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Date	Event
9 June 1945 cont.	Machinery, and this impression is confirmed by US delegates who have recently returned from Moscow.

Meantime, as the result of the Four Power Declaration, the Governments concerned have separate responsibility for the government of Germany within their Zones. In about two weeks, US authority will probably be established in the US Zone, regardless of the exact status of SHAEF at that time.

JCS 1067 as amended is the bible for US policy to be implemented as rapidly as possible in the US Zone. General Clay directed that each Division Director prepare specific and practical plans for the application of those parts of JCS 1067 which concern his division in close collaboration with the appropriate US specialist personnel of G-5; these plans must be spelled out in detail for practical application now in the light of existing conditions.

General Clay listed a number of specific matters upon which policy must be determined immediately; within a week, IA & C must develop firm policy with regard to the use of signal communications by Germans, dealing with rules and regulations, censorship, categories of qualified persons and legitimate purposes; likewise, postal experts must work out the restoration of German civilian mail service, while securing adequate censorship through G-2 channels. Other urgent matters indicated by General Clay are Food distribution, local Government, Finance, Allocation of Manpower, Price and Wage Controls, The Resumption of Industry and Transport Services, and the consideration of German administrative machinery required for all these basic functions.

General Clay also emphasized the urgency of the War Crimes Question.

General Appleton stated that his organization has established priority for the restoration of railway bridges where strategically necessary.

General Clay stated that the US Transport authorities must likewise assume responsibility for the restoration of railway and highway bridges required for the rehabilitation of German economy.

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Date	Event
9 June 1945 cont.	Mr. Douglas emphasized the seriousness of the public debt problem since the assets of financial institutions are so extensively held in the form of Reich obligations, on which there have been no interest payments for some time. The entire credit structure is, therefore, in danger. General Draper reported his recent investigation with Sir Percy Mills of the economic situation in the Ruhr. The food situation is serious and deteriorates with the average calorie ration at 927, a starvation diet. Some food has arrived from the north to provide a calorie diet for miners, ranging from 2250 for surface workers to 2800 for those under ground, with provision for distribution at the mines to prevent dispersal among families. The coal situation is likewise bad, although improving. Investigation showed a duplication of agencies within our own organization. All those consulted advocating a single control agency. The Chief of Staff, General Smith, has been advised. There is also a purely statistical German organization, not yet activated, but to be available to the Control Council. General Draper stated that the mines find it difficult to secure adequate financing because their receipts for coal are not priced and cannot secure funds. General Clay directed Lt. Colonel Fisher to check with Army Finance Officers with regard to standing forms and procedures for US payments and accounts. JCS 1067 requires payment by US Authorities for what they obtain, but a uniform system of accounting is essential. In reply to General Draper's question on behalf of G-4 Production Control Agency, General Clay stated that in accordance with the principle of JCS 1067 the US Army is to be supported by German Industry to the extent consistent with minimum needs of the civilian population. (Minutes of Meeting, Secret).

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Date	Event
11 June 1945	An undated note by AC of S, G-5 Division, SHAEF, cited the 5th June Declaration by which the US/UK/FR/USSR Government assumed supreme authority with respect to Germany. "If SHAEF's responsibility is thus discontinued, certain matters will continue to require combined coordination by some other agency." (Note by AC of S, G-5 Division SHAEF, Secret). A meeting of the Combined Deputy US/UK Military Governors was arranged for 13 June 1945. Preliminary to the US/UK meeting General Clay held a US meeting attended by U.S. Group C.C. and SHAEF G-5 (US Element) on 11 June 1945. Various problems raised by the SHAEF G-5 paper were discussed: With respect to DP's and UNRRA General Clay agreed that a small US/UK committee was required to deal with the DP problem and "to work out arrangements with UNRRA in both the US and UK Zones." General McSherry stated the need for a joint central committee to deal with questions of supply, importation and allocation of food, and General Draper agreed. Such a committee could operate as a joint concern in dealing with 636,000 tons of wheat imported from the U.S. by order of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Of the total, 145,000 tons was earmarked for the British Zone and the original allocation was made by the Combined Food Board in Washington. General Clay stated that the Proposed Central Food Committee could make no commitments for allocation beyond this particular allotment. The Combined Chiefs of Staff will have no further concern with Military Government when SHAEF is relieved of that responsibility, and subsequent decisions on allocation of food supply will be the concern of the individual governments. General Draper recommended the establishment of similar central committees for other basic commodities, including coal and oil. In reply to a question by General Clay, he stated that

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Date	Event
11 June 1945 cont.	he was hopeful of British agreement that the allocation of coal will be considered a joint responsibility. General Clay stated that the British will be urged to accept this principle. General Meade stated that he had been coordinating with the British on problems of signal communications and has reached agreement to establish a joint US/British Communications Board to deal with long lines, coordination of frequencies, and standardization of communications practices. He also referred to his agreement in this regard with General Lanahan. General Clay agreed, but emphasized the need of similar coordination with regard to German civilian communications and postal service. Colonel Jefferson stated that there must be a joint committee for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives. General Clay Agreed. Colonel Brisbine reported that a coordinating agency has been arranged with the British for rail and water transport, and that a special agency for Rhine transport was being established. There appeared to be a division of responsibility between G-4 and G-5 SHAEF for highways, which leaves only the local highways under G-5 supervision. General Clay emphasized the need for a coordinating agency to deal with the restoration of highways and bridges and directed Colonel Brisbine to consult SHAEF G-4 Transportation Branch immediately on this subject. General Clay stated that after agreement with the British with regard to the establishment of the necessary coordinating committees he would designate the divisions of US Group CC which were to draw up policies and procedural plans for the establishment of such committees. There would be no working agencies under these committees. There would be no French representation through

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Date	Event
11 June 1945 cont.	Liaison Officers as a general principle, but French Representatives will be called in to such committees as are concerned with matters affecting the French Zone. The U.S. - British Committees were interim and Ad Hoc arrangements to deal with problems which must be solved before the Control Council was established. They would automatically go out of existence at that time unless the Control Council decided to retain them as a nucleus for the development of functional allied agencies. General Clay stated there would be no discussion of financial problems with the British except in general terms. (Minutes of the Meeting, Secret).
13 June 1945	The first formal meeting of the Combined Deputy Military Governors (US/UK) took place at Hoechst and was attended by key personnel from the U.S. Group C.C., SHAEF G-5 (US Element), Control Commission (Br), and 21st Army Group. The meeting, over which General Clay presided, agreed that combined US/UK committees or boards be formed to handle Military Government questions in the interim period from the dissolution of SHAEF until the establishment of the Control Council. Action was taken to set up combined agencies for dealing with Displaced Persons, supply, including combined committees for food, coal, oil, resources (materials & products) together with the establishment of a Combined Resources and Allocation Board (consisting of the Chiefs of the Economic, Transport, Finance, and Manpower Divisions of the U.S. Group C.C. and C.C.G. (Br) to supervise the work of the foregoing economic committees). It was also agreed that with regard to future procurement and allocation of food supplies from outside Germany the Deputy Military Governors would have to approach their governments. Uniformity of calorie value of food rations in the different zones was deemed highly desirable. In addition, the meeting decided to set up a combined

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Date	Event
13 June 1945 cont.	communications board. General Clay and General Weeks agreed to confer with General Koeltz regarding a small French group to be accommodated with the US/British Control Council/Commission at Hoechst. (Minutes, CDMG/M (45) 1, Secret).
14/15 June 1945	Effective 2400 hours, 14 June 1945, Headquarters, U.S. Group Control Council (Germany) closed at Versailles, France, and opened at Hoechst, Germany, 0001 hours 15 June 1945. (U.S. Grp C.C. GO 30).
16 June 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Staff Meeting: General Betts stated that the Intelligence Service is ready for the transition from the period of SHAEF control to the Control Council period. When SHAEF dissolves, the US Intelligence Staff of SHAEF will come to the Group, and that of 12th Army Group will become part of the Theater Intelligence Staff. Arrangements are at present being worked out to insure an appropriate division of functions and proper coordination between the two staffs. In particular, as a result of Dr. Bolles' investigations, a new "Field Intelligence Agency, Technical" (FIAT) is being organized to coordinate the work of all the document collecting agencies. General Betts stated that there is some question as to whether the US component of this agency will be placed ultimately with the US Group or with the Theater Staff, but added that in either event the Group will have paramount interest in the operations of FIAT and must have full right of access to its documents. General Clay stated that undoubtedly the US component of FIAT belongs in the Control Council. Colonel Brisbine reported inland waterways transport is divided into two main districts to deal respectively with the Rhine and its

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Date	Event
16 June 1945 cont.	tributaries and the Danube and its tributaries. For the latter the Office of the Chief of Transportation has established an organization at Linz. There is a separate Rhine Navigation Agency. Short-haul road transport is handled on a local basis by SHAEF G-5. Long-haul road transport organization will be similar to the SHAEF railway agency but it is yet to be established. Representatives of the Intelligence Section, Public Relations Service, and Information Control Service, and the twelve Divisions reported that they had completed preparation of short-term plans and recommendations for the effectuation of US policy in the US Zone of Occupation, in accordance with General Clay's directive issued at the previous meeting 9 June 1945. Coordination with appropriate Divisions of the Group and with G-5 has been accomplished and all of these plans and recommendations either have already been submitted to Colonel Carter's working committee or will reach that committee today. Colonel Carter confirmed this report and stated that his committee will now be prepared to draft an over-all directive to the Military District Commanders. General Clay emphasized that there will be no censorship of military government information, but under existing practice all articles are checked for military security. He stated that articles officially cleared as unobjectionable from a military security point of view thus appear to receive a stamp of official approval which might prove embarrassing in the case of articles dealing with other zones of occupation than our own. General Clay stated that the Political Division exercises a primary and overall responsibility for Denazification and must insure that measures recommended by the several Divisions in this field achieve an equal measure in the program as a whole. General Clay stated further that there is some concern lest

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Date	Event
16 June 1945 cont.	Denazification proceed to a greater extreme in the ranks of workers than of mangement and directed that Colonel Boyd discuss with Mr. Murphy measures essential to rid management of Nazi influence. General Draper reported that after investigation of six of the nine price control offices there appears to be little evidence of black market developments. According to General Draper, the Germans' fear of inflation is a strong deterrent. In reply to a question, General Clay stated that the prospective move of the Group to Berlin in the course of a week or two does not alter the principle that US personnel in SHAEF and US Group CC constitute two elements in a single team although there will be physical separation. (Minutes of Meeting, Secret).
16 June 1945	Twenty-first Army Group told Colonel Dyer that the Russians prefer to deal separately with the British and the U.S. (Gen Ransom's Diary T-570-2/1).
19 June 1945	The Second Meeting of the Combined Deputy Military Governors (US/UK) was held at Hoechst with Lt. Gen. Sir Ronald Weeks in the chair. The meeting approved a paper on the "Continuity of Displaced Persons Operations in the Immediate Post-Supreme Headquarters, A.E.F. Period" which formed a Combined Displaced Persons Executive (CDPX) to be set up at Frankfurt to continue operations for about three months. The meeting also agreed on a common US/UK procedure concerning prospective visits by Soviet parties of technicians and others to targets in Western Germany, i.e., the Soviets were "to be accommodated strictly within the terms of their request."

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Date	Event
19 June 1945 cont.	It was agreed to make available accommodations for French representation at or near Hoechst. (CDMG/M(45)2, Secret, and DMG/P(43) Restricted).
21 June 1945	Message received from General Deane in Moscow indicates that the Russians still desire to postpone the meeting between me /Gen Parks/ and Marshal Zhukov's representatives until 28 June. General Deane offers to try and get before Zhukov any agenda which we feel should be taken up while Zhukov is still in Moscow. Message was sent by the State Department to Moscow in very strong language stating that we should be allowed to go into Berlin at once to make arrangements for the meeting. /Potsdam Conference/. (Gen Parks' Diary V-1347, Env 44).
21 June 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Element established at SHAEF Ministerial Collection Center in the vicinity of Kassel, Germany. (US Grp CC GO 31).
23 June 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Staff Meeting: General Clay advocated specific programs to arouse a spirit of self-help and reconstruction in the bombed-out towns, and to encourage collection of wood now for winter fuel. General Clay directed that each Division prepare bi-weekly a report to cover progress in its program and important information it has acquired. General Milburn announced that twelve officers and six enlisted men of the French Control Council will arrive in Hoechst on Monday, 25 June 1945. Captain Ray reported the decision of the Minden Conference to dissolve OKM except for a small group in Bremen to be

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Date	Event
23 June 1945 cont.	designated as the Mine-Sweeping Board.
26 June 1945	The third meeting of the Combined Deputy Military Governors (US/UK) held at Hoechst approved the terms of reference of the Combined Resources and Allocations Board. The Board was to consider the combined indigenous resources of the US/UK/FR zones and their combined requirements. In cases where resources were inadequate to cover requirements, the Board was to recommend allocation between zones. Furthermore, it was to recommend whether and to what extent imports for Germany from, and exports to areas outside Germany should be authorized. French representation on the Board and on the following combined committees was to be obtained as soon as possible. The meeting approved terms of reference for the Combined Food and Agriculture Committee, which was to recommend allocations between zones, to recommend imports and exports, and to make every effort to maintain uniform ration levels in the US/UK/FR Zones. The Committee was to recommend the type of over-all German administrative machinery required to effectuate its program when the Allied Control Authority was established. The functional scope of the committee extended to food, other products of agriculture, including lumber as raw material, and fisheries. The meeting approved terms of reference for the Combined Coal Committee, which was to estimate availability and requirements for solid fuels; recommend interzonal allocations, imports into, and housing problems affecting the program; present a program for maximum production; and recommend overall German administrative machinery to implement its program, once the Allied Control Authority was set up. ~~The meeting approved similar terms of reference for the Combined~~

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Date	Event
26 June 1945 cont.	~~Coal Committee, which was to estimate avilability and requirements for solid fuels; recommend interzonal allocations, imports into, and housing problems affecting the program; present a program for maximum production; and recommend overall German administrative machinery to implement its program, once the Allied Control Authority was set up.~~ The meeting approved similar terms of reference for the Combined Oil Committee, the Combined Short-Haul Transport Committee, and the Combined Power Committee. The meeting also approved similar terms of reference for a Combined Resources Committee to deal with resources and allocations of materials, products and services other than food and agriculture, coal, oil, short-haul transport, and power. * * * The meeting requested the representatives of the Finance Division of the U.S. Group C.C. the British and French Control Commissions to prepare, after consultation with available German financial experts, a study dealing with resumption of service on the public debt; increasing the yield of existing taxes and proposals for increased taxation; centralized control of currency; and controls of banking and exchanges of funds. General Clay proposed to stop salaries of German civil servants not currently employed . (This was subsequently agreed to by the British, 1 July 1945). (CDMG/M(45)3, Secret; and Paper on terms of for Committees, Confidential).
27 June 1945	Maj. Gen. Ray W. Barker, Announced as Director, Army (Ground) Division, U.S. Group C.C., vice Brig Gen John E. Lewis, Acting, relieved. Brig Gen Frank J. McSherry, announced as Director, Manpower Division, U.S. Group C.C., vice Lt. Col. David Morse. (U.S. Grp C.C., GO 32).

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Date	Event
29 June 1945	Reorganization of the U.S. Group Control Council (Germany):

1. The internal administration was to be constituted as follows:

a. An Executive Office, consisting of

(1) The Deputy Military Governor and Commanding General, U.S. Group Control Council (Germany)

(2) A Political Adviser

(3) A Legal Adviser

(4) An Assistant Deputy for Resources, with responsibility for general direction of the Reparation, Deliveries and Restitution Division, the Industry Division, and the Food and Agriculture Division.

(5) An Assistant Deputy for Trade and Finance, with responsibility for general direction of the Trade and Commerce Division and the Finance Division.

(6) An Assistant Deputy for Public Services with responsibility for general direction of the Manpower, Transport, Communications, Public Safety, Public Health and Welfare and Civil Administration Divisions.

(7) A Chief of Staff.

b. An Executive Committee, consisting of the Deputy Military Governor as Chairman, the Assistant Deputies, the Political Adviser, the Legal Adviser, the Chief of Staff, and the Director of Intelligence.

c. A Demilitarization Committee, consisting of the Deputy Military Governor as Chairman, the Directors of the Army (Ground), Naval, and Air Division and the Chief of Staff.

d. A Joint Intelligence Committee, of which the Director of Intelligence will be Chairman.

e. A Director of Intelligence.

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Date	Event
29 June 1945 cont.	f. A Director of Information Control. g. A Director of Public Relations. h. A Director of Political Affairs. i. A Secretary General. j. A Director of Administrative Services. k. The following Divisions: (1) Army (Ground) Division. (2) Naval Division. (3) Air Division. (4) Reparation, Deliveries and Restitution Division. (5) Industry Division. (6) Food and Agriculture Division. (7) Trade and Commerce Division. (8) Finance Division. (9) Manpower Division. (10) Transport Division. (11) Communications Division. (12) Public Safety Division. (13) Public Health and Welfare Division. (14) Civil Administration Division. (15) Legal Division. (16) Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division. 2. For purposes of quadripartite negotiations and to correspond with the divisions established by Article 6 of the European Advisory Commission "Agreement on Control Machinery in Germany," three of which were not provided for by the foregoing internal reorganization, the Director of Political Affairs, the Assistant Deputy for Resources, and the Assistant Deputy for Public Services were to act as Directors /of the corresponding U.S. elements in the ACA Control Staffs/ viz, Political, Economic, and Internal Affairs & Communications /Directorates/ (U.S. Grp C.C., GO 33).

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Date	Event
29 June 1945	As of this date the staff appointments to the principal positions in the U.S. Group C.C. were announced as follows:
	Deputy Military Governor — *Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay
	Political Adviser — Ambassador Robert D. Murphy
	Legal Adviser — Mr. Charles Fahy
	Assistant Deputy for Public Services — Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols
	Assistant Deputy for Resources — Brig. Gen. William F. Draper, Jr.
	Assistant Deputy for Trade and Finance — Mr. Laird Bell (Acting)
	Chief of Staff — *Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn
	Secretary General — *Col Thomas W. Hammond, Jr.
	Director of Administrative Services — *Col James B. Edmunds
	Director of Intelligence — *Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Betts
	Director of Public Relations — *Brig. Gen. Frank Allen
	Director of Information Control — *Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure
	Director of Political Affairs — Mr. Donald R. Heath
	Director of Naval Division — *Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley
	Director, Army (Ground) Division — *Major Gen Ray W. Barker
	Director, Air Division — *Major Gen Robert W. Harper
	Director, Reparations, Deliveries & Restitutions Division — *Col Leslie W. Jefferson
	Director, Industry Division — Col James Boyd
	Director, Food & Agriculture Division — Mr. Loyd V. Steere (Acting)
	Director, Trade & Commerce Division — Mr. Frederick Winant (Acting)
	Director, Finance Division — *Col Bernard Bernstein
	Director, Manpower Division — *Brig.Gen. Frank J. McSherry
	Director, Transport Division — *Brig.Gen. John A. Appleton
	Director, Communications Division — Brig.Gen. Frank C. Meade
	Director, Public Safety Division — Col Orlando W. Wilson
	Director, Public Health & Welfare Division — Maj.Gen. Morrison C. Stayer
	Director, Civil Administration Division — Brig.Gen. Luther S. Smith

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Date	Event
29 June 1945 cont.	Director, Legal Division — Brig. Gen. Edward C. Betts (Acting) Director, Prisoners of War & Displaced Persons Division — Brig.Gen. Stanley R. Mickelsen *Confirmed, as previously announced in General Orders. (U.S. Grp C.C., GO 34).
29 June 1945	Conference between Marshal Zhukov, General Clay and General Weeks at Marshal Zhukov's Headquarters. The conference dealt with the entry of the Western Allies into Berlin, the evacuation of parts of the ultimate Soviet Zone by the Western Allies, roads, railroads and air-lanes to Berlin, airfields in Berlin, cable and radio communications with Berlin. "Marshal Zhukov said the quicker the move /out of the ultimate USSR Zone/, the quicker the /US/UK/FE/ entry into Berlin." General Clay asked why, if the U.S. forces released one-third of the USSR Zone (occupied by U.S. troops) to the Soviets on the first day of redeployment, would not the U.S. be permitted to move one-third of the U.S. occupation force into Berlin. (Minutes of the Meeting-Secret).
30 June 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Staff Meeting: Since no Four-Power zoning of Berlin has been arranged, a small group of the French will enter Berlin with the US and UK elements, and will be provided with space in either the US or UK area until boundaries are determined. General Meade reported that the Communications Board has held its first meeting. The first business meeting is scheduled for 11 July. Progress on main cable lines in the US Zone is going well, but the cables Leipzig-Berlin and Magdeburg-Berlin are reported to be field wire only.

