitution. This request was originally made in July and was followed by a request from the SED (Socialist

(Continued on Page 19)

# GERMANY'S *Only healthy* ECONOMY

**G**ERMAN BUSINESS continues to be transacted under conditions which are unique in western economic experience. Neither prices nor money play their normal role in the German economy, making it difficult to restore a healthy economy and to achieve Allied production and export goals.

The tremendous surplus of currency and bank deposits over and above what is needed for the current level of business activity, as well as the discrediting of the Reichsmark in the eyes of the German population, means that the money circulates at a tremendous discount from its prewar or wartime, or present-day legal, value. This is in part because it is generally anticipated among the German population that some form of scaling down of the existing monetary medium is inevitable.

On the other hand, the continuing extreme shortage of goods available for purchase by consumers to meet even their most essential needs results in the black market — a large area of shady transactions for the exchange of goods outside of legally authorized channels. The mutual interaction of an excess and discounted currency and of goods in short supply is that the black-market prices range on the average between 35 and 100 times the legal prices.

Industrial production in the US Zone stands at about half of its 1936 level (reflecting a tremendous drop in the productivity of labor), and agri-

cultural production stands at over 70 percent of the prewar level. The greatest part of both industrial and agricultural output is sold at legal Reichsmark price quotations, and all business accounting is done in terms of legal Reichsmark. Yet where compulsory deliveries are not enforced by the power of the state or where delivery requirements can be avoided, producers in general seek to give up their output only in direct exchange for other goods or services without the use of money as an intermediary step.

**T**HE SHORTAGES are so great and the disinclination to use money is so prevalent that various forms of direct barter (usually called "compensation trade") are frequently substituted for normal methods of purchase and sale. In such instances, the legal price quotations in Reichsmark become largely fictitious residuals for a price-money transaction which does not take place.

Employment stands at 1939 levels, and recorded unemployment is small. Workers receive their wage income almost universally at the legal Reichsmark wage rates and with this income purchase their basic ration of foodstuffs, pay their rent, pay their transportation expenses, and acquire whatever slight quantities of goods are available to them on the ration coupon (Bezugschein).

With an income which averages less than RM 200 per month per family, the German worker by budget-

ing closely can meet his necessary expenditures for rationed goods, rents, and transportation. Yet on the black market one pound of coffee costs from RM 300 to RM 350 — 100 times its legal price and 150 percent of average monthly legal income. In such economic circumstances, non-monetary inducements such as lunches and goods are usually a more compelling lure for obtaining workers than mere money wages.

Another aspect of this situation is the large number of "non-employed" — those of the potential labor force who are neither employed nor unemployed but who have withdrawn themselves from the labor market. These persons, as well as many who work and have normal salaries, live without great effort as a new kind of rentier class.

The possessor of a RM 5,000 savings account which he fears may be drastically cut upon currency reform, or the man who has just sold a 10-year-old RM 300 radio for RM 3,000, or the plasterer who has worked on Sunday at a farmer's home for potatoes and wurst worth RM 500 at black-market values — these do not have to budget carefully those Reichsmark expenditures which can continue to be made at the legal values.

**T**O PEOPLE in this category a streetcar ticket at 30 pfennigs, a parcel-post package at RM 1.40, a haircut at RM 1, a movie admission for a first-class American film at RM 1.50, a subscription to the Paris

edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" at RM 40 per three months, even a trip by railroad from Stuttgart to Minden at RM 50, or a 15-minute telephone call from Berlin to Munich at RM 40—all these become in large part costless expenditures.

During the two and a half years of occupation, from the early summer of 1945 to the present time, the basic features of the market structure in Germany have not significantly changed. However, German market activity is not standing still. Whereas in early 1945 the German economy was stagnant in defeat and chaos, today it is operating.

Communication and transportation are restored to a considerable degree, industrial employment is nearly as high as before the war, and total income payments are running ahead of industrial production, which has an important output even at half of 1936 levels. It would be assumed that such an economy would have an effective price mechanism and money, even if there were inflation and if money were losing its value with rising prices.

**H**OWEVER, the combination of strictly controlled legal prices and wages, together with primitive barter results in there being no open and cumulative price inflation. Even in the black market there has been no cumulative deterioration of black-market prices, which, although fluctuating have held at the same general level since the summer of 1945.

Actually, the appearance that inflation has not broken out in Germany is to an important extent an illusion. Instead open price inflation the German economy is experiencing today a form of repressed inflation, which carries its own evils and some of the attributes of open inflation. Prices tend to lose their effectiveness in distributing resources and goods and in directing the flow of materials and manpower. Money loses its effectiveness as an inducement to workers to produce, nor does it function as a satisfactory medium of exchange, and it is avoided where possible as a store of value.