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Date	Event
30 June 1945 cont.	With regard to the withdrawal by US troops from the Russian Zone, General Clay stated that Russian DP's will be left in the area, that all other DP's except such as do not wish to leave, will be brought out, as well as German prisoners. Colonel Bernstein reported that the British and US Elements have agreed on the stopping of civil service salaries of persons not actually working, and it is desired to make this effective 1 July. Colonel Paley stated that the first German newspaper, at Aachen, was licensed last Wednesday; that there is the possibility of licensing a newspaper in Frankfurt and one in Munich, and that two other publications are projected, one of them a magazine for German youth. General Clay observed that at the time the US Group CC moves into Berlin, the only free German newspaper is being published in the British Zone. General Clay discussed the questions of Nazi literature, pointed out that although the sale of such literature is prohibited, such literature is not banned in private homes, and directed General Echols to have Legal and Education personnel draft a plan to meet this situation. General Clay directed that a cable be sent to Washington to the effect that directives for implementation of JCS 1067 have been prepared and it is planned to issue them without security classification of any kind. General Clay again emphasized that the Group must become public-relations-minded and that Divisions must submit to Public Relations Service subject matter for press releases. (Minutes of Meeting, Secret).
30 June 1945	"James F. Byrnes was named by President Truman as Secretary of State." (Brit. Bk of Yr., 1946).

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Date	Event
1 July 1945	Commencing 1 July, Twenty-First Army Group, Twelfth Army Group, Ninth Air Force and Second TAF withdraw from those parts of the Soviet Zone in Germany presently occupied by British and U.S. Forces. (Cable AG IN-2589, 3 July - Ref No. S-94425, Secret).
3 July 1945	"U.S. and British troops began entering their respective zones of occupation in Berlin." (Brit, Bk of Yr, 1946).
3 July 1945	The fourth Combined Deputy Military Governors (US/BR/FR) Meeting held at Hoechst: During the discussion of German finance it was pointed out by General Clay that, although the Zone Commanders should be free to impose local taxation to meet local expenditure, there should be no decision upon national systems of taxation until the Control Council was in full operation, and until the Moscow Reparations meeting arrived at a decision. In this connection a point requiring early decision was the definition of national and local taxation. Lt. Gen. Weeks (UK) raised the point that in view of the likelihood of early discussions with the Russians it would be desirable to have prepared a list of important items requiring early decision, and in this connection General Clay expressed the opinion the Russians might well produce for BR/US/FR approval a list of personages whom the Russians wished to form into a German Government. The meeting gave instructions that a list of items requiring early decision be prepared, this list to include the establishment of procedure for quadripartite working. All Divisions were requested to prepare a list of German officials capable of being, in the field controlled by their Divisions, members of a German Government.

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Date	Event
3 July 1945 cont.	General Clay stated he was strongly opposed to the distribution of Allied foodstuffs to the German population until there had been complete exploitation of German agricultural resources, and that any allocation of such foodstuffs should be the subject of prior examination by the Combined Food and Agriculture Committee. General Weeks undertook to determine whether any such distribution had been made in the British Zone. (Excerpts & Paraphrase from CDMG/M(45), 4, Secret).
4/5 July 1945	US/British withdrawal from Soviet Zone to be completed by evening of 4 July. Movement of US/British garrisons into respective sectors of Berlin to be completed by evening of 5 July. (Cable AG IN-2653, 5 July 45, Ref. No: S-94706, Secret).
4/12 July 1945	The U.S. Sector of Berlin was taken over at midnight on 4 July, but it was not until 12 July that the U.S. assumed the entire responsibility for Military Government in the U.S. Sector, Interior Sector boundaries had been settled by 12 August, but exterior boundaries were still being adjusted on 30 August. (From Summary of General Parks' and General Ransom's Diaries, July-Dec 1945).
5 July 1945	Forward section, U.S. Group C.C. established in the American Sector, Berlin. Brig. Gen. Frank C. Meade designated to command U.S. Group Control Council (Germany) (Fwd). (U.S. Grp C.C., GO 36).
5 July 1945	Effective 1800 hours action was to be taken to seize direction and control of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. within U.S.

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Date	Event
5 July 1945 cont.	Zone. Troops were to take physical possession of plants, and Military Government representatives were to be assigned for managerial duties. (U.S. Grp C.C. Cable to AGWAR, CC-13054, 4 July 1945, Secret).
7 July 1945	US/UK/USSR Meeting at Marshal Zhukov's Headquarters, attended by Marshal Zhukov, General Sokolovsky, Lt. Gen. Weeks, Maj. Gen. Lyne, Lt. Gen. Clay, Maj. Gen. Parks, Maj. Gen. Echols, Ambassador Murphy and Col. Howley. This extremely important meeting determined the general outlines for the future administration of Berlin in such questions as the division of powers between the Sector Commandants and the Kommandatura, the unanimity principle in Kommandatura Committees, and specific functions over which the Kommandatura was to exercise city-wide control. The crisis of the meeting arose over the issue of respective liability of the Occupying Powers to supply Berlin with food and fuel. [Several days earlier the British and Americans had relinquished their strong bargaining position based on de facto possession of 39.5% of the ultimate Soviet Zone] Marshal Zhukov stated that the supplies of food for Berlin were running low with only five days' supply of flour on hand and similar shortages existing for other items. Marshal Zhukov then asserted the city did not have any supply sources in the immediate vicinity and each Zone must care for the population of its corresponding sector. General Clay countered that the U.S. Zone had a definite food deficit and asked whether there was a shortage of food all over the Soviet Zone. Marshal Zhukov claimed this was true. General Clay believed that with beginning of the Control Council an exchange practice should be instituted. But there remained the immediate problem of how the Americans and British were to

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Date	Event
7 July 1945 cont.	feed their sectors in the absence of supplies from the Soviet-controlled area. Gen. Clay stated that Berlin always drew its food from other parts of Germany. Marshal Zhukov countered by saying that that was before and during the war as head of the Government, but now Berlin was in a different situation and could not rely on Prussia or Pomerania. Ambassador Murphy said Germany must feed itself, but Marshal Zhukov maintained Germany did not exist as such and must be fed through efforts of the Allied Governments. When it became evident that the Soviets would feed only their sector, General Clay and the British representative said they would have to refer the issue to their governments. The meeting reached a similar impasse on the sources of fuel supply for Berlin. General Clay said the U.S. Forces had no coal. Marshal Zhukov replied that the British-American Allies had the Ruhr. The British retorted that the Soviets had Silesia. Marshal Zhukov said that the eastern boundary of the territory he governed was the Neisse River. When the British representative brought up the transportation problem of moving coal to Berlin Marshal Zhukov said the railways could be put in service to form a shuttle from the Ruhr and that the Soviets would allocate the rail connections and cooperate to the fullest extent. (Notes of Meeting, Secret).
7 July 1945	"Agreement dated 7 July 1945 on the Joint Administration of Berlin." — "Resolution of the Conference of the Representatives of the Allied Commands on the Joint Administration of Berlin," signed by Marshal Zhukov, Lt. Gen Clay, Lt. Gen. Weeks. The Resolution, in accordance with Article 7 (Kommandatura) of the Agreement on Allied Control Machinery in Germany, established an "Inter-Allied Military Commandature" for the joint administration of Berlin. (From Text of Resolution).

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Date	Event
7 July 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Staff Meeting: General Milburn announced, "In connection with proposed movement of the Control Council to Berlin within the next few days, General Clay is interested in establishment of the advance office which, although not an official part of the Big Three Conference, will provide a small number of officers from each Division who have necessary data to produce information at the conference if requested. The estimated date of departure for the advance party is 1400 hours, 10 July. General Stayer reported that health in Germany is generally good. The number of typhus cases has been reduced from 900 to 100.
7 July 1945	General Smith stated the British are giving consideration to establishment of a central German government earlier than had been planned heretofore. General Milburn stated that this will be determined at a very high level and that establishment of central agencies and ministries must be done on a quadripartite basis. He then referred to JCS 1067 which gives the US views on decentralized agencies. General Milburn requested that a list of possible German government officials be submitted by 12 July. They should be suitable for the various positions in connection with the central or local agencies. With respect to the administration of justice, General Betts stated that the improved condition of law and order in the American Zone has made it possible to reduce the number of Military Government courts from 496 to 343. Colonel Brisbine reported that during the past ten days, the Waterways Directorates have been formed at Duisdorf, Regensburg, and Passau. Reichsbahndirektionen have been reconstituted and the over-all control office in the American Zone is being established at Frankfurt.

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Date	Event
7 July 1945 cont.	General Adcock reported that it is practically impossible for Military Districts to supply all the reports requested by the Divisions. He suggests that all Divisions determine whether the reports they require are already available. (Minutes of Meeting, Secret).
7 July 1945	Date of issue of directive prepared by U.S. Group C.C. and Theater staff to implement JCS 1067, viz., "Administration of Military Government in the U.S. Zone in Germany, Directive to Commanding Generals Military Districts."
10 July 1945	"Meeting of Control Council"* — At a conference held at the Berlin Headquarters of the Soviet Occupational Forces, presided over by Marshal Zhukov and attended by Army General Sokolovsky, the Soviet political adviser, and Soviet Army Staff; Lt. Gen. Weeks, Maj. Gen. Lyne, Sir William Strang; Lt. Gen. Clay, Maj. Gen. Parks, and Ambassador Murphy the main topic of discussion was procurement of supplies for Berlin. (*The first official meeting of the Control Council was held on 30 July 1945). General Clay stated the U.S. had arranged to start shipment of food for Berlin on or about 15 July. General Weeks wanted it understood that the agreement [to supply Berlin] was accepted only as a temporary measure until the Control Council met, and Marshal Zhukov stated that that was understood. Gen Weeks asserted that the policy of the British Government was that Germany should be treated as a whole and there was no basis for according more favorable rations to the Berlin population. When the procurement of fuel for Berlin was discussed Gen Weeks referred to Marshal Zhukov's statement at the last meeting that coal mines in Silesia were not under control of the Soviet Occupying

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Date	Event
10 July 1945 cont.	Forces in Germany. Gen Weeks continued by saying that it was the British understanding that the final boundary between Poland and Germany was not yet settled. Marshal Zhukov said he was responsible only for territory west of the Oder and Neisse rivers. Sir William Strang said the British felt that they should enter a reserve protest in opposition to the statement that the Soviets had no authority over Silesian coal. Marshal Zhukov said that as a matter of practical politics, he could not furnish coal from Silesia. Marshal Zhukov stated the Soviets would assume obligation to provide coal for their portion of the Berlin area, getting some from nearby German areas, some from the Polish Government and some from Russia, if necessary. With respect to General Clay's proposed subjects for discussion by the Control Council [apparently the U.S. proposals for activation of Control Machinery] Marshal Zhukov desired to know what the functions of the twelve departments [ACA Directorates] would be, as there was no civilian German government. Gen Clay said they would prepare and make recommendations to the Military Governors of policies to be followed and machinery necessary to create a central administration in Germany. Marshal Zhukov asked when these recommendations would be submitted. General Clay said some could begin immediately, such as transportation, economy, issuance of currency, method of taxation. ---Marshal Zhukov stated he would refer the paper to the Soviet Government, but before he sent it to Moscow, he thought that the experts might go over it to see if any basic changes were necessary. Marshal Zhukov added that he agreed with the proposal in principle and felt that the Soviet Government would also. (Excerpts from Minutes of Meeting, Secret). US Gp CC moves to Berlin
13 July 1945	Meeting of the Combined Deputy Military Governors (US/BR/FR): The Meeting considered a draft reply to the 21st Army Group

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Date	Event
13 July 1945 cont.	cable asking for importation of 73,000 tons of wheat, of which 43,000 tons were to be earmarked for the Ruhr and the remainder for Schleswig-Holstein. It was agreed that 20,000 tons might be released immediately for the Ruhr to be distributed on the appropriate ration scales in view of the relation of this problem to the increase of coal production. Note was taken of Gen Clay's statement that he would consult U.S. Government representatives as soon as possible with regard to authorization of the balance requested with the understanding that Gen Weeks would make further study of the necessity for such a balance. The Meeting agreed on Gen Clay's proposal that Public Health representatives should be designated as a Combined Committee jointly to examine German nutrition and health conditions in the three zones, with particular attention to settled areas. The Meeting approved the report of the Combined Oil Committee, especially insofar as it was opposed, on grounds of security, to the re-activation of any German synthetic oil plants. Gen Clay, commenting on the report of the Combined Coal Committee, stated that Combined Committees of this character should not confine themselves to reports and recommendations but should work out with appropriate authorities the plans required to implement their recommendations. Gen Clay referred to the paper on activation of Control Machinery which he had prepared with British amendments which he had accepted. Gen Koeltz stated he would give a reply within 48 hours. The Meeting agreed to establish a Combined (US/UK/FR) Education Committee. (Excerpts from CCMG/M(45)5, Secret).
14 July 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Staff Meeting: Gen Clay introduced to the

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Date	Event
14 July 1945 cont.	meeting Mr. Fahy, Legal Adviser to General Clay, and Maj Gen Hilldring, Director of the Civil Affairs Division, War Department.

Division Directors were asked to examine their officer staff carefully with respect to efficiency ratings. Only capable officers should be retained in the Group.

German civilians now being placed in administrative positions above the local level should not be given their old titles; suitable administrative titles should be substituted.

Effective tonight the non-fraternization policy is relaxed to permit conversation with adult Germans in public places. The announcement will be made public tonight.

General Adcock reported SHAEF is dissolved effective this morning.

In answer to General Barker's question relative to the basis on which elements of the planning staff should be phased to Berlin, General Clay stated that the Group now in Berlin is there for the purpose of supplying such information as may be required by the Big Three Conference, and that at first staff personnel will be phased into Berlin on the basis of priority of the matters to be negotiated. War Materials and Prisoners of War will have a high priority.

General Appleton stated that 100,000 people are at work on the German railways and that the head of the OBL has been selected.

Commodore Ray reported that the OKM is to be dissolved 21 July; the records will be sent to Kassel. A German Mine-Sweeping Organization is to be created and will be located near Hamburg.

One of SHAEF's last acts was to create a combined Ship Repair Committee. General Clay directed that Colonel Boyd and General Whiteley be consulted to work out terms of reference for that Committee.

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Date	Event
14 July 1945 cont.	General Mickelsen reported that four million Displaced Persons have been repatriated and that two million still remain. General Clay stated that this fact is suitable material for a press release. General Mickelsen stated that the CDPX begins its existence today. General Draper reported that the Combined Resources and Allocations Board established to cover the interim period between the termination of SHAEF and the establishment of the Control Council, is in operation. The Coal Committee Report made yesterday to the Combined Deputy Military Governors indicates that possible exports of coal are eight million tons instead of 25 million tons. The Food and Agriculture Committee has prepared a production program for the year 1945-46. The matter as to how far the Germans should be forced to produce potatoes and bread grains at the expense of cattle, and the question of the necessity for imported wheat to supplement civilian rations must be considered. The Combined Oil Committee has reported that the present rate of oil production can be increased only slightly, but that production is adequate to cover minimum civilian requirements for the rest of the year. General McSherry reported employment offices are already functioning. Colonel Bernstein reported that the books of the Currency Section of SHAEF have been closed out. More currency is needed for Germany, and Washington has been advised. Arrangements are being made to prepare a draft of a program for payment and accounting for food shipments to Berlin. General Hilldring addressed the meeting informally, indicated that the work of the Group in the Military Government of Germany is now a matter on which public attention is focussed, and referred to the establishment of the Killgore Committee. (Minutes of Meeting, Secret).

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Date	Event
15 July 1945	Lt. Gen. Clay in Letter to Mr. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, Stated:

"The 21st Army Group had asked for 73,000 tons of imported wheat, of which 43,000 tons was for the Ruhr and the rest for Schleswig Holstein. We approved the release of 20,000 tons for the Ruhr at once in order to provide the necessary rations for coal miners. I did not feel that the British had made out their case for the full 73,000 tons and asked General Weeks to make a further study of the necessity for the balance. In addition, we arranged for a nutrition survey of the three zones ..."

* * *

"The Combined Coal Committee submitted a tentative report covering hard coal, brown coal, and coke .....Assuming that labor, food for miners, mines supplies, and transportation would be available, the Committee set a production target of 38.3 million marketable tons between July 1945 and the end of April 1946. However, it estimated that only 28 million tons could be moved by rail and water during this period, and that military and minimum civilian needs would consume about 20 million tons, leaving only about 7.9 million tons available for export."

* * *

"It daily becomes more apparent that fuel, food and transport are the crucial factors in the German and European economic problem."

* * *

"At the meeting of the Control Council on 10 July, I submitted formal proposals for activating the control machinery for Germany as a whole."

"Since food will obviously be one of the pressing problems during the coming months, especially this winter, data as to the health and nutrition of the Germans will be vitally necessary for guidance here and in Washington. Accordingly, Major General Stayer...

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15 July 1945 cont.	has arranged to set up four nutrition teams in the U.S. Zone."

* * *

"In the meantime, in order to clarify the need for distribution of imported food in the Ruhr and other areas ... the deputy Military Governors ... decided to appoint a similar group to make a spot nutrition survey through the French, British and U.S. Zones at once."

* * *

"This survey should give us better data on which to judge the requests from 21 Army Group and other sources." (Confidential).

17 July to 2 August 1945

The Potsdam Conference (Tripartite Conference of Berlin) met and was attended by President Harry S. Truman, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Generalissimo J.V. Stalin, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston S. Churchill, together with Mr. Clement R. Attlee. They were accompanied by the foreign secretaries of the three governments, Mr. James F. Byrnes, Mr. V.H. Molotov, Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Ernest Bevin. (Text in MGR 23-58).

20 July 1945

"Pres. Truman, in speech at raising of U.S. flag in Berlin, said U.S. prime goal was to bring peace and prosperity to world." (Brit. Bk of Yr, 1946).

20 July 1945

Mr. Charles Fahy was announced as Director, Legal Division, U.S. Group C.C. in addition to his other duties, vice Brig. Gen. E.C. Betts, Acting, relieved.

Gen Betts was announced as Deputy Director for War Crimes, Legal Division, U.S. Group C.C. (US Grp CC - GO 38).

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Date	Event
21 July 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Staff Meeting: General McSherry stated that 4,000 miners have been located and will be transferred to the Saar.

General Adcock reported that of the 216 detachments conducting denazification, only 20 have reported their areas as completely cleared. As of 30 June 1945, 78,000 employees have been cleared or retained. Approximately 70,000 employees have been removed.

Mr. Bell emphasized the new arrangement of the Laender in the Western District of the American Zone is presenting problems of confusion and disorganization. Proceedings are now underway to clarify the boundaries, possibly resulting in the establishment of only two Laender in the Western Military District. General Adcock requested that Ambassador Murphy's office be consulted and General Milburn directed that the matter be coordinated with the Civil Administration Division. It was ascertained that Dr. Pollock was at present working on the matter and will contact Mr. Bell.

It was pointed out that Displaced Persons are still carrying arms, whereas the German law enforcement officers are not. This condition is believed to have existed because of the 7th Army Directive which was interpreted by Military Government officers to mean that they could not disarm displaced persons. General Adcock stated that corrective measures are now being taken.

General McClure reported that he had just returned from the meeting of the Combined Komendatura held in Berlin, at which he represented General Parks, Commanding General, Berlin District, on Information Control Matters. The Meeting was highly successful; agreement was reached on tripartite censorship and on free circulation of newspapers and reporters among the various sectors in Berlin.

Russians have requested that US films be made available for circulation in their Zone.

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Date	Event
21 July 1945 cont.	General Mickelsen stated that 4,000,000 Displaced Persons have been repatriated, and that 2,500,000 remain. Colonel Boyd reported that production of brown coal in the US Zone has reached 40 per cent of capacity. Three hundred threshing machines are now being produced in the US Zone and should be available sometime in July. Pit-props are now being moved from the US to the British Zone for the operation of coal mines. Machinery is being developed for the distribution of between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of oil per month from the British Zone to the other zones of Germany. General Draper reported that a food agreement for Berlin covering the first thirty days had been signed this week. The US Zone is now supplying flour, cattle, and fish to the Berlin Zone. Administrative problems are being encountered in the exchange of goods at the zone border. The venereal disease rate for US military forces is steadily rising. Approximately 70 per cent of venereal disease cases in armed forces are contracted outside of Germany. Mr. Fahy reported that the patent office in the US Zone of Berlin has been taken over.
23 July 1945	Information requested from Potsdam by President Truman was secured by the US Group C.C. at Hoechst and telephoned to Berlin. The request concerned economic data useful in estimating the value of East Prussia north of the Braunsberg-Goldap line, i.e., the Koenigsberg Area which the Soviet Union proposed to annex. (Daily Journal, Confidential, and personal memory, D.G.W.)

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Date	Event
24 July 1945	Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols was announced as Assistant Deputy Military Governor. Brig. Gen. Frank C. Meade was announced as Assistant Deputy for Public Services, vice Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, relieved. Brig. Gen. Carrol C. Bickelhaupt was announced as Director, Communications Division, vice Brig. Gen Frank C. Meade, relieved. (U.S. Grp C.C. - GO 39).
24 July 1945	Meeting of the Combined Deputy Military Governors (US/BR/FR) held at Hoechst: The Meeting took note of Gen Clay's undertaking to take up the question of release of wheat into the Ruhr with the U.S. Government. Gen Koeltz stated that similar problems would soon arise in the Saar District. The Meeting agreed that pending the establishment of the Control Council no formal Committee should be set up, but that an ad hoc working party should be empowered to study requests for exports from Germany as and when they arose. The Meeting agreed that the question of machinery for demanding imports of food into Germany should be the subject of discussion at an early meeting of the Control Council after the broad principles had been laid down by the Potsdam Conference. The Meeting approved a report of the Combined Food and Agriculture Committee with the understanding that a daily ration of 2,000 calories was purely a target for the purpose of long-term planning; that under no circumstances, and at no time, would the ration scale in Germany equal that of France; and that Gen Koeltz reserved his position in regard to the importation of foodstuff into Germany. The Meeting considered a paper setting forth the terms of reference of the Combined Education & Religious Affairs Committee.

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Date	Event
24 July 1945 cont.	After some discussion during which it was pointed that the paper involved a question of policy affecting not only the Western Zones but the whole of Germany, the Meeting did not approve the paper pending an announcement of general policy as a paper with terms of reference for a Combined Manpower Board did not receive approval for similar reasons. Gen Weeks (UK) explained that Gen Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery considered that an early Meeting of the Control Council was desirable. Gen Clay stated that an invitation had been addressed to Marshal Zhukov and that the U.S. intention was to table the following four items at the meeting: 1. Activation of the Control Council. 2. Points arising from the Potsdam Conference 3. Establishment of inter-Allied building for the Control Council. 4. Procedure for calling future Meetings. Gen Koeltz indicated the importance of an early census of population in Germany. The Meeting agreed that a Sub-Committee of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division should be appointed to examine the possibility of obtaining at least a partial census by a tally of ration cards. (Excerpts from Minutes of CDMG/M(45)6, Secret, and from pertinent Papers.)
25 July 1945	Maj Gen Oliver P. Echols was designated to command U.S. Group C.C. (Forward), vice Brig. Gen. Frank C. Meade, relieved. Col. David Marcus was announced as Acting Deputy Chief of Staff, U.S. Group C.C. (Forward). (U.S. Grp C.C. - GO 40).

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Date	Event
26 July 1945	The boundaries of the present (June 1948) French Zone were established by the European Advisory Commission and given Presidential approval on the same day. (J.C.S. 577/37, 11 August 1945).
26 July 1945	The Second Meeting of the Deputy Military Governor with the Army Commanders was held in Munich.

General Clay reported that agreement had not been reached with the Russians on a common definition of War Booty.

Although there was general agreement to treat Germany as one economic unit, several incidental problems arose: Silesia was now regarded by the Russians as Polish and therefore could not be considered in the plan for the German economy. The U.S. and Britain proposed an export program to pay for imports for Germany, such exports to have priority over reparations, but four-power agreement had not been reached.

The suggestion had been made to take over 300,000 acres of Wehrmacht land in Bavaria on which to homestead Berliners who may be removed from Berlin.

U.S. policy decisions on control of Germany were made by the State Department and the trend was toward introduction of civilians to do the work being done by the Army. In certain cases it was possible that the same individuals would continue to perform their present Military Government functions as civilians.

In the conduct of Military Government, tactical commands below army commanders had no authority, except as such authority was directed by the Army and approved by the Theater Commander.

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Date	Event
26 July 1945 cont.	Army transport is authorized to move coal necessary for food processing. Gen Adcock reported that both G-4 and G-5, USFET, had issued cables on this subject; Gen Clay pointed out that it is important that German civilian vehicles be gradually turned over to Military Government purposes, to be used, for example, by doctors and hospitals. Gen Adcock referred to Section 14 of the Theater Directives on Administration of Military Government. Armies should release railway and communication facilities to Military Government purposes wherever redeployment priorities will permit. Gen Clay indicated that production control in Germany is a function of Military Government rather than of military command, and requested comments from the meeting as to the date when this transfer could be effected. After considerable discussion, Gen Clay stated that in his opinion the transfer should be made gradually and be effective about 1 October. It was pointed out that the production plan is at present confused by the operation of factories by the Air Corps without clearance from production control. The coal situation is acute. Twenty million tons from the Ruhr and Saar will be available to meet civilian needs but this includes no allowance for space heating, except hospitals. It is expected that between now and April, 8 to 10 million tons will be mined but cannot be moved for lack of transport, and this supply will, in effect, operate as a reserve upon which Armies may draw if they can provide transport. With respect to exports from Germany, Gen Clay stated that there is no authority at the present time for any export program; however, that certain export transactions, not on a large scale,

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Date	Event
26 July 1945 cont.	may be executed at the army level on an exchange basis, with no currency involved. In answer to a question Gen Clay stated that approval now has been given for the return of objects of art to countries from which they were taken, but that this return is not to take place until after the present Potsdam Conference has been concluded. Gen Clay announced that Gen Eisenhower wishes put into effect immediately in every locality: 1. Wood-cutting projects to provide fire wood for the winter, forestry rules to be violated as necessary. 2. Unemployed civilians, wherever possible, to be forced from urban communities onto farms to assist with the harvest. 3. With respect to shelter for the civil population, salvage programs to be instituted, if not already in progress, and sawmills operated to the maximum extent possible. Gen Adcock asked that, if the requirements of redeployment are found to be interfering with the fulfillment of minimum civilian needs, USFET be notified. Gen Clay stated that Jewish displaced persons would be provided for on the basis of nationality and not on the basis of religion. Gen Haislip said that in the Seventh Army it is contemplated to require an 8-year minimum prison sentence be imposed on civilians convicted of the possession of arms, and ask Gen Clay's comments. Gen Clay indicated that this appears reasonable. (Minutes of Meeting, Secret).
28 July 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Staff Meeting: General Appleton stated that OBL has been organized at Frankfurt under the presidency of Bauer,

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Date	Event
28 July 1945 cont.	who is now developing his organization. The seven RBD's are organized and operating.

The transport capacity for Ruhr coal now appears to be 37,000 tons per month instead of the 10,000 tons previously estimated.

General Smith stated that his Division has prepared a slate of approximately 500 names of suitable German ministerial personnel.

General Milburn referred to a recent JIC paper dealing with the question of permitting organization of anti-Nazi movements. General Clay stated that the first essential step in the development of German political activity is the creation of advisory councils which are urgently needed.

General Draper stated that a directive has been prepared which envisages the export of 10,000,000 tons of coal by the end of this year and a total of 25,000,000 tons by the end of April 1946.

Mr. Fahy referred to a conference in Berlin with Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Justice Jackson on War Crimes, particularly on the problem of requests by other United Nations for the surrender of war criminals detained in the US Zone. The decision reached follows generally an IPCOG memorandum in leaving final decision to the Military Governor, reserving his right to refer any particular case to the Control Council. Although he may consult Washington, he is not required to do so and may secure such advice as he requires from his legal and political advisers. Mr. Fahy, General Betts, and a representative of Mr. McCloy will draft regulations covering the type of information which must accompany any request for surrender of war criminals to be submitted by other Governments.

General Clay directed that a memorandum recording these conclusions be prepared for General Eisenhower. He further directed that similar information memoranda be prepared on all

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28 July 1945 cont.	major policy questions involving General Eisenhower's responsibilities. They will be prepared by appropriate Division Directors who, in the absence of General Clay, should submit them to General Milburn for signature and transmission to General Eisenhower.
	General McClure stated that the Munich Philharmonic Orchestra previously licensed had been stopped because of the pronounced Nazi affiliations of some of the personnel involved.
	General Barker referred to information he has received from French sources with regard to a French desire to acquire Polish Displaced Persons to become French nationals. General McSherry pointed out that a number of Poles have been sent to France to work in the coal mines as a temporary expedient. (Minutes of Meeting, Secret).
30 July 1945	The first formal meeting of the Allied Control Council for Germany took place in the Main Conference Room of the Directors Building in the U.S. Group C.C. compound. By general agreement Gen Eisenhower took the chair (Marshal Zhukov had presided at the informal meeting of the Control Council held on 10 July 1945).
	The Meeting considered the U.S. paper on activation of Control Machinery, approved the order of procedure for meetings, took note of progress made in preparation of the Control Council building, heard statements on setting up the French Sector of Berlin, ratified a British-USSR agreement adjusting UK/USSR zone boundaries, received British proposals on airfield requirements in Berlin, discussed the establishment of the Coordinating Committee, and considered the question of US/UK supplies of food and coal for Berlin. (CONL/M(45)1 and oral information from E.E. Oulashin).

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NOTE: The history of the Allied Control Authority is carefully recorded in the minutes, papers, and agenda of the Control Council, the Coordinating Committee, the various Directorates and their subordinate agencies. In addition there exists a "History of the Allied Control Authority" (to 1 January 1948) prepared by the U.S. Element of the Allied Secretariat. This version of the OMGUS chronology will, therefore, not attempt to cover the proceedings of the ACA with the same amount of detail as can be found in the two aforementioned sources. (DGW).

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1/31* July 1945

The Military Governor in his first formal, full-length report to Washington communicated the following information:

A ban on political activity had existed in the U.S. Zone until after the Potsdam Agreement.

* * *

By July Land government had been established with capitals in Munich (for Bavaria) Stuttgart (for those portions of Baden and Wuerttemberg in the American Zone), Darmstadt (for Hessen-Nassau) and for Hesse, initally at Marburg.

* * *

A complete German organization had been established to operate the railways of the U.S. Zone.

The Rhine in the U.S. Zone was open for traffic.

* * *

In the U.S. Zone German-language newspapers (produced by Allied authorities) reached a circulation of over 3,000,000. On 31 July the first U.S. conditional newspaper license was granted to Germans (to publish the "Frankfurter Rundschau").

A limited quantity of American periodicals and books had been distributed. The first publishing license had been granted on 13 July to four religious denominations.

* * *

The first opening of schools occurred in AAchen, on 4 June, while under a U.S. Military Government detachment. In Berlin elementary schools previously opened by the Soviets were continued in operation by US/UK/FR authorities. US/UK Military Government authorities agreed to a general opening of elementary schools on 1 October.

Military Government authorities had impounded all textbooks in the U.S. Zone. For emergency use pre-1933 textbooks were being printed.

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On 21-22 July a surprise checkup, carried out by the Army, resulted in 80,000 arrests, largely for minor infractions of Military Government regulations.

(Excerpts and paraphrases from Monthly Report of the Military Governor, U.S. Zone, No. 1, 20 August 1945, Unclassified)

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Date	Event
1 August 1945	Staff Meeting of the U.S. Group C.C.: Gen Clay in summarizing some of the more important aspects of the Potsdam Conference, he stated that Germany will be governed as a whole. Initially finance, communications, external trade, and transportation will be central responsibilities. The control of Silesia by Poland was recognized as an interim measure. In the political field, present directives will be changed in only two minor respects by accelerating the organization of trade unions and permitting political parties to hold meetings. In general, the policy on political activity is a duplication of JCS 1067. A general policy was developed for reparations which permits Russia to take all she requires from her own Zone and 25 percent from the Western Zones. Two-thirds of this 25 percent will be an exchange of capital goods from the Western Zones for food and other commodities from the Russian Zone; the other 10 percent will be an outright gift of capital goods. The total quantities are to be determined by specific allocation with a period of 6 months from the date of the conference. This allocation will be the responsibility of General Draper. In other respects, the communique was almost a complete confirmation of US policy as laid down in JCS 1067. General Clay stated that the US Proposal for the Activation of Control Machinery was presented to the Control Council at its first Meeting, which referred it to the Deputy Military Governors for reconciliation of the various national views. This document was approved as amended by the Deputy Military Governors and is, in all practical aspects, a full adoption of the US Proposal draft. The Deputies will probably be officially activated within the next few days as the Coordinating Committee, at which time they will nominate heads of the 12 Divisions established under the control machinery agreement.

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Date	Event
1 August 1945 cont.	General Clay announced that a directive has been received indicating the amount of coal that must be produced and exported before any internal consumption can be permitted in Germany. This directive will be placed on the agenda of the Coordinating Committee in order that the Economic Directorate can work out a solution to the problem. General Clay stated that General Eisenhower has issued an invitation to the occupying forces of the other three Zones to visit our Zone on a pass system. The only restriction will be the availability of accomodations, which will govern the issuance of passes by the US Zone. It is expected that this policy will lead to the creation of a four power Allied Visitor's Bureau in the Allied Control Authority Building in Berlin. Gen Clay announced that General Adcock has been authorized to release 10,000 tons of wheat to the Saar and 20,000 tons of wheat to the British. Gen Clay voiced his disapproval of the widespread requisitioning in the American Zone, and advocated that it cease as soon as possible. He desires that all transactions be placed on a basis which will require the Army to pay in Marks for services and property. However, requisitioning of houses should continue indefinitely. General Clay suggested that an example be made of the railroad industry by initiating a system of direct payment by the Army for services rendered. If this policy proved to be more practical than the present system it would be adopted in other industries. General Clay informed General Mickelsen that in accordance with the decision of the Big Three Conference, it will be the responsibility of the POW & DP Division, operating on the Control Council level, to distribute equitably the displaced Germans now in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. He estimated them to number 10,000,000.

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Date	Event
1 August 1945 cont.	After a remark by Mr. Bell, General Clay stated that there would be no more meetings of tripartite boards and committees. Ambassador Murphy outlined the territorial acquisitions of Russia and Poland in East Prussia as decided by the Big Three Conference. Russia will acquire the eastern third of East Prussia, including the port of Koenigsberg. The balance of East Prussia will become part of Poland. That portion of the Rhine which is in the U.S. Zone will be open for navigation by Sunday, 5 August 1945. General Meade reported that the target date for the US proposal for the establishment of a central administrative agency for transportation and communications has been set for Friday, 10 August 1945. After discussion of the use of the German Red Cross as an aid to rehabilitation, Colonel Hansen remarked that it was his opinion that it would serve no useful purpose that could not be accomplished by the existing legally organized and operating welfare agencies. (From Minutes of Meeting, Confidential). * * * Note: The Joint Chiefs of Staff in the interval between 25 July and 1 August 1945 forwarded to the Commander of U.S. Forces in Germany a directive stating that "Unless large quantities of coal are made available to liberated Europe in the forthcoming months, there is grave danger of such political and economic chaos as to prejudice the redeployment of Allied troops and to jeopardize the achievement of the restoration of economic stability which is the necessary basis for a firm and just peace. Adequate quantities of coal for the greater part of Europe cannot, as a practical matter, be obtained from any source other than Germany. It is a matter of great urgency that Germany be made to produce for export to other European nations the coal which they must have to support economic life on at least a minimum basis." The Commanding General of U.S. Forces in Germany was directed

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Date	Event
1 August 1945 cont.	to achieve the following objectives: 1. Make available for export out of the production of the coal mines in Western Germany a minimum of 10 million tons of coal during 1945, and a further 15 million tons by the end of April, 1946. 2. Highest priorities were to be assigned to maximization of production and transportation of German coal, in particular to the provisioning of mining supplies, transportation facilities, and food supplies to maintain mining labor at the requisite level of efficiency. "This requirement should be subordinate only to the civil and military requirements necessary to insure the speedy redeployment of Allied forces from Germany." 3. In the Control Council it was to be recommended that an equally high priority be assigned to production and export of coal in Eastern Germany, and that a coordinated coal production and export program for Germany as a whole be formulated. 4. Every reasonable assistance was to be rendered to maximization of coal production in other zones. 5. Appropriate recommendations were to be made in the Control Council, and the U.S. Zone was to adhere to the principle that coal export was to take precedence over the use of coal for industrial production and civilian purposes within Germany to the extent of producing for export 25 million tons of coal by April 1946. "It is recognized that the following of this policy during the period of critical coal shortage will delay the resumption of industrial activity in Germany. It is also recognized that the carrying out of the above policies with respect to German coal may cause unemployment, unrest and dissatisfaction among Germans of a magnitude which may necessitate firm and vigorous action. Any action required to control the situation will be fully supported." 6. The European Coal Organization was to receive full details of coal production and coal allocations within Germany, in order that member nations of the ECO might know the relationship

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File Council of Ambs

Date	Event
1 August 1945 cont.	between the level of coal consumption in Germany and the level of coal consumption in liberated Europe. (From Enclosure "A" to J.C.S. 1429, 25 July 1945, Secret, the exact time of arrival of this directive could not be ascertained, although it must have been in the interval from 25 July to 1 August 1945). Cf. items under 24 June 1945 and 20 August 1945.
2 August 1945	Potsdam Conference concluded and Potsdam Agreement approved by Truman, Attlee and Stalin. (Text in MGR 23-58).
3/4 August 1945	Headquarters U.S. Group, Control Council (Germany) (Main) closed at Hoechst, Germany at 2400 hours, 3 August 1945 and opened in the American Sector, Berlin, Germany at 0001 hours, 4 August 1945. (U.S. Grp C.C. - GO 41).
7 August 1945	Control Council Directive No. 8 established a Visitors' Section of the Administrative Bureau. (MGR 23-161.8).
8 August 1945	Brig Gen Draper (Asst. Deputy for Resources) issued a reparations directive to the Industry Division with respect to removals of industrial equipment. The Industry Division was to determine that part of the metallurgical, chemical, and machine manufacturing industries unnecessary to the German peace economy. The directive stated that recommendations were to account of the Potsdam stipulation that "payment of reparations should leave enough resources to enable the German people to subsist without

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7
August
1945

U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AND LABOR UNIONS AT KREIS LEVEL

"Theater Mil[itary] Gov[ernment] Directive based on JCS 1067 (the constitutional law for Mil[itary] Gov[ernment] in the U.S. Zone) has been amended by cable of 7 Aug to implement policy authorizing political activities and labor unions at Kreis level. Detailed amendments in line with the Potsdam Declaration are in preparation. Labor officers of the Western Mil[itary] Dist[rict] held a conference at USFET."[1]

This implemented the general principles outlined by General Eisenhower in his message to the German people in the U.S. Zone on 6 August 1945. "You will be permitted to form local unions and to engage in local political activities," General Eisenhower announced, "and meetings for these purposes may be held subject to the approval of local Military Government. An initial aim of trade unions and political parties should be to help in the measures necessary now to prepare for the coming winter."

"The full freedom to form trade unions and to engage in democratic political activities will be extended rapidly in those areas in which you show a readiness for the healthy exercise of these privileges. Your own actions will determine the time for removing remaining restrictions."[2]

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1. Memo, Gen C. L. Adcock, Assist CofS G-5 USFET, 10 Aug 45, sub: Weekly Summary of Activities. GEC-319.1 (MG).