## Book Distribution Halted



Part of thousands of journals awaiting distribution in Berlin. (PIO OMGUS)

OMGUS disclosed that failure of Soviet Military Occupation Authorities to cooperate with the other three occupation powers is holding up the distribution of approximately 15,000 scientific books and professional journals in the Soviet Zone.

Distribution of the material is proceeding satisfactorily in the other zones. The publications, sent to Germany by the Smithsonian Institution and the American Library Association, have been requested by German educational and scientific institutions in all four zones.

The Smithsonian Institution, acting as intermediary for exchange materials, has sent approximately 140,000 of such publications, while the library association has sent some 22,000 for the whole of Germany.

More than four months ago a quadripartite meeting was called to decide questions concerning the distribution of the publications. Soviet representatives were invited to the meeting but did not appear. The other three powers agreed at this meeting to

facilitate the delivery of the material in their respective zones.

Dr. R. T. Alexander, chief of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, OMGUS, said the 15,000 books from a Berlin warehouse in the American Sector would be released immediately on assurance that they would be distributed to the designated persons or institutions. Smithsonian books have been distributed to 12,000 addressees in the American Zone, 7,000 in the British Zone and 1,500 in the French Zone. Library association publications have been distributed to 9,000 in the American Zone, 2,000 in the British Zone and 1,000 in the French Zone.

In the warehouse are two huge piles of publications addressed to the Public Scientific Library and the Academy of Science in the Soviet Sector of Berlin. Thousands of others are addressed to the University of Leipzig, and institutions in Dresden, Magdeburg, Potsdam, Rostock, Schwerin, Weimar and other parts of the Soviet Zone.



## East-West Struggle

The *Giessener Freie Presse* (Giessen) declared that if the Conference of Foreign Ministers in London fails, the probable result—the separation of the Soviet and the western zones—would lead to a still more critical atmosphere in world politics. It continued:

“The Soviets favor the reconstruction of a unified German state, but under conditions which the western powers cannot possibly accept, because they would deliver all Germany over to Communism . . .

“The Russians have completed preparations for an SED (Communist socialist unity party), dictatorship for all Germany in case the Russian proposal for the withdrawal of Allied occupation troops goes through. This would mean the final suppression of all the cultural new beginnings in the western provinces . . . an immeasurable misfortune for us and the entire world, in which Germany still has a cultural mission to perform.”

The *Nordsee Zeitung* (Bremen) advocated the creation of a western German republic, and at the same time complimented articles by a German journalist, Eric Reger, which appeared in June in *Der Tagesspiegel* (Berlin) on the future of Germany and which were characterized as having been prophetic:

“Not only the Western German but the world public have become accustomed to discuss this program. It turned out that once more the force of facts was greater than the possibility to realize theoretical wishes. The politicians and publicists who today still call nostalgically for immediate German unification talk in a vacuum . . .

“That the improbable has become probable is not the merit of the writer. He has neither performed a sleight-of-hand trick nor hypnotized the US Congress or State Department. His sole merit is that he realized in June what the facts would be in Novem-

ber. But that alone is what matters in politics.”

The *Wiesbadener Kurier* (Wiesbaden) said the hour to create a national representation has not yet come and advised the people to “accept a partial solution that would, after all, be better than none at all or than one that would destroy our individual national life.”

The article, which cautiously avoided advocating a west German state, but approvingly quoted Dr. Reger, expressed concern about the strength of voices coming from the east that demand German unity:

“The wind from that direction is not good, and the thoughts that it carries with it are not always German, even if they are expressed in our language.”

## Freedom of Press

The *Darmstaedter Echo* (Darmstadt) discussed the measure proposed in the Bavarian constitutional committee “for the protection of the honor of public persons.” The paper declared this proposal was an outgrowth of the abortive libel suit by Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, deputy minister president and minister of justice, against an editor and was aimed at the freedom of the press.

“According to (this proposal) the accuser must bear the burden of proof . . . Is the thought behind this the desire for truth and purity or is it motivated by a guilty conscience?

## Editor's Note

This section is devoted to authentic translations of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to inform the readers among the occupational forces of what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

There are many little Hoegners today who feel themselves uncomfortable . . . in the press spotlight. The press must be the public's complaint book . . . Many men in public life secretly wish that they could deal with 'press officials' rather than with newspapermen . . . Why isn't a law proposed which deals with honor based on truthfulness? That is the basic problem of press freedom and freedom of opinion.”

The *Fraenkische Presse* (Bayreuth) commented on the “Lex Hoegner” introduced in the Bavarian Landtag and later withdrawn: “A responsible journalist does not seek sensation at any cost. But when he hears that something is wrong and finds out that the charges do correspond to the truth, he will not hesitate to publish them . . . Those whom the shoe pinches and who feel that they must protest against this are the ones we are after.”