2. Ltr, Exec G-5 USFET, 6 Aug 45, sub: Message from Gen Eisenhower to German People. GE-EX-387.7.

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Date	Event
8 August 1945 cont.	external assistance." This meant that enough productive plant in each industry was to remain to supply the needs of the German people based on the standard of living to be established. It also meant enough additional productive plant was to remain in order to provide sufficient exports to pay for all required imports. (Paraphrased excerpts from Directive).
9 August 1945 cont.	The final Meeting of the Combined Deputy Military Governors (US/BR/FR) was held in Berlin with Lt Gen Clay presiding. The British and French Delegations were headed by Lt Gen Sir Brian Robertson and Lt Gen L. Koeltz, respectively. The Meeting took note of Gen Clay's statement that in future all problems would be dealt with on a quadripartite basis but that the fact should not prejudice the free interchange of informal views on a bipartite or tripartite basis where appropriate. In view of the setting up of the Control Council and Coordinating Committee the Meeting agreed that the formation of a Combined Education Committee, a Combined Manpower Board, and Multipartite Survey Committee should be referred to the appropriate ACA Directorates. The Meeting agreed that in view of the overall shortage of building materials only a limited category materials should be produced at present to meet the most urgent needs. Also it was agreed that Germany should not derive greater benefit from the production of these building materials than the Allied Nations who had suffered material damage during the War. Gen Robertson raised the question of the restriction of entry of Germans to thickly populated and badly damaged areas such as the Ruhr where food and accommodation were bad. He instanced the fact that the population of Cologne had increased six-fold since the initial occupation. The action taken to prevent the return of

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File Chron of Orders

Date	Event
9 August 1945 cont.	Germans to urban areas in the British Zone had been: (1) the dissemination of propaganda by radio and newspaper telling of the bad conditions; (2) the posting of suitable notices; (3) Discussions between Military Government officials and German officials requiring the latter to take steps to prevent such as those outlined by Gen Robertson would be desirable within each Zone. (Slightly paraphrased excerpts from Minutes, CDMG/M(45)7, Secret).
10 August 1945	Control Council Directives No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 defined such terms as the "Allied Control Authority;" determined the official languages; set up the Coordinating Committee, the Allied Secretariat, the Administrative Bureau, and the Control Staff; determined what preliminary reports were required of the Control Staff; and provided for assignment of Control Council responsibilities in implementing the Potsdam Agreement (MGR's 23-161.1, 23-161.2, 23-161.3, 23-161.4, 23-161.5, 23-161.6, 23-161.7).
10 August 1945	A German Standard of Living Board was set up with the following membership: Dr. Calvin Hoover (Chairman) Mr. F. Winant, Trade and Commerce Division Mr. E.S. Hoglund, Industry Division Col M.R. Scharff, Requirements Branch Mr. R.J. Wysor, Metallurgical Branch The Board was to recommend: 1. The general standard of living for the German peacetime economy using the formula laid down in the Potsdam Agreement. 2. The broad categories of end items required to maintain this economy. 3. An estimate of required imports by category and by value.

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Date	Event
11 August 1945	Agreement of 2 August prevails wherever in conflict with JCS 1067, otherwise the latter remains effective.

General Draper reported that under the Potsdam Agreement a determination as to which plants are to be made available for reparations must be made within 6 months. 15% of this equipment declared available will be given to Russia in exchange for commodities. 10% will be given to the Russians without compensation. The movement of such equipment must be completed within two and a half years. General Draper stressed the magnitude of the job to be done in the next 6 months to determine what equipment is necessary for German economy and to list the equipment which will be dispensable. A directive has been passed to the Industry Division outlining procedure for determining the category into which the plants and equipment will fall. The Industry Division is to make a report within three months. The Control Council has final decision on what plants are to be removed, subject to the veto of the Zone Commanders.

General Draper reported that the Committee headed by Dr. Hoover will report within a month on the standard of living to be permitted.

General Draper stated that under the Potsdam Agreement sufficient resources must be left to the Germans to enable them to subsist without external assistance, and that in working out the economic balance of Germany the necessary means must be provided to pay for imports approved by the Control Council in Germany.

General McSherry confirmed that an excess of manpower had been found in the American Zone, and cautioned that isolated reports on manpower shortages should not be taken as an indication of the picture as a whole. The shortages in manpower that do exist are mainly in the category of skilled labor, and training programs are underway to rectify this shortage. Colonel Fried announced that the

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Date	Event
10 August 1945	4. The sources of exports to pay for required imports. (US Grp CC Special Order 134).
11 August 1945	Staff Meeting of U.S. Group C.C.: General Echols presented the latest information on the status of the organization of the Control Council. The United States proposal to implement the organization of the Control Council has been, in general, accepted. The Coordinating Committee and the Directorates are now official. The Heads of the Directorates have been designated, and a list of them is being made available. General Clay is anxious that the Directorates become organized for work as soon as possible. Under the plan of rotating chairmanships, General Eisenhower is Chairman of the Control Council for the month of August. General Clay is Chairman of the Coordinating Committee and the US members of the Directorates are Chairmen of their respective groups during the same month. At the Control Council meeting yesterday the main item was the implementation of the directives contained in the Potsdam Agreement. The Control Council approved the implementation as presented by the US and directed the Coordinating Committee to take the necessary steps. In compliance with General Clay's directive, the Military Districts have been informed of changes in policy resulting from the Potsdam Conference, particularly with reference to labor relations and political parties. The Manpower Division has reported an excess of manpower in the American Zone, consequently the release of PW and DEF to the other zones is anticipated. The OKW and OKH bilateral establishment in the Munich area has been turned over to FIAT. Mr. Fahy also reported that during the week the opinion of the Legal Division was requested regarding the effect of the Potsdam

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File Control of Omgus

Date	Event
11 August 1945 cont.	first issue of the American paper in Berlin, the "Allgemeine Zeitung," was published last Wednesday /8 August/. It will be published three times a week and will be circulated throughout the entire Berlin area. Colonel Wenzlaff reported that 169,000 German employees were working on railroads in the US Zone on July 31st and that this is 94% of the number that will be finally required. Repair shops are now working at 41% capacity. Of 104 running repair shops in the U.S. Zone, 103 are operating. 79% of the total trackage has been restored for operation although not all of this is now being used. On July 31st, 2,140 trains were operating. (From Minutes of Meeting, Confidential).
13 August 1945	The Combined Nutrition Committee (US/UK/FR) established by the Combined Deputy Military Governors (US/UK/FR) on 13 July 1945 submitted its report of a nutrition survey of urban areas in the three zones during 30 July to 8 August. The Committee made inquiries in the U.S. Zone at Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Augsberg and Bamberg; in British Zone at Bad Oeynhausen, Hamburg, Ploen, Bochum, Iserlohn, Wuppertal, Duesseldorf, Unna and Essen; in the French Zone at Baden-Baden, Freudenstadt, Schramberg, and Saarbruecken. The Committee reported that due to lack of time it was able to obtain only a superficial picture of nutritional conditions. In general it was found that the rations issued to <u>normal consumers</u> in the three zones provided about 1100 calories daily. This was considered insufficient. The Committee found that rations for <u>normal consumers</u> ranged from 840 calories in parts of the Ruhr to 1300 calories in Hamburg. The Germans were able to obtain a certain amount of extra food from gardens, from their dwindling domestic stocks or other sources. The U.S. survey teams estimated the unrationed food eaten in several German towns at about 300 calories daily. The Committee predicted that, if a

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Date	Event
13 August 1945 cont.	marked reduction in the supply of unrationed food occurred, limiting the total food consumed to little over 1100 calories, it would be followed by progressive loss of weight and strength, gradual deterioration of health, and diseases of malnutrition. Experience in France, Belgium and Holland during the war had shown that calorie levels of this order resulted in apathy, unrest, and an inability to concentrate the mind on one's work. In large towns, assuming that only small food supplements could be obtained from gardens or elsewhere, the Committee considered that a ration of about 1550 calories daily would suffice to maintain normal consumers in reasonable health. The ration of 1550 calories was not itself sufficient but was proposed as a practicable intermediate step for a limited period of time.

* * *

In considering the ration of industrial workers the Committee stated that the amount of physical work which a man can perform depends directly on the amount of food he eats over and above that which provided his basic calorie needs.

Assuming an over-all figure of 300 calories a day derived from unrationed food, the Committee found the calorie equivalents required for various classes of workers to be:

Moderately heavy work	2400 calories
Heavy work	2900 calories
Very heavy work	3400 calories

However the Committee suggested that the provisional calorie equivalents these classes of workers should be:

Moderately heavy work	2000 calories
Heavy work	2500 calories
Very heavy work	3000 calories

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Date	Event
13 August 1945 cont.	But the Committee wanted it clearly understood that these allowances even supplemented by about 300 calories from unrationed foods would not be sufficient for the most efficient output of work. The Committee recommended that these provisional ration levels be introduced as soon as possible "Naturally, the special ration for moderately heavy workers would not be introduced until Military Government thought it opportune, but when the essential light industries begin to operate, a ration scale for moderately heavy workers, intermediate between that for the normal consumer and for heavy work, would be required..."

* * *

The Committee did not regard underground miners as anything more than one group of the very heavy workers, needing a ration equivalent of 3400 calories daily. Nevertheless under prevailing conditions it was expedient to give them a full ration throughout the three zones. At that time there was no uniformity, the official ration for the Saar representing 2400 calories daily and the ration in the Ruhr being equivalent to 3500 calories.

The Committee noted that the food supplements given the miner were adequate to enable him to work efficiently but that his natural urge to add to the insufficient diet of his family led to absenteeism as long as the normal consumer's ration remained as low as it was. The Committee suggested that consideration be given to the advisability of issuing part of the supplementary miner's ration to be eaten in the home.

* * *

The Committee found lack of uniformity in the three zones for rations issued to children and pregnant women:

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13 August 1945 cont.

Categories	Daily calorie value of total rations including milk	Daily allowance of milk	
0-2	1000	3/4 litre	Whole Milk
3-5	1200	1/2 "	
6-9	1550	1/2 "	Whole/or
10-17	1550	1/4 "	skimmed milk
Pregnant Women	2000	1/2 "	Whole Milk

The Committee stated that prolonged subsistence of older children at these calorie levels might result in retarded growth and the appearance of other signs of malnutrition.

* * *

Apart from the special needs of pregnant women, nursing mothers and young children, the Committee stated that the larger food demand arising from the proposed increased ration scales could be covered by provision of more bread without detriment to health. If available, potatoes and pulses would strengthen the nutritional position.

The Committee commented: "The sole justification for a policy involving partial starvation for the German people is that the needs of the liberated Allied countries must come first." But, with wheat in ample supply there was every justification for imposing on the Germans a Spartan diet, consisting primarily of bread, potatoes, and other vegetables, (particularly greens and carrots) which, if adequate in amount, would be compatible with health.

* * *

The Committee concluded by stating that an adequate report would had have to have been based on physical examination of a representative sample of the population. This had not been practicable. The Committee's information was based on four sources: (1) seeing U.S. Survey teams in action; (2) talking to Public Health authorities; (3) seeing selected patients in German hospitals; and (4) examining a few randomly selected adults and children in the French zone.

The Committee noted evidence of loss of weight among adults. "Since the German adult population was, generally speaking, over-weight before the war, caution is necessary in interpreting the

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File Control of Omgus

Date	Event
13 August 1945 cont.	significance of their loss of weight. On the other hand, the observations of the U.S. Nutrition Survey Teams in the American Zone incline us to think that the reduction in weight that is reported to be occurring should be regarded as a warning. "The cases of nutritional deficiency we saw consisted of a few cases of famine oedema and of pellagra. These disorders had apparently arisen through special causes, such as extreme poverty or grossly disturbed living conditions. It is significant that cases of famine oedeme in the Ruhr were alleged to be rarer than in April and May of this year. Although these cases do not reveal the existence of nutritional deficiency in the general civilian population at the present time, they indicate that such deficiency, due to undernourishment, may become widespread on the present ration if the supply of unrationed food decreases. This is the situation to be expected in the early states of an insufficient food supply." * * * The French Representative on the Committee stated that the official rations in some liberated countries were actually below those proposed for Germany and that at the present time the actual German mean ration was above that of some liberated countries. "Since the U.S. and UK representatives had insufficient first-hand information about this, the Combined Deputy Military Governors might consider the desirability of a Committee visiting certain liberated countries to compare the state of nutritional with that of Germany." (Paraphrases and excerpts from original report. Restricted).
14 August 1945	Brig Gen Samuel M. Thomas was announced as Director of the Communications Division, vice Brig Gen Carroll C. Bickelhaupt, relieved. (US Grp CC GO 43).

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Date	Event
15 August 1945	The medical school of Heidelberg University was opened on 15 August 1945. (MG Rep for Aug 1945).
16 August 1945	Soviet Union and Poland signed treaty which fixed new Russo-Polish frontier and which determined how they would share German reparations. (Brit. Bk of Yr, 1946).
20 August 1946	The U.S. Group C.C., in reply to the JCS Directive to export 25 million tons of coal from Western Germany by April 1946, stated that studies made by the Combined (US/UK/FR) Coal Committee showed that such an export rate could not be met. The U.S. Group C.C., also quoted the reply which Field Marshal Montgomery was making to his government in answer to similar instructions and noted that the great bulk of export coal would have to come from the British zone. Field Marshal Montgomery in attempting to meet the export target anticipated the need for increased military commitments to cope with trouble that might arise. He doubted whether it would be practicable to keep industry suspended over so long a period and foresaw widespread unemployment. After citing the conclusions of the Combined Coal Committee he suggested that his government or the European Coal Organization might wish to appoint, in consultation with the U.S. and French governments, a commission to make a further, on-the-spot examination of production possibilities. (Enclosure to JCS 1429/1, 21 August, Secret). Cf. items under 24 June and 1 August 1945.
25 August 1945	Mr. Murphy stated that he is in receipt of a cable from the State Department stating that the State Department approval of the establishment of four central administrative units does not preclude the formation of additional similar machinery.

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Date	Event
25 August 1945 cont.	The initial restitution of art objects has been made to the Belgian Government. General Clay asked that every effort be made to expedite further deliveries. General Barker stated that the U.S. has suspended discharge of Prisoners of War inasmuch as equilibrium between requirements and the discharge back-log has been reached. The sick and wounded, however, are still being rapidly released. Present Prisoner of War holdings for the Western Allies (including those held in the United States) total 4,917,000. Of these the U.S. holds 1,600,000; of these, approximately fifty percent are presently destined for return to the USSR zone of occupation in Germany. The second Manpower Directorate Meeting has been held at which terms of reference were considered and accepted. In response to a query by General Clay, General McSherry stated that the question of social insurance had been given first priority. General Thomas stated that a charter had been approved for the Communications Committee of the Internal Affairs and Communications Directorate, and that a meeting is scheduled for 31 August. Inter-zonal exchange of mail has not as yet been affected. Progress has been made on the proposed system for communication of Prisoners of War and Disarmed Enemy Forces with their next of kin. The communicable disease report for Berlin reveals that the incidence of typhus is practically negligible, but that of typhoid is becoming increasingly serious. The peak of the typhoid frequency curve is anticipated for the September-October period, after which it is expected to decline. With regard to the repatriation of Russian citizens to USSR, General Mickelsen stated that the anticipated trouble of forceable repatriation has been encountered. General Barker suggested that it would be expedient to have Russian military authorities handle such cases; General Clay stated that our policy as agreed at Yalta and subsequently at Potsdam is to return Russian nationals. If

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File Chiefs of Comms

Date	Event
25 August 1945 cont.	force is necessary, the Russian authorities should be called on. The Czechoslovak Government have requested the U.S. to accept 30,000 tons per month at Bremen with the stipulation that this tonnage be increased in the future to 90,000 tons per month. Present opinion by G-4, USFET, is that transportation facilities through the U.S. zone will not at present handle this load. General Appleton's opinion is that the situation will improve in this respect on future redistribution of transportation. USFET has been notified that, according to information received by Mr. Dunn of the War Shipping Administration, U.S. shipments for Czechoslovakia are being held up pending solution of this problem. Upon a remark by General Draper that the establishment of interzonal trade should be brought up by the Trade and Commerce Committee, General Clay stated that such trade is now in effect and cited the wine industry as an example. General Clay added that there should be no free trade between the U.S. zones and Czechoslovakia until it has been definitely ascertained that such trade will not cause a deficit in the U.S. zone, which will subsequently necessitate replacement from the U.S. zone of interior. The first meeting of the Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate has been held. To counter French demands for enemy reparations, it was remarked that industrial machinery which has been positively identified as of French origin might be released at this time to the French Government.
27 August 1945	On 27 August a directive was promulgated in the U.S. Zone under which Military Government officers were permitted to accept and approve applications for permission to form "democratic political parties to engage in political activities at the Kreis level." Actually during all of August the U.S. Zone was governed by the previous ban on political activity. (MG Rep for August 1945).

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File Chrono of Omgus
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Date	Event
27 August 1945	In implementation of the Potsdam Agreement a MG directive permitted the formation of free trade unions and public meetings for that purpose. Authority to allow the formation of unions or councils of trade unions limited to a Kreis was vested in the Landkreis MG Det Labor Officer. Formation of units in larger geographical units had to be approved by the appropriate high MG headquarters. (Manpower Annex of MG Report for Aug 1945).
27 August 1945	Maj Gen Oliver P. Echols was announced as Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Group, Control Council (Germany), in addition to his other duties. (US Grp CC GO 45).
27 August 1945	Third Meeting of the Deputy Military Governor with Army Commanders held at Frankfurt: Gen Clay reported that Washington considers Military Government to be the job of State Dept civilians and not of the Army. Thus considerable numbers of civilians are now being introduced into the Control Council and more should be brought into Army staffs and detachments. This personnel should come in large part from military personnel discharged in the theater, especially reserve officers. Job descriptions and wage scales will be announced later. Gen Clay indicated that Gen Eisenhower wished an increased effort to be made to build up the allocations of lumber and other building materials to civilians for minimum essential requirements for housing. Both Army Commanders pointed out that military demands for lumber had been contributory to the small allocations for civilian use. Gen Clay prophesied that the changes in the redeployment program should mean an immediate release of lumber for use in Germany.

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Date	Event
27 August 1945 cont.	Gen Patton expressed his desire to release the civilian internees arrested by CIC, many of whom he said were either aged or pregnant. General Clay suggested that the matter might be coordinated with G-1 and permission obtained to release these people after proper screening.
29 August 1945	Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hjalmar Schacht and 21 other Nazi civilian and military leaders were indicted by Allied jurists as war criminals. (Brit. Bk of Yr., 1946).
30 August 1945	Control Council Proclamation No. 1 establishing the Control Council as supreme authority in matters affecting Germany as a whole. Previous legislation of the several Zone Commanders was continued in force. (MGR 23-101).
30 August 1945	Control Council Directive No. 9 charged the Legal Directorate with developing measures and procedures regarding major war criminals of the European Axis. (MGR 23-161.9).
30 August 1945	Control Council Order No. 1 prohibited the Wearing of uniforms by former members of the German Armed Forces. (MGR 23-161.9).

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File Chrono of Omgus
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Date	Event
1/31 August 1945	The political composition of the Bavarian cabinet was not considered broad enough to be thoroughly representative, and steps were taken to remedy the defect. To the governmental structure of Land Wuerttemberg-Baden was added the office of Minister-President and the nine ministries established under French occupation were reduced to a total of six.
1/31 August 1945	Each Land government was directed to set up a Civil Service department in its Ministry of the Interior. Although Bavarian budgetary difficulties opened up the prospect reducing civil service salaries, Military Government decided to adhere to a policy of maintaining existing salaries unless there were changes in the general level of wages and salaries.
	* * *
1/31 August 1945	For August the net pithead output of 2,823,000 metric tons of hard coal in Western Zones equaled a 41% increase over July.
	During August solid fuel exports to liberated countries equaled 405,000 tons (47% increase over July). To export 10,000,000 tons of hard coal by 31 Dec 45 production would have to be tripled between August and December, and a December production rate attained which would be 2/3 of pre-occupation capacity.
	* * *
1/31 August 1945	The Danube was open for navigation from Regensburg to Passau.

(From Monthly Report of Military Governor, September 1945).

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File Control of Omgus
Box 1

Date	Event
1 September 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Staff Meeting: Gen Clay pointed out that once a Control Council order is signed by the Allied representatives on that body, it has the force of law which is binding on the Theater. When the question of referring the forceful repatriation of foreigners in Germany to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for study and decision was raised, Gen Clay emphasized his belief that such matters were definitely within the responsibilities of the quadripartite machinery now functioning in Berlin. Gen Clay urged that majority split reports by Directorates be presented to the Coordinating Committee when difficulties threaten to delay action. Gen Smith stated that he planned to utilize the old police registration system as a means of registering voters. Gen Clay urged vigorous action by all on the subject of the proposed German Central Administrative Agencies. (From Minutes of Meeting. Confidential).
1 September 1945	Announcement was made of the appointment of Col David Marcus as Secretary General, US Group CC, vice Col Thomas W. Hammond, Jr., relieved. Col Hammond was appointed as U.S. Secretary, Allied Secretariat. The appointment of Lt Col Walter L. McKee as Staff Secretary, US Group CC, was announced. The US Secretary, Allied Secretariat, while serving as part of the Allied Secretariat, was to work under the general supervision of the Coordinating Committee. His activities and those of the Staff Secretary, US Group CC, were to be coordinated by the Secretary General. (US Grp CC GO 48).

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Date	Event
1 September 1945	The Bank der Deutschen Arbeit, chief banking institution of the DAF, was closed in accordance with MG General Order No. 3. Assets of the bank and its branches in the U.S. Zone were seized, and by joint agreement simultaneous action was taken in the British and French Zones. Branches in the Russian Zone had been closed previously. (MGR 23-332.3 and Mil Gov Monthly Report, September 1945).
3 September 1945	The Denazification Board met for the first time. It had been appointed 7 August 1945 to review appeals of such persons who were removable under "the removal and exclusion from office categories" but who were needed in essential positions, for whom replacements were not available, and who were deemed not to be more than nominal Nazis. In the month of September the Board approved (for retention in essential positions) 11 cases and disapproved 35 cases. (Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No. 3, abbreviated hereafter as "MG Rep/(45)3").
4 September 1945	Reports Control Office established as separate Section of Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Group C.C. Col William Whipple announced as Reports Control Officer. (US Grp CC, GO 49).
4 September 1945	Political representatives (designated by the United States Political Adviser for Germany) assigned by Gen Eisenhower to each of the Headquarters Staffs of the Western and Eastern Military Districts. (Mr. Parker Buhrman and Mr. John Utter, respectively). The appointments were made "with the increase in importance of political developments in the United States Zone, and in view particularly of the authorized renewal of political activity in in Germany." (Letters by Gen Eisenhower, dtd 4 Sept., to Gen Keyes and General Patton).

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File Control of Omgus

Date	Event
8 September 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Staff Meeting: Gen Clay mentioned that, in a recent discussion with Gen Sokolovsky, satisfactory agreement had been reached on the question of US rail rights of way to Berlin. Elections at the village level will be held about the 1st of January [1946]. Elections at the Stadtkreis level will be held soon, thereafter, Gen. Clay announced. MG personnel previously filling the elective official jobs will be largely removed subsequent to these elections. Completion date for this procedure is estimated as 1 February 1946. During the recent meeting with the Allied Reparations Commission in Moscow, Gen Draper discovered that no agreement would be reached at this time by the Commission with respect to the question of the agency to be designated for the preparation of detailed reparations plans. Gen Clay remarked that by the first of February, officer strength in MG establishments should be reduced to approximately six thousand. Gen Clay remarked that no authority could be granted for civil air line operation within the American Zone until the Joint Chiefs of Staff had established a policy in this regard. The Director of Public Relations reported that effective on V-J Day, press censorship had been discontinued in the European Theater. A new directive liberalizes licenses for German publications. Essentially the directive prescribes post-publication censorship rather than pre-publication scrutiny. The German News Service for the U.S. Zone is now entirely under U.S. control. (From minutes of meeting. Confidential).
10 September 1945	The Control Council approved a paper recalling German officials and obnoxious Germans from Afghanistan, Eire, Portugal, Spain,

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Date	Event
10 September 1945 cont.	Sweden, Tangiers, and the Vatican City. (CONL/P(45)26).
10 September 1945	The Control Council approved the recommendation of the Coordinating Committee that each Zone Commander, while preserving his prerogatives to prohibit transfers to other Zones of commodities in critically short supply, be requested to issue instructions in his Zone to relax as far as possible all unnecessary restrictions on normal interzonal trading in commodities, goods and services. (CONL/P(45)29 and CONL/M(45)5). In implementing this Control Council recommendation U.S. Military Government also permitted the transfer of items in short supply, subject to its approval. It also endeavored to persuade other occupying powers to take similar action. (MG Rep/(45)3). * * *
10 September 1945	Military Government directed that the Buergermeister in each community which had been badly damaged in the war appoint a civilian housing committee to coordinate and supplement the activities of the Housing Office (Wohnungsant), Building Office (Bauamt) and other local government agencies concerned. The committees will be responsible for making an up-to-date survey of housing conditions in their communities. The committees will also be required to prepare emergency standards for the allocation and utilization of shelter space, to activate a materials salvage and reclamation program and to study construction labor requirements. (MG Rep/(45)3).
10 September 1945	Announcement made of appointment of Brig Gen Hugh B. Hester as Director of Food and Agriculture Division, US Group CC. (US Grp CC, GO 50).

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Date	Event
10 September 1945	"Draft of a Preliminary Report to the German Standard of Living Board" submitted by the Working Staff of the Board on "A Minimum German Standard of Living in Relation to Industrial Disarmament and Reparation." This report commonly known as the "Hoover Report" (after Dr. Calvin Hoover, Chairman of the Board) attempted to spell out the formula laid down by the Potsdam Agreement (Part III, Para 15b) for the permissible German standard of living in relation to other European countries and with respect to the amount and character of reparations to be taken from the existing German economy. The Report used as a point of departure the previous work of the American experts of the Reparations Commission (set up after the Moscow Conference 1943). It found that the German standard of living for the period 1930-38 was about one-third higher than in the remainder of Europe, i.e., the permissible future German standard of living would have to be about 74% of the standard enjoyed from 1930 to 1938. However the Report did not expect this lowered German living standard to be attained in less than two or three years. Meanwhile it was expected that the liberated European countries would have recovered to the 1930-38 level. In terms of food, the Report, raised doubts as to whether even 2000 calories per person per day could be achieved during the first year. The Report noted that its approach to the problem was complicated by the policy injunction "to eliminate entirely certain industries or to reduce their capacity on account of the factor of industrial disarmament." This required increased output from other industries for export without complete assurance that such exports could be absorbed by foreign markets. (The report assumed a large expansion of commodities such as

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File Control of Omgus

Date	Event
10 September 1945	textiles and ceramics). The report noting the loss of German territory in the East, the resultant influx of German refugees augmented by the in-migration of Volksdeutsche, assumed a total population of seventy millions. Furthermore it assumed that no reparations would be paid out of current production; that no payment would be made on German prewar and wartime debts; that there would be no decrease in the efficiency of the German economy as a result of the occupation, of the threat of inflation and other problems; that relief from the burden of maintaining armed forces and armament would to some degree mitigate the foregoing handicaps. The Report concludes that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to carry out a severe program of industrial disarmament while still providing for a minimum German standard of living and providing for the costs of occupying forces. The Report noted that the most serious single cause for the great difficulty in achieving a balance between imports and exports was the loss of German territory to Poland and the USSR resulting in the loss of some 25% of German food production. In order to reduce the anticipated unfavorable trade balance the Board had considered "mining" German timber resources, permitting the production of certain types of ball bearings and subsidizing uneconomic copper mining within Germany. Finally to attain a balance between imports and exports it had been necessary to cut the diet from 2800 to 2200 calories per capita per day. All these revisions, the Report declared, reduced the German standard of living below the Potsdam formula and sacrificed to some degree the principle of industrial disarmament. (From the original report (Restricted) and Chapter VII of Berlin Reparations Assignment (Chapel Hill, 1947) by B.V. Ratchford and WM. D. Ross). Cross-references: 10 Aug, 26 Sept, and 20 Oct 1945.

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File Control of Omgus

Date	Event
11 September 1945	Foreign Ministers Council (US/UK/USSR/FR/China) convened in London. This was the first meeting of the Council, which was set up by the Potsdam Agreement (Part II). (J.F. Byrnes, Speaking Frankly (New York, 1947), p.93).
11 September 1945	Announcement was made of appointment of Mr. Joseph M. Dodge as Assistant Deputy for Trade and Finance, U.S. Group CC. (US Grp CC, GO 51).
12 September 1945	Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets established within the U.S. Group C.C. to operate under the immediate direction of the Director (C61 Bernard Bernstein) and under the general direction and supervision of the Legal Advisor (Mr. Charles Fahy). Mr. Joseph M. Dodge, in addition to his duties as Asst. Deputy for Trade and Finance was announced as Acting Director, Finance Division, vice Col Bernard Bernstein, relieved. (US Grp CC, GO 52).
12 September 1945	Francis Biddle was appointed U.S. judge on board of international tribunal which was to try Axis war criminals; Judge John J. Parker was named as his alternate. (Brit. Bk of Yr, 1946).
13 September 1945	Control Office established as a separate Section of the Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Group C.C. Col. William Whipple announced as Control Officer. Reports Control Office discontinued. (US Grp CC, GO 53).

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File Chrono of Omgus

Date	Event
14 September 1945	Announcement was made of the appointment of Brig. Gen. Vincent Meyer as Director of the Army (Ground) Division, US Group CC. (US Grp CC, GO 54).
15 September 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Staff Meeting: Gen Clay proposed that German exports-import agencies be established during the next two or three weeks. Cables are to be sent to Washington asking for the U.S. policy with regard to the matter. Gen Clay suggested several alternative, including (1) sale by the proposed German export-import agency to a governmental agency in the United States for resale there and (2) sales to private brokers in the United States. He thought that the Commodity Credit Corporation might be interested. After a week of intensive efforts in the personnel reduction campaign, no results were evident. Gen Clay stressed that Division Directors must take the initiative in this matter because if they fail to do so the cutback would be ordered from above. Gen Clay stated that in the immediate future it is intended to throw the responsibility for reviewing production back upon the Germans except for prohibited items. Gen Clay expressed opposition to changing the mandatory arrest categories, proposed at the last Directors' Meeting. He prefers to wait for a directive from the U.S. Government in this matter. Commenting on a newspaper release in the United States in which a prominent American industrialist, now working for the United States in Germany, stated that the industrial strangle-hold now exercised by U.S. agencies over Germany should be released, Gen Clay stated that he would be pleased to find the man and offer him a job. Gen Adcock stated that field personnel now totaling ten thousand will be reduced to less than seven thousand in the near future. Most of these reductions will be in the levels below the Stadtkreis. Any prisoners of war sent to France are transferred in that

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Box 1

Date	Event
15 September 1945 cont.	status only. Since the French have subscribed to the Geneva Convention they are bound to treat these German prisoners according to the provisions of the Convention. Gen Clay remarked that US policy concerning destruction of enemy war material was firm. It provides that all German equipment except that needed by the Commander-in-Chief or usable for authorized purposes should be destroyed. Coal production is again running ahead of ability to move the fuel from the mines, with a resulting accumulation of stock piles. Gen Clay stated it is contemplated that on Monday /17 August/ the announcement might be issued that works of art not readily identifiable as to ownership will be sent to the United States for safekeeping until they can be returned to responsible German authorities at some future date. With reference to the revival of trade Gen Clay suggested that definite allocations of coal and transportation to Land units be made so that they would know the resources upon which they could depend in carrying out their responsibilities. The program of opening all safe deposit boxes in the United States Zone is getting under way in the form of a sixty day drive. During this period all foreign exchange and evidence of foreign exchange holdings abroad will be picked up, as well as other information of intelligence value. (Minutes of Meeting, Confidential).
15 September 1945	Staff Study for the reorganization of Military Government into what was to be known as OMGUS was submitted by Gen Clay to Chief of Staff, USFET. Gen Clay stated Military Government was entering a new phase requiring organizational changes. The Potsdam Agreement calling for central German administrative departments necessitated closer integration of US Military Government agencies at the Allied

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Date	Event
15 September 1945 cont.	Control Authority and U.S. Zone levels. Also the U.S. policy to transfer Military Government to U.S. civilian agencies as rapidly as possible, required an organization which ultimately could be separated from the military forces. (From copy of staff study).
17 September 1945	Col David Marcus appointed Acting Chief of Staff, US Group CC, (US Grp CC, GO 55). Announcement made of appointment of Mr. Frederick Winant as Director, Trade and Commerce Division, US Group CC. (US Grp CC, GO 55).
17 September 1945	Joseph Kramer and 44 SS aids went on trial in British military court in Lueneburg on charges of conspiracy to commit mass murder in Nazi concentration camps at Belsen and Oswiecim. (Brit. Bk of Yr, 1946).
17 September 1945	Control Council Order No. 1 (30 August) prohibiting the wearing of uniform by former members of the German Armed Forces was implemented through US Zone Ordinance No. 4. The Ordinance permitted the continued use of uniforms which had been remodeled and dyed (other than blue or olive drab). German authorities were instructed to collect (or requisition) and distribute surplus clothing to those left without adequate wearing apparel by the Ordinance. Certain Articles of the Ordinance were declared effective as of 1 December 1945, the remainder as of 17 September 1945. (MGR 23-400).
18 September 1945	Henry L. Stimson resigned as Secretary of War and Pres. Truman designated Robert P. Patterson as his successor. (Brit Bk of Yr, 1946).

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Box

Date	Event
17 September 1945	As of this date the following boundary change between the US and USSR Zones of Occupation in Germany became effective: A tip of US Zone territory NE of Allendorf (LK Witzhausen, Hessen) was exchanged for a similar tip of USSR Zone territory (LK Heiligenstadt, Province Halle-Merseburg) near Witzenhausen, thus placing the railroad line Fulda, Hersfeld, Goettingen completely within the US/UK Zones. The formal boundary agreement was signed by USSR and US Commanders on 17 September 1945, at Wanfried, Saxony. (OMGUS, AG 092.1-1 (OSS), Subject: Boundary Change Between the United States and USSR Zones of Occupation in Germany, dtd. 16 Oct 45).

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File Control of Omgus

Date	Event
19 September 1945	Dean G. Acheson, Under Secretary of State, asserted that U.S. government, not Gen. MacArthur's occupation forces, would determine policy on Japan. (Brit Bk of Yr, 1946).
19 September 1945	A proclamation announced to the German population ~~the division~~ of the division of the U.S. zone of occupation into three Laender: Greater Hesse, Wuerttember-Baden, and Bavaria. According to the USFET directive, the division was to become effective on 8 October 1945. (MGR 23-301, 19 Sept; AG 332 GEC-AGO, 19 September).
20 September 1945	Control Council Proclamation No. 2 announced additional terms imposed upon Germany. (In the EAC the British originally had proposed a 70-paragraph surrender instrument. They accepted a shorter version of the instrument on the assurance that their original proposal would be issued separately. This assurance was honored in this Proclamation). (Text in MGR 23-102. See also State Department study, "The Allied Control Authority for Germany: an Analysis of its organization and procedures, Jan. 6, 1947," Restricted).
20 September 1945	Control Council Proclamation No. 3 proclaimed fundamental principles of judicial reform to be applied throughout Germany. (Text in MGR 23-103).
20 September 1945	Control Council Law No. 1 repealed by direct reference a number of Nazi laws of a political or discriminatory nature and generally forbade the judicial or administrative applications of German legislation favoring Nazis or of a discriminatory character. (Text in MGR 23-121.1).

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Date	Event
20 September 1945	The Control Council agreed to uniform regulations on fraternization with Germans. Zone Commanders were to abolish separate zonal instructions except that billeting of troops with German families and marriage of personnel of occupation forces to Germans were to be permitted only with specific approval of responsible Zone Commanders. (CONL/M(45)6 and CONL/P(45)33).
20 September 1945	The Control Council approved a paper (CONL/P(45)32) on exports and imports reaffirming the Potsdam policy of treating Germany as a single economic unit and stating that the demand for imports should be kept to a minimum: 1. Proceeds of exports from current production and stocks were to be available in the first place for such imports. 2. All goods, merchandise and raw materials, shipped to other countries for this purpose, except those goods, merchandise and raw materials applied in payment of approved reparations, were to be deemed exports. 3. The imported amount of goods, merchandise and raw materials were to be limited to that indispensable to the economy decided upon for occupied Germany. 4. Prior to formulation of an export-import policy approved by the Control Council reflecting the requirements of all occupied zones, the imports into Germany were to be limited to minimum subsistence requirements as determined by each Zone Commander. 5. Payments for both imports and exports of goods, merchandise, and raw materials were to be made in US dollars or other foreign currency acceptable to the Control Council or its designated and fully empowered agency, at prices to be sanctioned by the Control Council or its designated and fully empowered agency.

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File Chiefs of Offices

Date	Event
20 September 1945 cont.	6. Pending formulation of the export-import plan the proceeds from export were to be credited to a Special Account of the Control Council and to be used for payment of imports of each respective zone. Payment for imports into one Zone for the account of exports from another were to be made only on the decision of the Control Council or as may be agreed between any Zone Commanders. In preparation of any export/import plan, the exports and imports of each Zone made before the time of completion thereof were to be taken into consideration. The export/import plan was to be submitted for consideration before 31 October 1945. If the plan were not approved by that date, the interim arrangements were to be reviewed. 7. Provisional prices of goods, raw materials and merchandise were to be fixed by the Commander of each Zone pending conditions of final settlement. Payments were to be made at a rate of not less than 80% of provisional prices. Provisional prices were to be applied to all deliveries from 1 August 1945 and were to be submitted forthwith to the Coordinating Committee. (CONL/P(45)32 and CONL/M(45)6).
20 September 1945	Control Council Directive No. 12 was issued providing for the exchange for legislation and legal information between the various zones and sectors. (Text in MGR 23-161.12).
20 September 1945	German authorities of each Land were directed to prepare local government codes for the government of all units below the Land level. These codes were to provide: 1. Popularly elected councils or, in lieu of the council, a town meeting.

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Date	Event
20 September 1945 cont.	2. A chief executive appointed by and responsible to the legislative body (council). 3. Legislation by majority vote of the council. 4. Workable machinery for honest and secret elections based on democratic suffrage. Gemeinde (small-town) council elections were to be held in January 1946. Landkreis (rural county) council elections were to be held in March 1946. Stadtkreis (city-county) council elections were to be conducted in May 1946. Land elections for state legislatures were not to take place before 1 October 1946. (USFET directive, AG 014.1 GEC-AGO, 20 Sept. 1945).
22 September 1945	US Group CC Staff Meeting: Gen Clay expressed his dissatisfaction with progress on de-Nazification to date. Transport, Communications and Industry Divisions have lagged behind the field in this matter. Gen Clay stressed that anyone who comes to him for approval in maintaining Nazis in their positions was "just wasting time." Gen Clay pointed out that while there are definite policies for treating Germany as an economic whole, practically all papers for implementing these policies have originated with the British. He urged that more initiative be shown. He stressed that he favored telling the Germans what they can't do but not what they can do, thus encouraging their initiative. Although the practice of selling privately owned property on the German black market by U.S. officers may not be entirely illegal, Gen Clay pointed out that the practice certainly was unethical.

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Date	Event
22 September 1945 cont.	A U.S.-French bilateral conference in Paris is being held to consider interzonal transfer of prisoners of war.

Gen Clay stressed that it was definite policy of the Coordinating Committee that matters be assigned to a single Directorate for action. This Directorate must get concurrences from all concerned before sending the paper forward.

With regard to the assumption of limited and supervised control of industrial allocations in the U.S. Zone by Laender units, Col Boyd stated that such procedure was not yet established and that the Denazification program was impeding its establishment to some extent

The State Department has approved unilateral restitution from the U.S. Zone of identifiable properties. The State Department has sent invitations to eleven surrounding countries to submit a list of stolen properties.

A cable has been dispatched to Theater agencies removing interzonal trade restrictions on all non-rationed articles. Gen Clay asked Gen Adcock to dispatch a cable to the District Commanders removing all travel restrictions and all inter-zone trade and commerce restrictions with the following two exceptions: (a) The migration of families would not yet be permitted; (b) trade and commerce would continue to be restricted with regard to rationed articles and items required for the Army of Occupation.

Upon a query by Gen Stayer, Gen Clay remarked that high schools should be opened in preference to the opening of universities.

In regard to camp conditions for Jewish displaced persons, it was reported that although they are not excellent, they are at least on a level with those of other DP camps. (From Minutes of Meeting, Confidential).

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Date	Event
22 September 1945	Control Council Directives No. 10 and No. 11 were issued to lay down Control Council methods of legislative action and to define the official languages and publication of legislation. (Text in MGR 23-161.11).
22 September 1945	Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., declared in interview that he had "never seen necessity of denazification program," and compared "this Nazi thing" to "Democratic and Republican election fight." (Brit Bk of Yr, 1946).
22 September 1945	Military Government set forth the procedures for conducting shop steward elections by secret ballot. (Military Governor's Monthly Report, September 1945).
22 September 1945	Gen George S. Patton, Jr., in his first interview since lifting of censorship regulation prohibiting quotation of general officers, as reported by the New York Times General Patton said that, in general, "far too much fuss had been made regarding denazification in Germany; that vast numbers of party members had been dragooned into joining and, finally, that the best hope for the future was in showing the German people what grand fellows we are. "He made it clear that, in his view, it was more important to get the German economic machine running than to purge industry of Nazi bosses, so that American tax payers would not have to foot the bill for food relief." Gen Patton also said "the Nazi thing is just like a Democrat and Republican election fight." The newly appointed political adviser to Gen Patton took no part in the interview although he listened intently to everything that was said. (Raymond Daniell in New York Times, 23 Sept 1945 p.26).