## Officials Criticized

The *Giessener Freie Presse* (Giessen) commented sarcastically on the recent meeting of the zone food office directors in Ruppolding, Bavaria, where, according to the *Suedost-Kurier* (Bad Reichenhall), each official consumed 11,200 calories daily. The Bavarian Ministry of Agriculture denied this and stated that only 3,764 calories per man were consumed daily. The Giessen paper pointed out that this was in contrast to the 1,200—1,300 calories allowed the normal consumer.

“We assume with certainty that (these officials) saved up for years from their regular rations. The fact that they were able to do this proves that they are the right men for their jobs . . . The only objectionable feature is that the press was excluded from this meeting. We should have liked to inform our readers what a 40-pound mountain of butter looks like.”

The *Main Post* (Wuerzburg) said the explanations of the Bavarian gov-

ernment concerning the food served to the assembled chiefs at Ruhpolding "reminds one of the story about the man who was accused of embezzling RM 11,200 but was able to prove that he has embezzled 'only' RM 3,764."

### Prisoners of War

The *Kasseler Zeitung* (Kassel) declared that the holding of millions of German prisoners of war is more harmful to the German economy than the dismantling of factories.

"While the United States has released all war prisoners, there are still 11,000 in Belgium, 300,000 in France, 280,000 in Great Britain and the Near East, and 1,600,000 in Russia . . . This is dismantling over which party politicians, unions, and ministers president can well get excited . . .

"What are 682 factories . . . compared to a million German men. Even if they return, they are dismantled in body and soul. There is transportation to send machines to foreign countries but none to bring human beings home."

(Editor's note: The United States has no US-owned prisoners of war interned. The estimated holdings of the other nations as of 15 August, the latest date on which official tabulations were available, were given by the Armed Forces Division, OMGUS, as: England, 324,600; France, 497,185; Russia, 851,860; Belgium, 3,000; Luxembourg, 750.)

### Factory Dismantling

Many US Zone newspapers have published editorials commenting on a pamphlet issued by the Henkel Works in Duesseldorf protesting against the dismantling of the biggest German soap factory. This publication was distributed to the journalists who participated at the Duesseldorf press meeting that took place in a hall belonging to the Henkel Works.

The *Neue Wuerttembergische Zeitung* (Goepfingen) compared its style to "Goebbel's propaganda" and added:

"It must first of all be realized that Henkel is threatened only by a partial dismantling that will leave a ca-

capacity of production bigger than its present production. Secondly, there are other factories in the western zones that will be able to preserve us from succumbing to filth if we once get enough fat to exploit fully their productive capacity.

"The lack of soap is in no way a question of productive capacity but exclusively a question of the lack of fats. It can be said with certainty that the German people will not perish because parts of any particular industrial enterprise are to be dismantled."

### Potato Distribution

Differences between the Bizonal Economic Council in Frankfurt and the Land governments on potato distribution, drew a sarcastic comment from the *Neue Presse* (Coburg) which said:

"The potato is most certainly the most important food item for the German people, and there is no reason to be ashamed if ministers travel and ministers confer, all because of potatoes. What is shameful, however, is the fact that all that seems to matter is mutual distrust and spitefulness, formal statistics, and questions of competence.

"This brings up the questions of what the Economic Council at Frankfurt is, anyway. Is it authorized to pass bizonal economic regulations or not? Is it the small step forward to German economic unity, as it is so often praised as being, or not?"

### Willing Tools

*Der Volkswille* (Schweinfurt) declares that the Nazi officials' trial in Nuremberg is a trial of the actual technicians of the Third Reich, willing tools of the Nazi statesmen on whom judgment was passed in the first trial. It said they followed the principles laid down by Frederick the Great when he declared that it was the business of his generals to win wars and the business of his ministers to justify such wars. The paper continued:

"Frederick made Prussia a great power, and the Third Reich, founded at his grave in Potsdam, brought about

its end . . . Ballhausplatz (Vienna), Downing Street (London), Quai d'Orsay (Paris), and the White House (Washington) still stand, but Wilhelmstrasse (Berlin) and the (German) Foreign Office are a heap of ruins like the Reich they represented, because the chief of state, ministers, state secretaries and directors disregarded international law and human rights."

(Continued from Page 5)

### Ruhr Coal

program for increasing the availability of coal for Germany and for western Europe."

The report, as announced in Washington and London in September, was approved by the US and UK Governments with instructions to their respective zone commanders to take immediate steps to put the recommendations into operation. The complete report was published by OMGUS as Change No. 28, dated 1 October 1947, to Title 23 of the Military Government Regulations.

The creation of the US-UK Control Group and the transfer of production and distribution to German management carry out the recommendation on management and control. Other recommendations, some furthering activities already in operation and others based on potential improvements, deal with food supply, mine supplies and equipment, mechanization, mine workers' housing, mine workers' incentives, wages and social security, labor recruiting, labor relations and collective bargaining, transportation, and financial position of the mines.