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Date	Event
22 September 1945	Gen Eisenhower reinforced his policy on Denazification by instructions to major commands in the Theater: "As you know, I have announced a firm policy of uprooting the whole Nazi organization ...

* * *

"I know that certain field commanders have felt that some modifications to this policy should be made. That question has long since been decided. ... I wish you would make particularly sure that all of your subordinate commanders realize that the discussional stage of this question is long past and any expressed opposition to the faithful execution of the order cannot be regarded leniently by me ..." (From printed statement in Hist. Section's file origin not indicated).

24 September 1945

The civil Government of North Wuerttemberg-North Baden was installed in office. It was composed of:

Dr. Reinhold Maier,	Ministerpraesident and Minister of Finance
Fritz Ulrich,	Minister of the Interior
Dr. Joseph Beyerle,	Minister of Justice
Josef Andre,	Minister of Economics
Dr. Theodor Heuss,	Minister of Culture
Otto Steinmeyer,	Minister of Posts

(Hq. U.S. Mil. Gov. W-B, Det. E1, Weekly MG Rep. No. 22, dtd 30 September 1945).

24 September 1945

Lt Col James L. Williams announced as Personnel Office, US Group CC, (US Group CC, GO 56).

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Date	Event
26 September 1945	Gen Clay in a cable to Gen Hilldring noted that Gen Draper had received a letter from Mr. Calvin Hoover stating that Hoover had been discussing reparations with various government officials in Washington. The cable raised no objections to these discussions but made the following comments on the Hoover report: The report had been a valuable contribution but had not been coordinated with the study of industry still underway. Internally and in quadripartite negotiations the report was used only a basis for discussion. The cable also noted that Hoover abhorred destruction and tended towards leniency. The report did not necessarily represent the official views of Military Government. (Cable CC-16741. Confidential). Cross References: 10 Aug, 10 Sept, 20 Oct 1945.
28 September 1945	Friederich Schaeffer was removed from his position as Minister President in Bavaria "for his Nazi background and continued resistance to Military Government policies." His successor was Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner of the Social Democratic Party. (Bavaria, Annual History to 30 Jun 1946, Vol. I, p. 24)

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Date	Event
24 September 1945	Gen Clay cabled War Department stating that Russians and British were in full agreement with U.S. as to desirability of setting up sufficient central administrative machinery to govern Germany as an economic unit. The French were in opposition. Although they had accepted a central communication administrative agency they refused to accept a central transportation agency.

Gen Clay stated he had advised Gen Koeltz that under the original terms of agreement we had no recourse except to zonal action and/or interzonal agreements for action if any member of the Quadripartite Government took a position contrary to the other three Gen Koeltz had promised that Gen Koenig would deliver the final views of the French Government at the 1 October Control Council meeting.

If the views of the French Government were still opposed to the establishment of a central administrative agency, it would then appear essential to suggest to the Soviets and British that they join us in establishing such machinery for the US/UK/USSR Zones. Authorization to do so was requested.

The Laender units of the U.S. Zone, given the central administrative machinery as agreed at Potsdam, would be able to operate effectively. But if such central administrative machinery were not established promptly it would become necessary to establish overall German administrative machinery for the US Zone. In effect, this would mean setting up new and artificial political units. And it was to be feared it would result in interzonal negotiations rather than treatment of Germany as an economic whole and might lead to practical, if not actual, dismemberment of Germany. (US Gp CC Cable Ref No. CC-16567, dtd 24 Sep 45. Confidential).

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Date	Event
25 September 1945	Congress was asked by Pres. Truman to slash more than $28,500,000,000 from War Department appropriations. (Brit Bk of Yr, 1946).
26 September 1945	A major revision of administrative areas in the American Zone was accomplished when, by an order from Hq, 7th Army, Land Hessen and other provinces of Hessen-Nassau were consolidated into the single Land of Greater Hesse, with its capital at Wiesbaden. Formation of this larger unit, to become effective 8 October, was held desirable for two reasons: loss of territory by Hessen and Hessen-Nassau to the French Zone made it difficult for them to exist as independent Laender, and such a merger of the former Prussian province of Hessen Nassau with Hessen was deemed by the Military Governor "a significant milestone in the accomplishment of our objective of decentralizing the German governmental structure and destroying the overwhelming predominance of Prussia ..." (AG 322 CA, 26 Sept 1945; approved CAD chapter for OMGUS History, p. 36).
26 September 1945	Military Government Law No. 8, prohibiting employment of members of the Nazi Party in positions in business other than as ordinary labor becomes effective in the U.S. Zone. (MGR 23-331 and USFET Release No. 421, 25 September 1945).
	* * *
	Nazi doctors, practising under temporary and revocable licenses, were being used in public health work. But their incomes were deposited in blocked accounts from which they could withdraw only the amount of money paid menial workers. (USFET Release No. 459, 29 September 1945).

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Date	Event
28 September 1945	Col Arthur H. Onthank announced as Personnel Officer, U.S. Group CC, vice Lt. Col James L. Williams. (U.S. Grp. CC, GO 57).
29 September 1945	Survey asserting that U.S. occupation authorities in Reich "appeared to be treating Jews as Nazis treated them, except that we do not exterminate them," was made public by Pres. Truman; survey was made by Earl G. Harrison, U.S. representative on Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, and former Commissioner for Immigration, after inspecting camps of Displaced Persons in Germany. Harrison wanted Jews treated as Jews and not as members of various nationality groups of Displaced Persons. Most displaced Jews, he found, wanted to emigrate to Palestine. He recommended that the Palestine issue be faced, that the United States support an equitable solution of the problem of Jewish emigration to Palestine, and that the United States under existing immigration laws accept a reasonable number of displaced Jews as immigrants. Pending emigration, Harrison recommended, that displaced Jews be gotten out of DP camps so that they would not be compelled to live in crude, overcrowded camps while the German people, in rural areas, continue undisturbed in their homes." At many places, Harrison asserted, that Military Government officers manifested the utmost reluctance or indisposition, if not timidity, about inconveniencing the German population. "They even say that their job is to get communities working properly and soundly again, that they must 'live with the Germans while the DPS (displaced persons) are a more temporary problem'." Harrison also maintained that "insufficient use is made of the services of displaced persons. Many of them are able and eager to work ..." Harrison further recommended that the actual operation of camps be turned over to UNRRA as quickly as possible.

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Date	Event
29 September 1945 cont.	Harrison also had praise for the military accomplishments in repatriation. (Based on text of report, in N.Y. Times, 30 September 1945, p.38, and Brit Bk of Yr, 1946).

* * *

29 September 1945	A letter of Pres. Truman to Gen. Eisenhower (dtd 31 Aug) was released as of this date. Pres. Truman noted that the Harrison Report showed that U.S. policies for DP's were not being implemented, adding "We must intensify our efforts to get these people out of camps and into decent homes until they can be repatriated or evacuated. These houses should be requisitioned from the German civilian population." The President also endorsed Mr. Harrison's recommendation for more intensive inspection of DP camps. With regard to the Palestine problem Pres. Truman stated: "I am communicating directly with the British Government in an effort to have the doors of Palestine opened to such of these displaced persons as wish to go there." (Text of letter in N.Y. Times, 30 September 1945, p. 39). Gen Eisenhower, in implementing the President's instructions dispatched a "Memorandum to all Subordinate Commanders" asking that there "be no hesitation in requisitioning houses, grounds, or other facilities useful to displaced persons except as limited by essential considerations of practical administration." (Copy of memorandum dtd. 20 September 1945).
29 September 1945	U.S. Group C.C. Staff Meeting: Gen Clay noted that personnel arrivals are still exceeding departures, despite continual emphasis by himself on reducing personnel. In the future, all incoming personnel must be cleared with the Manpower Board and, if civilian, must represent a replacement for a departing officer or enlisted man.

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Date	Event
29 September 1945 cont.	Gen Clay noted that Gen Eisenhower has directed that the bartering of food for merchandise is illegal and must cease at once. Gen Clay noted that the orderly movement of German populations into Germany from surrounding countries had been finally assigned to the Prisoner of War and Displaced Persons Directorate. Gen Clay directed Gen Smith in conjunction with Gen Adcock, to determine the extent to which supervision by Military Government in the lower units can be reduced, and to examine the possibility of establishing a council of the three old Laender Minister-Presidents in order that a degree of administrative coordination between the Lands may be achieved. A possible meeting place for the council is Stuttgart. Gen Clay noted that central machinery other than for purely coordination purposes, such as the proposed council of Minister-Presidents, was undesirable for a single zone. In regard to automatic arrests, the Political Adviser reported that the USSR representatives in the Political Directorate have expressed the belief that only the little Nazis are being apprehended. The German Standard of Living Committee has agreed to accept the year 1939 as a basis for standard of living, and 65,500,000 as the population figure for Germany. The food level is to be 10% below the average for 1935-1938, or approximately 2700 calories. Col Boyd reported that as a result of Law No. 8, a slump in production might be expected. Mr. Winant reported a directive had been sent to USFET to lift restriction on interzonal trade, except for 12 commodities on the rationed item list. Along with this directive had gone instructions to facilitate the travel of German merchants. Gen Clay noted that little had been done to plan for the influx of 2 million Germans who may move into the U.S. Zone from the surrounding countries. A paper should be drawn up and sent to the

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Date	Event
29 September 1945 cont.	District Commanders directing that the Laender units immediately prepare a plan for the reception of this movement into the zone. (From Minutes of Meeting, Confidential).

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Date	Event
1/30 September 1945	Under the August directives permitting party activity at Kreis level, political parties were formed in all large cities of the American Zone. Platforms and meetings concentrated on problems of reconstruction, rather than on doctrinal discussion. (MG Rep/(45)3).
1/30 September 1945	Net pithead production of hard coal in Western Germany during the month totaled 3,345,000 metric tons, an increase of 448,000 tons or 15% over the figures for August. (MG Rep/(45)3).
1/30 September 1945	The Potsdam Agreement established the general policy for reparations in the U.S. Zone. Owing to the time necessary to develop quadripartite agreements on procadures to carry out the Potsdam directives, no actual determination of reparation availabilities was accomplished until September 1945. During this month, 29 major industrial plants in the Western Zones were declared as non-essential to the maintenance of a minimum German economy. Of these plants, 13 were in the U.S. Zone, and they were already in the process of being dismantled and packed preparatory to shipment. (MG Rep/(45)3).
1/30 September 1945	A total of 5,548,625 persons in the U.S. Zone, about one-third of the zones' population, were registered in a systematic labor registration. The remaining two-thirds were outside the age limits or were not contacted because of lack of transportation, communication, and similar difficulties. Of the total who registered, 1,121,721 (20.3%) were recorded as being unemployed. (MG Rep/(45)4).

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Date	Event
1 October 1945	As of this date U.S. Military Government Agencies were reorganized as follows: 1. The U.S. Group Control Council (Germany) was designated as the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.). 2. G-5 Division, U.S. Forces, European Theater, (USFET) was designated Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone). 3. In the Eastern Military District, the regional Military Government detachment and G-5 Section of the army staff were designated Office of Military Government for Bavaria. 4. In the Western Zone, the G-5 Section of the army staff was designated the Office of Military Government (Western District), and the Regional Military Government Detachments for Baden-Wuerttemberg for Greater Hessen, and for Bremen were designated respectively as the Offices of Military Government for Baden-Wuerttemberg, for Greater Hessen, and for Bremen. 5. In the Berlin District, the G-5 Section of the staff of the Commanding General was designated Office of Military Government (Berlin District). 6. Military Government detachments at Regierungsbezirk, Stadtkreis and Landkreis levels were designated Offices of Military Government for Regierungsbezirke, Stadtkreise and Landkreise, respectively. * * * 7. The Deputy Military Governor was to exercise the same authority with respect to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) as he had exercised with respect to the U.S. Group, Control Council (Germany). 8. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET, was designated Director of the Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) and was to exercise the same authority with respect to that office as he

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Date	Event
1 October 1945 cont.	had exercised with respect to that office as he had exercised with respect to the G-5 Division. Responsibilities exercised by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, in liberated area were to be continued by the Director of the Office of Military Government (U.S.Zone) until their completion.

9. Heads of Military Government detachments in the Military Districts and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, in the Western Military District and in Berlin District were designated the directors of the respective Offices of Military Government for the corresponding geographical units, and were to exercise the same authority they had exercised with respect to their detachments or sections.

* * *

10. The order announcing the foregoing reorganization stated that the development of central German administrative departments and the establishment of common policies by the Allied Control Authority on the one hand, and the strengthening of the German Laender administrations on the other, would eventually make it desirable to consolidate the Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) with the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) in Berlin. Meanwhile the internal organization of the two offices with their advance and rear echelons was as follows:

a. The Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) in Berlin was to be the main office for the MG functions of Finance; Industry, Trade and Commerce; Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution; Food and Agriculture; Displaced Persons; Manpower; and Investigation of Cartels and External Assets. However, each of these functions was to have a rear echelon in the Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) in Frankfurt.

b. The Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) in Frankfurt was to be the main office for the following MG functions

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1 October 1945 cont.	(which were to have advance echelons with the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) in Berlin): Legal, Public Health and Welfare; Public Safety; and Civil Administration. c. The following MG functions also remained with the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) in Berlin: Political Affairs; Intelligence; Information Control; Transportation; Communications; Army (Ground); Naval and Air functions; Solid Fuels. These agencies retained the same authority exercised by corresponding functions of the U.S. Group C.C. * * * 11. Directives and instructions to the Commanding Generals, Eastern and Western Military Districts and Berlin District continued to be issued through command, technical and functional channels. (USFET Directive, AG014.1 GEC-AGO dtd 26 Sept 45).
1 October 1945	Lt. Gen Lucius D. Clay was announced as Commanding General, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.). (USGrp CC, GO 59).
1 October 1945	Meeting of the Deputy Military Governor with the Army Commanders (held in Berlin): Gen Eisenhower stated that Military Government affairs and organization should be such that a change-over from military to civilian control could be effected on twenty-four hour notice. In order to achieve this, it was necessary to divorce the U.S. military forces from the role of Military Government administrators and to establish them as purely police forces in Germany. During the interim period that the War Department is being used for the vehicle to establish Military Government and until the State Department, which is primarily responsible, assumes full charge,

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Date	Event
1 October 1945	everything possible must be done to be prepared for immediate change-over to civilian control. Gen Eisenhower stressed the fact that the Army was not trained or equipped to perform the occupation task and that its role as a police force should be realized only to that extent at the earliest possible moment. Gen Eisenhower in reiterating that Military Government must eventually become a civilian agency stated that the basic authority of such an agency stems from the opinion of the people of the United States as reflected by the US press, and that all concerned must be kept constantly alive to this point. With respect to subordinates, Gen Eisenhower remarked that any assistants or officers who do not follow out the principles established by their directors should be immediately removed from their positions, and cited the example of those officers who feel that for one reason or another Germany must be "built up." Gen Clay reported a proposal to form a council of three Land Minister-Presidents. A zonal capital is not desired; however, the necessity for administrative coordination between the three Laender had become apparent and as a solution the proposed council consisting of the three old minister-presidents and approximately fifty to one hundred assistants had been presented. Starting 1 October the U.S. Army of Occupation will pay in German marks for services provided by the German rail system. Gen Clay noted that increased use could be made of the political advisers assigned to armies. Gen Keyes stated that the largest problems confronting the Military District commanders were those concerning provision of food and housing. Gen Clay noted that the question of providing for an influx into the U.S. Zone of approximately two million Germans from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria and other neighboring territories was in the process of being referred to the heads of the

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Date	Event
1 October 1945	Land units for provision of a suitable plan. In this connection the Army commanders must insure that the Land units provide such plans. Gen Clay mentioned that he was presently apprehensive of press criticism due to the delay in providing satisfactory solution to this problem. Gen Keyes remarked that the receipt of coal was currently one of the major problems confronting the Military Districts. Although allocations had been made, receipts against these allocations had been extremely unsatisfactory. Gen Clay stated the Rhine River clearance by the British was delaying satisfactory navigation upon the Rhine, but that Gen Robertson had been asked to expedite this matter. Referring to the modification of Military Government organization, it was explained that for the present no change in the procedure of issuing orders or technical instructions will be effected, eventually, however, orders and instructions to the Land units will emanate directly from the Military Government in Berlin. The Office for Military Government in Germany (U.S.) will be reduced by 50% prior to 1 December [1945]. A corresponding reduction of Military Government officers in the field, bringing the field total to approximately 4,000, will also be made. Gen Adcock remarked that it appeared desirable to continue the present system of troop units working with the Bürgermeisters through Military Government officials. (From Minutes of Meeting. Confidential).
1 October 1945	Gen George S. Patton, Jr., relieved of his duties as Commanding General of the Third Army. He was replaced by Lt. Gen Lucian K. Truscott, Jr. (New York Times 2 October 1945 and Brit. Bk of Yr, 1946).

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Date	Event
1 October 1945	Control Council agreement of 20 September 1945 (see under that date) on fraternization implemented by a message of Gen Eisenhower to all major commands in Theater. (USFET Release No. 469, 1 Oct 1945),
1 October 1945	Continuance of the entire German social insurance system and its administration by existent German agencies was provided for pending quadripartite action. (USFET, OMGUS, GEC/Econ - 461 TM, Amendment No. 4 to SHAEF, Military Government, Germany, Technical Manual for Labor Officers "Instructions to Military Government Detachments Concerning Health Insurance," 1 Oct 1945).
2 October 1945	Council of five Foreign Ministers in London terminated parley with no accord on any major issues. (Brit. Bk of Yr, 1946). On following day Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaw Molotov ascribed stalemate of Council of Foreign Ministers to refusal of other delegates to accept Soviet compromise plan to continue discussion. (Brit., Bk of Yr., 1946). Although the Council of Foreign Ministers was concerned with Italian peace treaty, the Balkans and the question of the establishment of a Control Council for Japan, Secretary of State Byrnes touched upon the German problem by asking Molotov whether "the Soviet Government would consider desirable a twenty-five-year treaty between the four principal powers for the demilitarization of Germany. If the Soviet Government thinks this a good idea, I am prepared to recommend it to the President and both of us could recommend it to the Congress." (p. 100). Mr. Byrnes in describing the London Conference called it "a test of strength. Most of all, it was a test of whether we really believed in what we said about one world and our desire to build

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Date	Event
2 October 1945 cont.	collective security, or whether we were willing to accept Soviet preference for the simpler task of dividing the world into two spheres of influence." (p. 105), J.F. Byrnes, Speaking Frankly, (New York, 1947).
2 October 1945	Announcement was made of the appointments of Mr. Charles Fahy as Legal Advisor to OMGUS, Mr. Joseph M. Dodge as Financial Advisor to OMGUS, and Brig Gen William H. Draper, Jr., as Economic Advisor to OMGUS. (US Grp CC GO 60).
3 October 1945	The Coordinating Committee of the Control Council agreed to dispatch a memorandum to the International Committee of the Red Cross informing it that the Control Council was at present not prepared to consider re-establishment of a Central Organization of the German Red Cross on a national basis and that before it did consider such re-establishment it would have to be satisfied that the German Red Cross was freed of all those elements which had rendered it objectionable to all the Occupying Powers. (CORC/M(45)11 and CORC/P(45)100).
3 October 1945	Gen Clay in a draft of a letter to Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. McCloy noted that "progress on matters of major importance had been disappointingly slow in both the Control Council and the Coordinating Committee despite an ever-lengthening list of items considered on the Agenda and the appalling increase in the length of the Coordinating Committee meetings. A great deal of business has been dispatched, but no agreement has yet been reached on two matters of major interest to the United States - namely, the proposed law on "Vesting and Marshalling of German external Assets" and the creation of central German administrative machinery which we regard

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Date	Event
3 October 1945 cont.	as essential for the execution of our policy which was agreed at Potsdam." The British had attacked the legal soundness of the law for "Vesting and Marshalling of German External Assets" Gen Eisenhower had accepted the British statement as an excellent presentation of the legal argument so far as current international law was concerned, but had pointed out that new precedents of international law were being created by establishment of the right of the Control Council to review sentences passed upon war criminals by the international tribunal. Gen Sokolovsky had strongly supported Gen Eisenhower's arguments in urging action as quickly as possible. Gen Koenig had been impressed by the force of the British legal argument. Commenting on the various proposals to set up central German administrative machinery Gen Clay considered most important the proposal for administrative machinery for transport. "French objections could have been foreseen, based on centuries of French policy which has been aimed at the territorial dismemberment of Germany and the disruption of centralized administrative instruments of Germany." Gen Koeltz in the Coordinating Committee had reserved French agreement to two concrete proposals for the establishment of machinery both for Transport and for Communications and Posts. "On 24 September I cabled the War Department in anticipation that Gen Koenig would oppose the creation of these agencies. In that cable I asked for permission to proceed in that event to the negotiation of inter-zonal agreements with the British and the Russians in order to effect the creation of the necessary machinery for the treatment of Germany as an economic whole. It was in this connection primarily that I made my statement to the Coordinating Committee that I was authorized to take such action in default of unanimous agreement." In the Control Council meeting of 1 October Gen Koenig had

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3 October 1945 cont.	asked that action be deferred on the two proposals dealing with central German administrative machinery for Transport and for Communications and Posts. "Under the circumstances I have no recourse except to repeat in this letter the request for War Department permission contained in my earlier cable to proceed on the basis of interzonal agreements." (From draft of letter from Gen Clay to Asst Sec of War McCloy. Date of draft was 3 Oct 45). Cross-reference: See under 30 Oct 45 for enactment of Control Council Law on "Vesting and Marshalling of German External Assets."
4 October 1945	A staff study of the Personnel Officer, (dtd. 1 Oct) stated: "The Office of Military Government (U.S.) has one product - brain output. It deals with one raw material - people ... It hires people to produce ideas and to administer its organization. People, then are its most important concern. Proper management of its people, even more than in industry, deserves the constant, close, direct attention of its top policy executives." Describing the existing situation the staff study noted that single responsibility for personnel management (both military and civilian) had already been placed on the Personnel Officer, who reported to the Commanding General's Chief of Staff. But the "Authority for operating the 'tools' of personnel management was divided between the Personnel Officer and the Adjutant General, who reported to the Director of Administrative Services." The Personnel Officers, therefore, recommended that he continue to report to the Commanding General through the Chief of Staff and that the military personnel policy and operations functions previously exercised by the Adjutant General, including personnel, records, equipment and space, be transferred to the Personnel Office. The recommendations were approved and implemented by General Order 61 on 4 October. (Staff Study and US Grp CC GO 61)

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Date	Event
4 October 1945	A "Plan for the Administration of Justice -- U.S. Zone" was transmitted to the field. The commanding officers of regional Military Government detachments were instructed to have the Minister-Presidents of the various States /Laender/ propose as Minister of Justice," a person who by training, experience and political and moral qualities is the man best fitted to direct the reconstitution of the administration of justice in the state in accordance with the principles of the Potsdam Agreement." Once approved by Hq USFET and duly appointed the Minister of Justice was to assume the responsibilities and exercise the powers as provided by the Plan, including the appointment of judicial and other required personnel, subject to MG approval. The Plan Oberlandesgerichte /Superior State Courts/, Landgerichte /State Courts/, and Amtsgerichte /District Courts/ and petty courts. Oberlandesgerichte were set up to six principal judicial districts with headquarters at Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, Bamberg, Nuremberg and Bremen. The courts thus constituted were given jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters as determined by German law, modified by MG Law No. 2, by Instructions to Judges No. 1 and by the Plan. Provision for Prosecutors General, Chief Prosecutors and assistant prosecutors. The order of business of the courts was laid down by Military Government. The Ministers of Justice, though not permitted to interfere with judges in exercise of their judicial functions, were, to insure fair and prompt administration of justice, and impartiality without regard to race, nationality, religion or other distinction as well as the enforcement of MG legislation. The administration of prisons was placed under a State Director of Prisons, responsible to the Minister of Justice. (Hq USFET, AG 014.1 GEC-AGO, Subj. "Administration of Justice," dtd 4 Oct 45).

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Date	Event
4 October 1945	USFET Hq notified the field that "Effective immediately you will remove any and all existing restrictions on the interzonal movement, into or out of the U.S. zone of occupation, of any and all goods and services except the following: a. Coal. b. Lumber. c. Glass. d. Petroleum, oil and lubricants. e. Soap and soap compounds. f. Pulp and paper. g. Highway vehicles, locomotives and rolling stock, and road construction machinery. h. Textiles and rationed clothes. i. Leather and rationed shoes. j. Foods rationed to consumers and commodities which are basic ingredients for such foods." (USFET Hq. letter AG 091.3 GEC-AGO, Subj: "Interzonal Trade," dtd 4 Oct 45).
5 October 1945	A USFET, Hq, letter of this date stated that "the most important single problem created by the division of Germany into four zones of occupation was the absence of effective coordination and control within each zone for the various special administrative services which formerly came under direct control of the central government." Pending creation of central German departments, it was necessary to organize the Laender government to provide more efficiently the necessary supervision over such national administrative services and to establish a joint coordinating staff for all the Laender and for the various national administrative services. The Minister-Presidents of the Laender in the U.S. Zone and the Oberbuergermeister of Bremen were to meet with Land Military

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Date	Event
5 October 1945 cont.	Government offices to discuss plans for supervision of special administrative services formerly under direct control of the central government. (USFET, Hq, AG 014.1 GEC-AGO, Subj. "Coordination of German Laender Governments and Special Administrative Services (Sonderverwaltungen in the American Zone)," dtd 5 Oct 45).
5 October 1945	A USFET, Hq, letter of this date, laid down a schedule for transforming the functions of Military Government in the U.S. Zone from one of direct participation in local government to one of "control of German administrative machinery sufficient to insure that the carrying out of the objectives of the U.S. forces in Germany may be conducted in an orderly manner." 1. By 15 November 1945, Landkreis and Stadtkreis military government detachments were to cease all local functional control, as distinguished from general policy control, of civil government, and all operational functions of civil government were to be handled by the Landrat, Oberbuergermeister, and other appropriate officials, who remained under the supervision and control of the Landkreis or Stadtkreis military government detachments. Only officers performing duties peculiar to military government and whose duties were not paralleled in the German government were to be retained. In exceptional cases the implementation of this provision might be delayed for an additional 30 days until 15 December 1945 at which time all functional controls were to be withdrawn. 2. By 15 December 1945, Regierungsbezirk military government detachments were to cease all function control, as distinguished from general policy control, and all Regierungsbezirk functional control was to pass to the Regierungspraisident, who for the time being was to remain under supervision and control of the Regierungsbezirk military government detachments. 3. By 15 December 1945, Landkreis, Stadtkreis, and

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Date	Event
5 October 1945 cont.	Regierungsbezirk military government detachments were to insure that German civil government communications channels were operating and all functional control, as distinguished from policy control, of civil government was handled through normal German civil government administrative channels.

4. In order to supervise elections properly and to vet candidates, Landkreis and Stadtkreis military government detachments were to retain such officers as were necessary for this purpose These personnel were to be declared surplus upon completion of all elections.

5. Within 30 days after the completion of the last election in its area (not later than 30 April 1946 in Landkreise, and 30 June 1946 in Stadtkreise) each Landkreis or Stadtkreis military government detachment was to be withdrawn. They were to be replaced by military government Liaison and Security Offices. These offices were to be responsible for:

a. Liaison between occupational troops and civil government;

b. Calling for the use of occupational troops as necessary to prevent or put down disorder within the Landkreis or Stadtkreis concerned;

c. Periodic non-specialized reports of the general operations of civil government and trends of public opinion;

d. Such other duties as were necessary to carry out these basic responsibilities.

6. Military Government Liaison and Security Offices normally were to consist of two officers, plus necessary administrative personnel, for each Landkreis and/or Stadtkreis, and elsewhere as needed. They were to be administered and supplied through military government channels.

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Date	Event
5 October 1945 cont.	7. Regierungsbezirk military government detachments were to be withdrawn at the time of withdrawal of the last Landkreis or Stadtkreis military government detachment from the area concerned. No Liaison and Security Office was to be established at Regierungsbezirk level. 8. By 31 December 1945, all army military government were to be handled directly between the Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) and Laender/Bremen Enclave. 9. Land military government detachments were to establish investigation, reporting, and advisory teams of functional specialists within a Land area, but which were also to be permitted to report directly through functional channels to higher military government offices. (USFET, Hq, AG 014.1 GEC-AGO, Subj. "Reorganization at Military Government Control Channels in Order to Develop German Responsibility for Self-Government," dtd 5 Oct 45).
6 October 1945	The London subcommittee of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee was dissolved (Telegram from J.S.M. Washington to /Brit/ Cabinet Offices, 6 Oct 45).
6 October 1945	OMGUS Staff Meeting: Gen Clay said each Division Director must personally take an active interest in selectively recruiting personnel to remain on duty here. Above all quality rather than quantity is desired. To be issued during the coming week is a directive starting meetings of the Oberlandpraesidenten /Ministerpraesidenten/ at Heidelberg. The initial meeting is scheduled for 20 October 1945. In this connection, each Division should develop a short and concise program of what the Divisions expect to have done with regard to the

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Date	Event
6 October 1945 cont.	coordination job of this Council /Laenderrat/. The Allied Control Authority had turned down a proposal for the reformation of the German Red Cross. This action is predicated on two factors: first, the existing remains of the German Red Cross have not been denazified, and second, any formation of such a body could be construed as rebuilding the German war potential. Gen Clay remarked that it had come to his attention that some German consultants recently employed by the various Divisions may be ex-Nazis. Completion of present reorganization phase for this headquarters is scheduled for 15 October. Mr. Fahy, the Legal Adviser, reported that a directive had been prepared providing for family notification of such persons as may be arrested for security reasons. Nearly complete was a paper concerning procedure for a board of review to screen security arrests. Gen Clay noted that such a board would preferably be composed of German personnel and their actions subject to approval by the Military Government. During the last week, Gen Stayer and Gen Hester met with nutrition experts at Heidelberg. As a result of the committee meeting it was decided to provide for a temporary increase, effective 15 October, in the basic food ration to 1500 calories per day. It was hoped that by November this increase to 1500 calories could be established on a permanent basis. Fertilizer plants had not as yet been reopened due to lack of coal. Mr. Dodge reported that a proposal had been received with regard to establishment of a bank for the U.S. Zone. As there appears to be some question as to whether centralized banking will suffice at the Laender level, this proposal is now being given consideration.

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Date	Event
6 October 1945 cont.	Col Albrecht reported that the transfer of prisoners of war to the French had been stopped. Gen Clay asked that appropriate follow-up be initiated to insure action on the destruction of German fortifications. Col Body noted that his principal German consultant appeared to have had Nazi affiliations, and he was being investigated. A reparations and plant survey is now being conducted in the field. On a question by Mr. McCloy /Asst. Sec. of War/ with regard to the type of plants being surveyed, Col Boyd replied that the plants in question were in the field of the chemical industry, machine tool industry, underground power plants, and the engine manufacturing industry. A list of explosive plants would be completed during the coming week. Gen Hester remarked that it appeared that the Germans would be satisfied with a little less food and a little more beer, even though beer is a poor converter of the food value contained in the grains used in its preparation. Mr. Winant noted that the United States appeared to be ahead of the other members of the Quadripartite Trade and Commerce Committee with regard to promulgation of interzonal and intrazonal trade directives. It had now been determined that German governmental agencies should be utilized in providing adequate export-import machinery. Mr. Werts reported that out of an approximate total of 1300 shop steward elections to be held, approximately seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty had been completed. Sixty-five applications for trade unions had been received and nineteen had been approved. Upon a question by Mr. McCloy concerning the trend of the trade union movement, Mr. Werts replied that the present trend indicated considerable vigor. One hundred and eighty thousand children attended the opening, as per schedule, of the various primary schools on 1 October. No

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Date	Event
6 October 1945 cont.	present stock of fuel for the schools exists, and it is expected that they will necessarily close during the winter. Gen Stayer also reported that the Information and Education program for the U.S. forces was disturbing to some extent the educational activities for the U.S. Zone inasmuch as many German teachers were being used for the U.S. forces. Upon a question by Mr. McCloy with regard to wood for school buildings, Gen Draper replied that a wood-cutting program was now under way in the Military Districts. Further, wood stoves were being constructed in both Districts with one-half of the quota of stoves anticipated complete by 15 December. A plan for the international control of the Rhine has been developed at a request emanating from the Council of Foreign Ministers in London. Gen Appleton noted that with the recent Russian entrance into ECITO a satisfactory plan for transport problems may yet be reached. Gen Mickelsen reported that a Combined Repatriation Executive is being established in Berlin. With regard to classification of civilian employees, as required by the current reorganization program, Col Onthank remarked that Gen Hilldring's advice should be heeded: "Don't make them all chiefs -- leave some Indians." (From Minutes of Staff Meeting. Confidential).
6 October 1945	The Chief of Staff, USFET, delegated to the Director of the Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) authority to give final staff approval on all matters of concern solely to Military Government and involving no other staff divisions of USFET (USFET, Hq, OMG (U.S. Zone), GE-EX 310.1, Subj. "Staff Procedure," dtd 6 Oct 45).

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Date	Event
6 October 1945	Regulation No. 1 was issued to implement Law No. 8, (MG Rep/45) 4).
6 October 1945	WD cable to OMGUS announced that decision had been reached in London negotiations concerning inter-Allied-Reparations Agency (IARA) on the initial allocation of industrial equipment from Western Zones of Germany. The Control Council was to allocate as between the USSR and Poland and other claimants. Suballocation among the "other claimants" would be made by IARA. The State Department opposed, for the present, the allocation or delivery of industrial equipment to the USSR from the Western Zones, pending: 1. Appointment of US member of IARA, who was to advise OMGUS on allocations to be made by the Control Council; 2. Receipts by IARA of lists of plants desined by other claimants; 3. Progress in resolution of counter-delivery issues /under the Potsdam Agreement IV 4a/ The cable declared that the interpretation of the Potsdam Agreement Art. IV, para 4a re sources of Soviet products to be exchanged for 15% of removals from Western Zones was a matter for the Reparations Commission. The State Dept. recognized that para 4a was ambiguous and did not preclude counter-deliveries from USSR Zone. But the State Department opposed Soviet view that reciprocal deliveries should originate exclusively from the USSR Zone as the list of specific commodities for counter-delivery included such items as coal, petroleum and zinc which is not to be derived from Soviet Zone. (W-73742, dtd. 6 Oct.45, Secret).

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Box

Date	Event
8 October 1945	Regional Economic Offices were authorized to permit associations (Vereine), organized on a horizontal basis, of independent firms in the same field of industry or trade. Association on a vertical basis were prohibited. Territorial jurisdiction of an association was limited to the jurisdiction of the Regional Economic Office. There was to be no compulsory membership and the associations were not permitted to exercise authority or control over, or to participate in, distribution, sales, marketing, prices, allocation of materials or orders, or production quotas, except in an advisory capacity. (USFET, Hq, AG 014.1 GEC-AGO, Subj. "German Business Associations," dtd, 8 Oct 45).
9 October 1945	The WD cabled USFET that prospective potato surpluses in US were so large that it was desired to ship USFET requirement even though considerable losses might be encountered. (Cable WX-74375 to USFET, Confidential).
10 October 1945	Control Council Law No. 2 was approved, abolishing and declaring illegal the Nazi Party, its formations, affiliated associations and supervised agencies, including para-military organizations and all other Nazi institutions established as instruments of party domination. The property of the organizations was to be confiscated and placed under control of the Military Commands, the question distribution being to subsequent Control Council directives. (Text in MGR 23-122. See also ACA History).
10 October 1945	Gen Eisenhower cabled WD personal for Gen Marshall concerning retention of food stocks in Theater. (Previous USFET Cable

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Date	Event
10 October 1945	S-26319 had stated it was highly inadvisable to return food stocks to United States and WD Cable WX-73512 had disapproved retantion of food stocks in excess of Theater level as of 31 December). Gen Eisenhower made the following points: Wide fluctuations of manpower other than U.S. military prevented realistic determination of excess subsistence items. Some 725,000 US-captured PW's in hands of French on hard-work basis might require supplemental rations from U.S. stocks. Indigenous food stocks hardly enough for subsistence of civil population. Impending influx of as many as 2,000,000 persons from Sudetenland and Poland would place additional strain on indigenous stocks. The Theater should maintain a reserve of at least 150 million rations based on 2200 calories in addition to foreseable requirements for U.S. military, Civil Affairs, and UNRRA. (USFET Cable Ref N S-27408. Confidential). Cross-Reference: Approved on 12 Oct. See under same date.
11 October 1945	OMGUS in cable to WARCAD noted that Ambassador Murphy had received State Department objections to allocating West-German coal to the Soviet Zone, thus decreasing German coal exports and increasing demands on the U.S. OMGUS stated it had taken the position that Quadripartite Government required Quadripartite action on allocations. Under existing machinery coal allocations to the U.S. and other zones required Quadripartite approval including that of Soviet member of ACA Coal Committee. Actual allocation made to Soviet Zone for November was 100,000 tons of coke and 50,000 tons of hard coal against allocation of 200,000 tons of soft coal briquettes from Soviet to Western Zones, most of which was earmarked for U.S. Zone. If U.S. representatives tried to make exceptions in Quadripartite

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Date	Event
11 October 1945 cont.	procedures in the case of coal it would obviously invite counter-exceptions and make progress in Quadripartite negotiation difficult and perhaps impossible. (OMGUS to WARCAD for WARCOS, Cable Nr. CC-17419. Restricted). Continuation of cable exchange under 16 and 22 Oct 1945).
12 October 1945	Gen Anton Dostler of German general staff was sentenced to death by U.S. military court in Rome for ordering shooting of 15 U.S. soldiers without trial in March 1944. (Brit. Bk. of Yr. 1946).
12 October 1945	Announcement that members of Nazi Party would be deprived of vote was made by Gen. Eisenhower. (Brit. Bk. of Yr. 1946).
12 October 1945	The Control Council issued Directive No. 14 maintaining current wage rates with elimination of discriminatory legislation and war-risk bonuses. Trade-union negotiations with employers was permitted, but changes in wages rates were subject to the approval of the German labor offices. Wages rate could be adjusted to changes of materials or products. However, new pay-rate must not increase average wages. Text in MGR 23-161 14.
12 October 1945	Gen Eisenhower's request to the War Department for retention of excess subsistence in Theater was approved. (Cable WX-75235. Confidential). Cross-reference: See under 10 Oct 45.
13 October 1945	OMGUS Staff Meeting: Gen Clay remarked that the new organization charts and descriptions were now out, and the Manpower Board had

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Date	Event
13 October 1945 cont.	made its allocations. Indicated manpower needs were still 25 to 30 percent too high, and additional cuts must be made after further careful analysis by Division Directors. Gen Clay referred to the unfavorable press received by the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) during the past ten days, including some criticism directed at certain named individuals. He urged these individuals to continue to carry out United States policy to the best of their abilities, regardless of such criticism since our policy will prove it is sound in the long run. He particularly urged everyone to avoid any tendency to tighten up in the release of news to the press, and said that criticism, even though unjustified, is preferred to hiding anything about our operations. Criticism of United States policy by our own people, on the other hand, will not be tolerated, and anyone who believes United States policy to be wrong should leave the organization. Gen Clay announced that all Laender presidents have now been selected. The first meeting of the Council of Laender presidents will take place on 17 October. Gen Clay recalled that the order creating the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) provided for moving the main echelon of all Departments but four to Berlin. This arrangement made it essential to bring to Berlin the technical channels to the Zone. These channels will be established as soon as Division Directors indicate that their organization is ready for the change. So far, not a single Division Director has announced his readiness. Gen Clay asked for an indication of the number of Directors who know their opposite numbers in the two Armies and in the three Laender. As the number was exceedingly small, he indicated his disappointment, and urged that within the next week everyone present make a special effort to become

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Date	Event
13 October 1945 cont.	acquainted with his opposite numbers and let them know that he was the person to whom they must come for final decisions in their field of activity. Personal contact has been lacking; this must be remedied even though it requires considerable traveling, for it is essential to effective organization. The International Military Tribunal has held several executive sessions in Berlin thus far. Mr. Bell reported that the Level of Industry Committee of the Economic Directorate had agreed on production figures for glass and ceramics, but had not reached an agreement on textiles or shoes. Gen Adcock reported that a proposal for shipping a large quantity of potash to Austria on a barter basis is under negotiation. Gen Clay remarked that such a transaction is not permissible as all exports must be paid for in dollar or other acceptable exchange under existing quadripartite policy. Authority was received during the week from the War Department to begin destruction of enemy war material in the United States Zone. No captured or surrendered war material may be transferred to other nations. Complying with Gen Clay's request for information on destruction of fortifications and defensive works in the United States Zone, Col Albrecht reported considerable progress on locating items to be destroyed and slight progress in actual destruction. The Naval Adviser reported the Naval Commission had tentatively allocated more than 1,000 vessels to the three powers. The Air Division reported that on the matter of air routes in Germany, there had been a hold-up due to a letter from Gen Montgomery

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Date	Event
13 October 1945 cont.	to Marshall Zhukov proposing to open the whole area of Germany for flights at will.