### German Fire Services

As of 30 September, there were 534 fire services in operation in Bavaria, with 1,167 professional firemen and 278,681 volunteer firemen. In Wuerttemberg-Baden, there were 383 full or part-time paid firemen and 63,147 volunteers. Hesse had 594 paid firemen and 62,104 volunteer firemen. Bremen and Bremerhaven fire departments had a strength of 405 paid firemen and 789 volunteers.

## Value of Reichsmark

which prices are commonly in the range of 50 to 100 times legal prices.

Despite this situation, the figures with respect to the value of industrial production, as reported by individual concerns, reflect largely present legal prices. This does not mean that sales are not affected by the black market but rather that the bulk of violations or evasions of existing economic control, on the part of manufacturing concerns, take the form of violations of allocations or of so-called "compensatory trading;" in effect, this is a form of barter in which the transactions are nominally entered for bookkeeping purposes at prevailing legal prices.

As a result, the reported figures with respect to current value of production probably reflect on the average an apparent price increase of 40 to 50 percent as compared with 1936.

**I**N CONTRAST, average wholesale prices in the United States have advanced about 80 percent during the same period. This means that, in terms of legal prices, the Reichsmark is actually worth more today as compared with the dollar than was true in 1936. This is borne out by the fact that in current export transactions in the Bizonal Area, world market prices for German products have shown that legal Reichsmark prices for many commodities have conversion ratio of more than 50 cents to the mark.

To sum up, the following conversion ratios may be taken as approximately correct for the purpose of comparing present value of production in Germany:

RM 1,000,000 at 1936 prices at the 40-cent established rate equal \$400,000 at 1936 prices, or, say, approximately \$700,000 at current world prices. For agricultural products and raw materials, the present dollar value of Reichsmark figures would be somewhat higher, for manufactured goods, somewhat lower.

RM 1,000,000 at 1936 prices would be equivalent to about RM 1,400,000 at current legal prices.

RM 1,000,000 at current legal prices is equivalent to about \$500,000.

# More Responsibility for Germans New Regulation Announced

**I**N FOSTERING democratic re-orientation and granting more responsibility to key German citizens engaged in the informational and entertainment fields, OMGUS has rescinded Information Control Regulation No. 1 and promulgated Regulation No. 3.

The new regulation eliminates registration of Germans occupying minor positions in numerous theatrical and informational activities. Thus, Col. Gordon E. Textor, ICD Director, explained, tens of thousands of Germans in those fields no longer will be under direct Military Government supervision, but Germans in executive positions, who still must be licensed, will be responsible for the political acceptability of their subordinate workers.

Such licensees must conform to the few Military Government directives, policies, laws and instructions, which are designed to promote and protect freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and of the arts.

This regulation also gives these key people greater personal responsibility in carrying out their missions toward establishment of a democratic form of government in Germany through re-orientation of the population. Their legal responsibilities continue as a matter of German law.

**T**HE ONLY Germans in the entertainment field who must be registered with Military Government are motion picture exhibitors.

"Its principal purpose," Colonel Textor said, "is to allow German leaders in the various informational and entertainment fields a greater degree of responsibility. It gives them flexibility of action and thought within the framework of certain basic Allied Control Authority and US Military Government laws and regulations which provide for the security of the occupation and prevent a recurrence of Nazism and militarism."

The new regulation sets forth conditions under which certain activities prohibited by MG Law No. 191 as amended may now take place. Law No. 191 was promulgated in the days of SHAEF and represented what was known as the negative side of Information Control inasmuch as this military statute provided for suppression of various fields. While controls were relaxed in many instances the licensing policy was continued to this day.

Therefore, no German citizen is permitted to conduct any of the following activities except under Military Government license: The publishing of newspapers, books, magazines, pamphlets, printed music and the operation of a news service, picture service, radio broadcasting or television system, production of sound recordings or the production and distribution of motion pictures. Likewise, Germans require licenses for the public performances of operas, plays, musical comedies, ballets, and cabarets.

(Continued from Page 14)

## Berlin Disagreement

Unity Party) that its representatives be received in a similar fashion. After initially agreeing to receive both delegations, the Kommandatura informed the City Assembly in September that neither delegation would be received. The disagreement arose out of the statements which the delegations had been required to submit. The Soviet delegation refused to discuss constitutional questions, as the new constitution did not have to be submitted before 1 May 1948. The Soviet representative stated that he was prepared to receive the delegation on condition that it submitted practical questions such as food, electricity, fuel, and the like. The other representatives pointed out that, under present circumstances, when the city administration had little independent representatives pointed out that, under useless to discuss them.

# Hesse Courts to Use Laymen at Trials

Laymen will participate in the administration of criminal justice in Hessian courts for the first time since lay participation was abolished by the Nazi government in 1939. The move was described by Hessian ministry of justice officials as the placing, once again, of a decisive influence over the administration of criminal justice in the hands of the people.

At the highest level of original criminal jurisdiction, the so-called "jury courts," which call for lay participation on their judicial panels, sit on cases involving intentional criminal acts resulting in the death of a person, robbery, extortion, or perjury. Such courts consist of two professional judges and seven sworn laymen, an increase of one layman over the pre-Nazi ratio of six to three. A two-thirds majority is required on any decision unfavorable to the defendant.

At the lower criminal court level, courts of assize, presided over by a professional judge assisted by two laymen, pass on criminal acts for which a penitentiary term, or jail term of more than one year, is provided, on negligent homicide, and on insult, and libel cases submitted on complaint of the public prosecutor.

The lay assessor system is to be instituted shortly in the criminal chamber of the land general court (Landgericht) which has jurisdiction over offenses not triable before the other tribunals.

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## Court Cases Speeded

For the third consecutive month, German courts in the US Zone were able to dispose of more than 60,000 criminal cases. The total of 66,104 in September represents a 52-percent increase over the same month in 1946.

This improvement was particularly impressive in Hesse, where the 19,113 cases tried represented an increase of 25 percent over the preceding month and an increase of almost 100 percent over September 1946.

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**Official Travel-Department of the Army Civilian Employees, AG 230.42 GPA-AGE-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 October 1947.** Gives substitution for EUCOM letter, AG 230.42 GPA-AGO, 27 August 1947.

**Amendment 3 to Directive AG 010.6 (FD), 21 February 1947, "Official Instructions Supplementary to Title 16, Military Government Regulations," AG 010.6 (FD). OMGUS, 28 October 1947.** This concerns instructions to MG Finance Officers and all branches of the Land Central Bank.

**Turn-in of Ordnance and Engineer Class V Supplies, AG 475 ORD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 November 1947.**

**Military Courts and Boards, Lesson Schedule, Hq EUCOM, 21 October 1947, AG 353, OMGUS, 10 November 1947.** Calls attention to Section XVII, EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 9, 10 October 1947, which directs that courses in Military Courts and Boards will be conducted at all military posts.

**Weekly Directive No. 14, Hq EUCOM, 14 November 1947.** Contains following sections:

**Sec I—Revision of Ground Forces Air Memorandum No. 3, AG 360 GOT.** Gives substitutions for EUCOM letter, AG 360 GOT-AGO, 26 March 1947.

**Sec II—Assistance from US Military Sources to Civilian Agencies and Personnel, AG 005 GSP.** Refers to USFET Circular 165, 8 November 1946, and states that US, Allied and neutral civilian employees of the European Exchange System will be given the same service and assistance in connection with change of station, and the packing and crating of personal and household effects, as is accorded military personnel and Department of the Army employees.

**Sec III—Insect and Rodent Control, AG 725 MCH.**

**Sec IV—Cashing of Armed Forces Leave Bonds, AG 018.1 FIN.**

**Sec V—Examinations in Military Justice, AG 250.4 GOT.** States that the date of completion of the final examination has been changed from 15 December 1947 to 31 January 1948.

**Sec VI—Personnel Erroneously Carried in AWOL Status, AG 220.712 AGP-B.** Concerns "Master List of European Command Absentees" report that must be submitted to EUCOM not later than 1 January 1948.

**Sec VII—Collection for Mess Attendants, AG 248 Fin.** Concerns voluntary collections received from enlisted personnel for payment of mess attendants and states effective this date, they will be received into and disbursed from the unit fund.

**Sec VIII—Radiological Safety Engineers Training, AG 352 GPA.** Cites that this training is for Department of Army personnel only.

**Sec IX—Copies of WD AGO Form 66-4 not Required at TC 5 Courses at Sonthofen, AG 352 GOT.**

**Sec X—Income Tax, AG 012.2 JAG.**

**Sec XI—EUCOM Recreational Areas, AG 354.1 GPA.** Gives substitutions for EUCOM letter AG 354.1 GAP-AGO, 3 May 1947.

**Sec XII—War Department Circular 138, 1946, AG 322.011 AGO.** This circular as amended is extended to 1 July 1948 unless sooner rescinded or superseded.

**Prohibition Against the Import of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (MG Ordinance No. 20), AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 22 November 1947.**

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## Sentences Fluctuate

Prison statistics for the past year show a marked increase in the percentage of prisoners sentenced to from 1 to 10 years and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of those sentenced to from three months to one year. The percentages of those sentenced to less than three months or more than 10 years remained relatively stable.

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

# STATION LIST

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

**LOCATION**

**DIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER**

**THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Lucius D. Clay**  
**OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)**

Office of Mil Gov for  
Germany (US)

Berlin

Maj Gen George P Hays  
Deputy Mil Gov  
Brig Gen William Hesketh  
Asst to Deputy Mil Gov

**LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN**

Office of Mil Gov for  
Wuerttemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Lt Col Morris O Edwards  
(Acting)

**1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)**

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

Stuttgart  
Stuttgart

Lt Col Morris O Edwards  
1st Lt H McCallion

**Wuerttemberg Area**

\*LK Aalen  
\*LK Backnang  
\*LK Boeblingen  
\*LK Crailsheim  
\*LK Esslingen  
\*LK Goepingen  
\*LK Heidenheim  
\*SK/LK Heilbronn  
\*LK Kuenzelsau  
\*LK Leonberg  
\*LK Ludwigsburg  
\*LK Mergentheim  
\*LK Nuertingen  
\*LK Oehringen  
\*LK Schwaebisch-Gmuend  
\*LK Schwaebisch-Hall  
\*SK Stuttgart  
\*SK/LK Ulm  
\*LK Vaihingen  
\*LK Waiblingen

Aalen  
Backnang  
Boeblingen  
Crailsheim  
Esslingen  
Goepingen  
Heidenheim  
Heilbronn  
Kuenzelsau  
Leonberg  
Ludwigsburg  
Mergentheim  
Nuertingen  
Oehringen  
Schwaebisch-Gmuend  
Schwaebisch-Hall  
Stuttgart  
Ulm  
Vaihingen  
Waiblingen

Maj C A Pallette  
Capt R Forrest  
Capt M P Ernst  
Capt R C Lawton  
Capt N Semaschko Jr  
Lt Col A G Spitz  
Maj L H Kyle  
Lt Col J West  
Capt T E Griswold  
Capt S P Giunta  
Capt E P Oja  
Capt B V Bloom  
Maj J F Capell  
Capt G H Caple  
Capt P K Felton  
Maj S A Warren  
Lt Col I L Harlow  
Maj M L Hoover  
Capt R Urbach  
Maj F A Hubbard

**Baden Area**

\*LK Bruchsal  
\*LK Buchen  
\*SK/LK Heidelberg  
\*SK/LK Karlsruhe  
\*SK/LK Mannheim  
\*LK Mosbach  
\*SK/LK Pforzheim  
\*LK Sinsheim  
\*LK Tauberbischofsheim

Bruchsal  
Buchen  
Heidelberg  
Karlsruhe  
Mannheim  
Mosbach  
Pforzheim  
Sinsheim  
Tauberbischofsheim

Capt R C Stenson  
Capt C H Wright  
Lt Col J A Lynch  
Maj C S Keena  
Lt Col C H Rue  
Capt J Zecca  
Maj R Lascoe  
Capt C W Matthews  
Capt N W Barber

**LAND HESSE**

Office of Mil Gov  
for Hesse

Wiesbaden

Dr J R Newman

**2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)**

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)  
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)  
\*LK Alsfeld  
\*LK Bergstrasse  
\*LK Biedenkopf  
\*LK Buedingen

Wiesbaden  
Wiesbaden  
Alsfeld  
Heppenheim  
Biedenkopf  
Buedingen

Lt Col S S Graham  
1st Lt P J Weiss  
Mr D A Vogel  
Maj D J Heferman  
Capt W L Culbertson  
Capt G P Johnson

\* Liaison and Security

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*SK/LK Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Lt Col J C Rose
*LK Dieburg	Dieburg	Capt M S Clark
*LK Dill	Dillenburg	Maj L H Brown
*LK Erbach	Erbach	Capt E H Jacobson
*LK Eschwege	Eschwege	Maj E J Hart
*LK Frankenberg	Frankenberg	Capt G P Johnson
*SK Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Maj G C Sola
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Maj H P Radigan
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg	Fritzlar	Maj W C Gipple
*SK/LK Fulda	Fulda	Lt Col J K Schmidt
*LK Gelnhausen	Gelnhausen	Capt C D Fexy
SK/LK Giessen	Giessen	Maj G R Moore
*LK Gross Gerau	Gross Gerau	Capt W N Condon
SK/LK Hanau	Hanau	Lt Col C H Reed
*LK Hersfeld	Hersfeld	Maj W J Salwocki
*LK Hofgeismar	Hofgeismar	Maj W Baymor
*LK Huenfeld	Huenfeld	Capt W G Westbrook Jr
*SK/LK Kassel	Kassel	Lt Col G J Albrecht
*LK Lauterbach	Lauterbach	Capt C R Argo
*LK Limburg	Limburg	Capt E Robinson
*LK Main-Taunus	Hofheim	Maj J C Nelson
*SK/LK Marburg	Marburg	Lt Col A Skarry
*LK Melsungen	Melsungen	Maj A C Bergis
*LK Oberlahn	Weilburg	Lt Col M A Meacham
*LK Obertaunus	Bad Homburg	Maj C A Vollrath
*SK/LK Offenbach	Offenbach	Maj W R Sheehan
*LK Rheingau	Ruedesheim	Capt W L Young
*LK Rotenburg	Rotenburg	Capt S Kershaw
*LK Schluechtern	Schluechtern	Capt O F Howard
*LK Untertaunus	Bad Schwalbach	Maj E E Cho'tas
*LK Usingen	Usingen	Capt J N Francis
*LK Waldeck	Korbach	Maj P E Perry
*LK Wetzlar	Wetzlar	Maj C R Russe
*SK Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	Col C H Boucher
*LK Witzenhausen	Witzenhausen	Maj B L Bassinor
*LK Wolfhagen	Wolfhagen	Capt V K Ledbetten
*LK Ziegenhain	Ziegenhain	Capt T W Harris

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt  
for Bavaria

Munich

Mr Murray D Van Wagoner

#### 3rd Mil Govt Regt (APO 407)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt  
Adm & Insp Div 4 (Hq & S Co)

Munich  
Munich

Col C C Morgan  
Lt Col J W Bender

#### Lower, Middle, and Upper Franconia

Adm & Insp Div 3 (Co B)  
\*A-210 SK-LK Wuerzburg  
\*A-220 SK-LK Aschaffenburg  
\*A-221 SK-LK Schweinfurt  
\*A-250 LK Bad Kissingen  
\*A-251 LK Kitzingen  
\*A-330 LK Alzenau  
\*A-331 LK Brueckenau  
\*A-332 LK Ebern  
\*A-333 LK Gemuenden  
\*A-334 LK Gerolzhofen  
\*A-335 LK Hammelburg  
\*A-336 LK Hassfurt  
\*A-337 LK Hofheim  
\*A-338 LK Karlstadt  
\*A-339 LK Koenigshofen  
\*A-340 LK Lohr  
\*A-341 LK Markt Heidenfeld  
\*A-342 LK Mellrichstadt  
\*A-343 LK Miltenberg  
\*A-344 LK Neustadt (Saale)  
\*A-345 LK Obernburg

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

Col E M Haight  
Lt Col M W Crouse  
Lt Col W A Betz  
Maj J E Breland  
Maj E H Emry  
Maj R C Jernigin  
Capt F E Witty  
Capt T E Kamens  
Capt F L Tulin  
Capt J H Bowser  
Capt H W Wyre  
Maj R J Holmes  
Capt H P Rice  
1st Lt R P Mellmann  
Capt R F Hellmig  
Capt H B Bently  
Capt Fallington  
Maj J S Sullivan  
Maj A C McIntyre  
Capt H D Hart  
Capt H A McCurdy  
Capt J O Burnette

\* Liaison and Security

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*A-346 LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Maj E C Wimberly
*B-211 SK-LK Nuremberg	Nuremberg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*B-222 SK-LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col R D Smith
*B-223 SK-LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Maj L D Arnold
*B-224 SK-LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col J A Thompson
*B-225 SK-LK Coburg	Coburg	Maj S P Sussell
*B-226 LK Kronach	Kronach	Capt A J Pippen
*B-227 SK-LK Hof	Hof	Maj F Meszar
*B-228 SK-LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col R Herbison
*B-229 SK-LK Fuerth	Fuerth	Lt Col R R Reed
*B-247 LK Lichtenfels and LK Staffelstein	Lichtenfels	Maj T B Stuart
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Capt E Nolten
*B-253 LK Hoechst (Aisch)	Hoechst	Capt M B Moorfield
*B-254 SK-LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj R A Kerley
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	1st Lt J H McPheeters
*B-256 LK Muenchberg	Muenchberg	Maj T Cleary
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Maj R C Anderson
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Capt George B Jones
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Capt F J Cramer
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuehl	Dinkelsbuehl	Maj J J Tosten
*B-262 LK Eichstaett	Eichstaett	Maj R C Householder
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Maj F W Patten
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Capt L W Edgar
*B-265 LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt J E Stavor
*B-266 LK Hilpoltstein	Hilpoltstein	Capt A A Gunter
*B-267 LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Maj C W Collier
*B-268 LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	1st Lt F L Roessler
*B-269 LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj H T Lund
*B-270 LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt W E Freeman
*B-271 LK Windsheim	Windsheim	1st Lt L J Pickrel
*B-272 LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj F C Smith
*B-273 LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt	Capt Ray M Simpson (Actg)
*B-347 LK Naila	Naila	Capt J H Campbell
*B-348 LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Maj F T Brewster

#### Lower Bavaria and Upper Palatinate

Adm & Insp Div 2 (Co D)	Regensburg	Lt Col R T Nichols
*D-212 SK-LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj J F Ray
*B-230 SK-LK Weiden-Neustadt (Wald)	Weiden	Lt Col Gayle H Foster
*D-243 SK-LK Passau	Passau	Maj J Mullholland
*D-244 SK-LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj I G Shackelford
*D-245 SK-LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj R E Boyd
*D-246 SK-LK Straubing	Straubing	Maj E O Carlson
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt I R Mariels
*D-275 LK Burglenfeld	Burglenfeld	Capt E C Phillips
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj R W Hitchcock
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt R N McWhorter
*D-278 LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Neunburg	Capt Chas E Lirette
*D-279 LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt W R Smallwood
*D-301 LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj L P Rhodes
*D-302 LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Maj J O Dale
*D-303 LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt E R Garrison
*D-304 LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Maj E L Kruger
*D-305 LK Landau (Isar)	Landau	Maj S Kommel
*D-306 LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	Capt K K Miller
*D-307 LK Regen	Zwiesel	Lt Col G M Foster
*D-308 LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt G H Segur
*D-309 LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Maj R E Levy
*D-310 LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Maj John A Wickham
*D-349 LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj V M Corbin
*D-350 LK Nabburg	Nabburg	1st Lt B M Jacobs
*D-351 LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj H A Hardt
*D-352 LK Riedenburg	Riedenburg	Capt M C Gibbons
*D-353 LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Maj J P Sartz
*D-354 LK Roding	Roding	Capt L O Thibodeau
*D-355 LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Capt R W Bussington
*D-356 LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj R O Woodward

\* Liaison and Security

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*D-357 LK Neumarkt (Upper Palatinate)	Neumarkt	Capt C M Ziegler
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenberg	Sulzbach-Rosenberg	Maj L A Proper
*D-375 LK Bogen	Bogen	Capt F H Cheaney
*D-377 LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj W J Pugh
*D-378 LK Griesbach	Griesbach	Capt M Glossop
*D-379 LK Koetzing	Koetzing	Capt J H Honour
*D-380 LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt John F Raczynski
*D-381 LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Capt R V Cota
*D-382 LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	Capt J T Clegg
*D-383 LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Maj E Fichter
*D-385 LK Wegscheid	Obernzell	Capt N Uglad

#### Upper Bavaria and Swabia

Adm & Insp Div 1 (Co E)	Munich	Lt Col R J Philipott
*E-213 SK-LK Munich	Munich	Lt Col James H Kelly
*D-231 SK-LK Freising	Freising	Maj V L Thom
*E-232 LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Maj K B Cassidy
*E-233 LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Capt C W Larimer
*E-234 LK Altoetting	Altoetting	Capt H D Peterson
*E-235 SK-LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Lt Col S R Place
*E-236 LK Garmisch-Parten- kirchen	Garmisch	Col van Buskirk
*E-237 SK-LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Maj H H Reed
*E-280 LK Erding	Erding	Capt G D Jacobson
*E-281 LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt T Eshleman
*E-282 LK Muehldorf	Muehldorf	Maj M E Hough
*E-283 LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Maj L R Day
*E-284 LK Bad Toelz	Bad Toelz	Maj C A Brown
*E-285 LK Bad Aibling	Bad Aibling	Maj W Williams
*E-286 LK Fuerstenfeldbruck	Fuerstenfeldbruck	Capt L R Shelton
*E-287 LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Capt A F Kutauskas
*E-208 LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Capt H H von Benge
*E-289 LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Capt B B Posey
*E-290 LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt D C Dunn
*E-291 LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Capt E E Bird
*E-311 LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj W W Perham
*E-361 LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Capt J C Midzor
*E-362 LK Aichach	Aichach	1st Lt J L Christian
*E-364 LK Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt Jesse L Ott
*E-367 LK Dachau	Dachau	1st Lt J A Walker
*E-368 LK Schongau	Schongau	Capt J H Mulcahey Jr
*G-214 SK-LK Augsburg	Augsburg	1st Lt Col J R Hector
*G-239 LK Dillingen	Dillingen	1st Lt H F Fenzel
*G-240 LK Neu-Ulm	Neu-Ulm	1st Lt W C Weishaar
*G-241 LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj D S Root
*G-242 SK-LK Kempten	Kempten	Capt Joseph F Nordgreen
*G-292 LK Donauwoerth	Donauwoerth	Maj H M Sebastian
*G-293 LK Guenzburg	Guenzburg	Maj A C Yoksas
*G-294 LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt B C Johnson
*G-295 LK Memmingen	Memmingen	Maj G Matthews Jr
*G-296 LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Maj S J Mangimelli
*G-297 LK Neuburg	Neuburg	1st Lt J P Montgomery
*G-298 LK Noerdlingen	Noerdlingen	Capt R H Knowles
*G-299 LK Fuessen	Fuessen	Capt J A Morris
*G-300 LK Krumbach	Krumbach	Capt H V Worthington
*G-369 LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt S G Real
*G-370 LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Maj M G Norum
*G-372 LK Wertingen	Wertingen	1st Lt E G Conner
*G-373 LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*G-374 LK Schwabmuenchen	Schwabmuenchen	Capt G H Waters

#### LAND BREMEN (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen	Bremen	Mr T F Dunn
Bremerhaven Detachment	Bremerhaven	Lt Col Alfred R Haig

#### BERLIN SECTOR (APO 742-A)

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