Colonel Boyd reported an agreement in the Metals Sub-committee of the Economic Directorate to remove the steel industry in excess of 11,000,000 tons capacity.

The Food and Agriculture Division reported that it was possible to produce fifteen tons of food for every ton of fertilizer made available.

To date, the Russians have been unwilling to agree on a Central Agricultural Agency. General Hester proposes to work out an agreement with the British as a partial solution of this pressing problem.

Inter-zonal trade has not developed as well as expected, due to the long list of prohibited articles. General Clay called attention to the policy established by the Control Council which calls for payment of all exports from Germany in dollars, or other currency acceptable to the Council. Lest the United States be accused of bad faith, he urged that instructions be sent to the Zone directing that this policy be followed, even though it interferes with current and future barter arrangements. Also, imports have to be approved by the Control Council. There is a real need for implementation of that Allied Control Council order.

Interzonal postal service will begin 24 October. After 15 October such service will be available out of Berlin, chiefly into the Russian Zone, until the date mentioned above.

The Public Health and Welfare Division reported that the question of feeding German children with Red Cross assistance had come up. General Clay remarked that in line with the policy on standard of living in Germany defined at Potsdam, he considered

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Date	Event
13 October 1945 cont.	it inadvisable to encourage this until the conditions in the surrounding countries had improved further. In the field of education, the Division had prepared a paper providing for the reopening of universities in Germany. General Clay asked General Stayer to consult with him on this matter since the projected plan seems to be somewhat premature. General Clay favored an arrangement whereby the universities presented their plans for consideration before taking any concrete steps to commence operating. General Stayer reported that 1,200,000 are now enrolled in schools, while 510,000 are still out of schools. 14,000 teachers were employed, and a total of 16,000 was needed. To remedy this shortage, teacher training schools with three-month courses were being run, and it is hoped that when the Wehrmacht is demobilized, more potential teachers will become available. These will be given a reorientation course. So far as religion is concerned, six clergymen have been removed and 16 suspended for their Nazi views. All of these were Protestants.

General Clay remarked that the problem of moving German refugees must be faced squarely and solved quickly. Our Government made certain agreements at Potsdam, and any prolonged refusal to accept these responsibilities will result in charges of bad faith. He understood that the Polish and Czech Governments have ordered that movement of German refugees from their areas be started again at the end of the month. These refugees will come into the Russian Zone and it is our obligation to take them from the Russians. If they starve, we will be held responsible in the eyes of the world.

A meeting with representatives of the AP, UP and INS was held. These services do not seem anxious to come into Germany

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13 October 1945 cont.	on a free basis, so it has been arranged to exchange views with them.

The Division for Investigation of Cartels and External Assets reported that the French were forming a unit to investigate cartels and foreign assets, and they desired to cooperate with the United States Agency set up for the same purpose. The British also had personnel working on special projects in this field.

One hundred eighty-two officers were eligible for redeployment to the Zone of the Interior, but only thirty-five of this number would be leaving on Monday, (15 October 1945). The remainder had been declared essential or had signed voluntary agreements to remain. (From Minutes of Meeting. Confidential.)

15 October 1945

Consolidation of MG Detachments scheduled as of this date had the following patterns (samples only):

1. One MG Det. for Two Landkreise, e.g., MG Det. H-78 and H-84 consolidated under H-78 at Gelnhausen for LK Gelnhausen and LK Schlüchtern.

2. One MG Det. for a Stadtkreis and adjacent Three Landkreise e.g., MG Det. G-243, I-378, I-385 consolidated under G-243 at Passau for SK-LK Passau, LK Griesbach, and LK Wegescheid.

3. Two Regierungsbezirk Detachments consolidated, e.g., MG Det. E-204 and E-376 consolidated under E-204 at Regensburg for RB Niederbayern and Oberpfalz.

(From typescript report of I&A Br.-probably OMG (US Zone) Subj."Consolidation of Mil. Govt. Detachments," dtd 15 Oct. 45)

15 October 1945

WD cable noted world-wide shortage of lead and requested USFET to uncover all available lead in Germany and declare as much as possible available for export. It was not expected

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Date	Event
15 October 1945 cont.	that the U.S. would claim any lead for itself (W 75900, Secret)
	The following OMGUS staff appointments became effective:
ASSISTANT DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR	Major General OLIVER P ECHOLS, USA
POLITICAL ADVISER	Ambassador ROBERT D MURPHY
NAVAL ADVISER, Rescinded, See GO 67, 26 Oct 46	Vice Admiral ROBERT L GHORMLEY, USN
ECONOMIC ADVISER, in addition to his other duties	*Brigadier General WILLIAM H DRAPER, USA
FINANCIAL ADVISER, in addition to his other duties	*Mr. JOSEPH M DODGE
LEGAL ADVISER, in addition to his other duties	* Mr. CHARLES FAHY
CHIEF OF STAFF	Brigadier General BRYAN L MILBURN
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	Colonel JAMES B EDMUNDS, O-10848, GSC
PERSONNEL OFFICER	Colonel ARTHUR H. ONTHANK, O-256530, GSC
CONTROL OFFICER	Colonel WILLIAM WHIPPLE, O-18024, GSC
SECRETARY GENERAL	Colonel DAVID MARCUS, O-235897, GSC
DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE	Brigadier General G BRYAN CONRAD, GSC
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION CONTROL	Brigadier General ROBERT A McCLURE, GSC
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS	Colonel FRANCIS V FITZGERALD, O-10379, GSC
DIRECTOR OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS	Mr. DONALD R HEATH
DIRECTOR, ARMED FORCES DIVISION	Major General ROBERT W HARPER, USA
DIRECTOR, ECONOMICS DIVISION	Brigadier General WILLIAM H DRAPER, USA
DIRECTOR, FINANCE DIVISION	Mr. JOSEPH M. DODGE
DIRECTOR, TRANSPORT DIVISION	Brigadier General JOHN A APPLETON, USA
DIRECTOR, MANPOWER DIVISION	Brigadier General FRANK J McSHERRY, USA
DIRECTOR, INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION	Brigadier General FRANK C MEADE
DIRECTOR, LEGAL DIVISION	Mr. CHARLES FAHY
DIRECTOR, PRISONERS OF WAR AND DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION	Brigadier General STANLEY R MICKELSEN

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File Control of Omgus

Date	Event
15 October 1945 cont.	

DIRECTOR, INVESTIGATION OF CARTELS AND EXTERNAL ASSETS DIVISION — Colonel BERNARD BERNSTEIN, O-918917, GSC

*Confirmed as previously announced in General Orders, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)

The following divisions, staff office and branches were consolidated into the Economics Division:

Office of Assistant Deputy for Resources
Industry Division
Food and Agriculture Division
Trade and Commerce Division
Reparations and Restitution and Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Branches of Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Division

The following staff office and branches were consolidated into the Finance Division:

Office of the Assistant Deputy for Trade and Finance
Property Control Branch of the Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Division
Office of the Control Officer, I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G.

The following divisions and staff office were consolidated into Internal Affairs and Communications Division:

Office of the Assistant Deputy for Public Services
Communications Division
Civil Administration Division
Public Safety Division
Public Health and Welfare Division

(US Grp. CC GO 63)

* * *

15 October 1945 — Uniform ration scales were authorized for the U.S. Zone. The authorized 1354 calories a day for the normal consumer for the 81st rationing period, however, was not met throughout the Zone, and at the end of the month the caloric level was estimated at 1250. (MG P/(45)4)1945).

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Date	Event
16 October 1945	Production of open hearth steel was started in the Haidhof plant of Maximilian~~huttle~~hütte, the only steel plant operating in the U.S. Zone. (MG Rep/(45)4)

* * *

16 October 1945	WD cable to OMGUS confirmed OMGUS policy that all allocations of coal should be quadripartite but stated that US representatives should continue to object to coal allocations from Western Zones to Soviet Zone and press for information as to how much Silesian coal available for ~~the~~ them to meet needs of USSR Zone. This directive had State Dept. concurrence. (WX-76094, dtd. 16 Oct 45. Restricted) See under 10 and 22 Oct 45.)
16 October 1945	The War Dept. requested the comments of USFET on the practibility and efficiency of organizing a police type occupation force (supported by a reserve of mobile combat units.) A War Dept. planning project was underway to reduce US manpower requirements and expenses, thus offering a better chance of survival to the occupation when public interest slackened with the consequent legislative action. Comments were also requested on the use of foreign manpower such as Poles, Norwegians, Danes, and Dutch. (Cable, W76249. Secret.) Cross-reference: 24 Oct 45 (USFET reply)
17 October 1945	The Minister Presidents of the three U.S. Zone Laender, together with the Oberbuergermeister of Bremen, met and established a council, designated as "The Laenderrat (Council of States) of the U.S. Zone of Occupation," which was to coordinate

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Date	Event
17 October 1945 cont.	the activities of the three Laender in common administrative matters. (MG Rep/(45)4).
18 October 1945	Indictment of 24 Nazi war leaders of Hitler's Reich on charges of plotting against world peace was presented before International Military Tribunal. (Brit. Bk. of Yr. 1946)
18 October 1945	Meeting of the Deputy Military Governor with Army Commanders held at Heidelberg: General Clay referring to his conference of the previous day at Stuttgart with the Laender Presidents stated that German officials had demonstrated enthusiasm in assuming their new responsibilities. General Clay explained that the setting up of central German administrative machinery was not possible at present due to French opposition, and that the Laender President conferences would serve as an ad hoc arrangement for obtaining coordination between zones. The major problem given to the Laender Presidents was that of planning for 2,000,000 German refugees. Gen. Clay strongly emphasized that the Army's plan for gradual withdrawal from Military Government made it mandatory not only that the Lander Presidents and their newly-cleansed governmental machine be utilized to the fullest extent, but that they receive all possible support from the military. By 31 December it is expected that Military Government at lower levels will be eliminated with the exception of liaison and security teams and that thereafter the Army administration will recede to Frankfurt and eventually to Berlin--with the final goal of reporting to the War Department that Army is ready to

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File Chron of Events

Date	Event
18 October 1945 cont.	step out of the Military Government picture. Gen. Clay pointed out that Army's withdrawal must be contingent, however, on the existence of an effective German government.

Gen. Clay stated that every effort is being made to speed up introduction of U.S. civilian employees into Military Government offices including The Three Land Teams and each District Headquarters. Already 100 qualified civilians have been requisitioned on an emergency basis from Washington, and each Military District will be asked to take 25 of these civilians and work them into the Military Government machine. It is also hoped that many competent officers will accept civilian jobs in Germany, but progress has been retarded because the terminal leave question is still before Congress. It is desired that military personnel receive priority on civilian jobs in the Occupation Zone.

Gen. Adcock agreed with District Commanders in the view that one reason for the low response thus far has been uncertainty as to the duration of U.S. Military Government in Germany.

Gen. Clay stated that the U.S. polocy is to remain in Germany on a long term basis, and that he felt that personnel volunteering for Military Government work in Germany had equal prospects with personnel going into any U.S. Government agency. Gen. Clay pointed out the protection afforded by Civil Service status.

In connection with the placing of additional responsibilities on the Germans, it was pointed out by Mr. Murphy that transport, trade and travel restrictions cause German officials extreme difficulty in getting around the country. Gen. Adcock agreed that German officials and businessmen must be allowed to travel, and stated that Washington has been asked to allocate

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Date	Event
18 October 1945 cont.	more fuel for Military Government. v Gen. Clay said that he would like to see all trade barriers removed and that the real barrier to removal of restrictions is the French refusal to agree to a central administrative machinery for Germany. Mr. Murphy said that he had learned in Prague on Sunday that the Czechs had some 100,000 tons of sugar which they had offered to barter for other commodities. Gen. Clay said that the Quadripartite Council forbids barter and that the Allied Control Council insists that all exports must be in a currency acceptable to the Control Council and payable to the Control Council. Gen. Keyes pointed out that German ration lacks sugar, and that lack of sugar was hampering food processing. It was agreed that Mr. Murphy would give Gen. Adcock details of the Czech sugar proposal and that Gen. Clay would present the matter to the Control Council. Gen. Keyes brought up the question of feeding 2,000,000 additional German refugees expected in the U.S. Zone. Western Military District, Gen. Keyes pointed out, has always been a deficit area and if German food stocks are not augmented, the effect will be to decrease further a ration which is already dangerously low. Gen. Clay said that the U.S. Zone has a reserve of about 300,000 tons of wheat which will be available for emergency use. There is also a reserve of coffee, fats and sugar. Gen. Clay explained that it is not desired to tap this reserve now because the need will be even greater in several months, and U.S. stocks must be kept for a real emergency. Gen. Clay said he considered it unwise to bring up the question until

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Box 1

Date	Event
18 October 1945 cont.	reports of German privations had convinced the U.S. people that additional food should be turned over to the Germans. Gen. Clay pointed out that a premature request for use of this food might bring unfavorable reaction and jeopardize chances of getting the food released when it is really needed.

As for Army surplus food stocks, Gen. Clay stated that Army stocks have been ordered returned to U.S. but that Washington had been requested for permission to keep the food here. Gen. Clay pointed out that the food would be available quickly should its release be authorized.

Gen. Clay said that Military Government food stocks may not be used in feeding of German refugees.

Gen. Clay said that exchange of German refugees with the Russians would probably be on a head to head basis for the first two months. A rate of about 3,000 a day has been discussed. The Russians have made no definite proposals for exchange except on a one to one basis, but U.S. Zone may have to start taking as many as 10,000 to 15,000 refugees a day for humanitarian reasons. Under terms of the Potsdam Agreement, the U.S. is committed to take a certain number of Germans from the Russian Zone. Hence, the U.S. may be held responsible for their welfare if prompt action is not taken.

Stating that getting rid of Sudeten Germans had been quite an issue with the Czechs, Mr. Murphy said that he had had a conversation with Ambassador Steinhardt and that the latter felt that the issue would die a natural death once a relatively small number of the Sudetens had departed. Mr. Murphy also suggested that question of U.S. cooperation in this matter was a delicate one.

Gen. Truscott agreed that the Czechs are now taking a more reasonable attitude than two months ago, but expressed the belief that, if once started, a large number of Sudetens would have to be

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Date	Event
18 October 1945 cont.	handled. Gen Truscott also mentioned that about 1,000 Germans a week were filtering into the U.S. Zone from Czechoslovakia at the present time. Gen Clay stated that U.S. has no Military Government responsibility in Czechoslovakia. Gen Truscott said that UNRRA teams at DP camps were in most cases working smoothly with small military detachments. He pointed out, however, that UNRRA teams would have great difficulty controlling the camps without military assistance and asked Gen Clay whether Army Commanders were still responsible for DP camps despite orders to turn these camps over to UNRRA. Gen Clay stated that the Military must remain until UNRRA was fully capable of taking over. The responsibility of Army Commanders will remain even when UNRRA has taken over. Gen Adcock suggested that District Commanders take up UNRRA personnel problems with the UNRRA representative at the Army level. Gen Clay expressed the hope that by 31 December the German police will be armed and will be able to assist in handling the DP problem. Gen. Clay said that DP's must obey German laws, and that it is only through aid of an efficient German police force that the small Occupation Army can control Germany. Gen Truscott mentioned that the USFET Inspector General had recently visited Eastern Military District on an inspection reference mistreatment of DP's. It developed that this alleged mistreatment occurred while Germany police were handling civilian crowds at railway stations. Gen Truscott expressed the belief that some brutality could be expected from the German police. Gen Clay agreed that German police would require careful supervision to prevent abuses but emphasized again that plans must be made to rule Germany through German agencies. Gen Keyes stated that it will be impossible to meet the December 1 deadline on restriction of civilians from wearing undyed Wehrmacht and U.S. military clothing unless dyes are

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File Chrono of Omgus

Date	Event
18 October 1945 cont.	provided from outside sources. Gen Adcock said that dyes were not available. Gen Clay stated that he would endeavor to lift the restriction that Wehrmacht clothing must be dyed some other color than blue or black.

Gen Clay stated that the 1 December deadline for dyeing clothing would remain in effect.

Gen Clay stated that many Germans were hoarding clothing and that pressure must be brought to bear on Lander Presidents to collect and properly distribute this clothing.

Gen Clay suggested that processing of Fragebogen be turned over to German officials with the object of throwing the entire responsibility for removal of Nazis upon the Lander Presidents in the near future. Gen. Truscott felt that the immediate effect of this would be to slow down even further the delay in reports, but Gen Clay said that he could see no reason why the Germans should not at least supplement the efforts of Military Government personnel by establishing German agencies eventually to take over this function, with review, however, retained by Military Government.

Gen Keyes brought up the question of screening DP camps in an effort to eliminate personnel who have been actual collaborators with Germany during the war or who may be classed as "repeaters", i.e., have been shipped once to their homes and have returned voluntarily.

Gen Clay stated that there was no objection to screening DP personnel but that such personnel could not be refused DP status merely because they entered Germany on a particular date. Gen Clay stated that Poles could not be forced to return to Poland but that repeaters are not privileged as DP's and may legitimately be thrown on the German government. Gen. Clay stated that permanent resettlement of stateless persons will be an UNRRA matter.

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File Chron of Comus

Date	Event
18 October 1945 cont.	Pointing out that some 94,000 Germans in mandatory arrest categories had been held incommunicado for a long period without trial, Gen. Clay stated that two measures would be taken shortly to ease this situation: (1) Provision of postal service for internees in order that they may communicate with their families, and (2) Provision for review of mandatory arrest cases by German courts which in turn will make recommendations to Military Government on specific cases. Mr. Murphy remarked that in his opinion the setting up of automatic arrest categories had been on a rather arbitrary and academic basis and should be reviewed. Mr. Buhrman mentioned the hardships which had been caused by mandatory removal from office of German officials who had thereby been deprived of a means of making a living. Mr. Buhrman stated that in his opinion this policy was a dangerous one and would cause much criticism in future years. Gen Clay expressed the view that first priority should be given to reviewing the cases of German internees and to see that all people already in confinement got a proper hearing in accordance with American custom. Gen Clay stated that it was possible the U.S. might relax its policy on employment of Germans in automatic removal categories within two or three years, but that he himself was much more concerned about the welfare of undischarged Wehrmacht POW's performing slave labor in France, simple soldiers drafted into the Army, than about civilians removed from office. Gen Clay told District Commanders that unfavorable press comment might be expected shortly with regard to "arrogance" of German civilians driving cars and marching in the streets, etc. Gen Truscott stated that Third Army has been bearing down on the traffic situation, but that he could see no signs whatever of arrogance in the German people. (From Minutes of Meeting, Confidential)

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RG 338
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Date	Event
19 October 1945	War Dept. informed USFET that its commitments provided for U.S. forces in Czechoslovakia until 15 November 1945. State Dept. wished retention of U.S. forces in Czechoslovakia for a longer period. Would orderly evacuation of Sudeten Germans extend beyond 15 November 1945? If so, need U.S. forces remain until evacuation complete? (Cable W-77097 Top Secret) Cross-reference: 22 Oct 45 (USFET reply.)
19 October 1945	Announcement was made of the following staff appointments within OMGUS:
STAFF SECRETARY	Lt. Colonel WALTER L. McKEE 0454890, GSC
ACTING U.S. SECRETARY, ALLIED SECRETARIAT	Lt Colonel PAUL BIRDSALL, 0130333, GSC
ADJUTANT GENERAL	Colonel BRUCE EASLEY JR, 017735, AGD
HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT	Colonel JOHN C. McCAWLEY, 018739, GSC
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ARMED FORCES DIVISION AND MEMBER, ARMY GROUND DIRECTORATE	Colonel FRANK M. ALBRECHT, 015131, GSC
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ECONOMICS DIVISION, AND MEMBER, REPARATIONS, RESTITUTION AND DELIVERIES DIRECTORATE	Mr. LAIRD BELL
CHIEF, FOOD & AGRICULTURE BRANCH, ECONOMICS DIVISION	Brigadier General HUGH B. HESTER, USA
CHIEF, TRADE & COMMERCE BRANCH, ECONOMICS DIVISION	Mr. FREDERICK WINANT
CHIEF, INDUSTRY BRANCH, ECONOMICS DIVISION	Colonel JAMES BOYD, 0236154, GSC
CHIEF, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WEIFARE BRANCH, INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION	Major General MORRISON C. STAYER, USA
CHIEF, PUBLIC SAFETY BRANCH, INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION	Colonel ORLANDO W. WILSON, 0510620, GSC
CHIEF, COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH, INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION AND MEMBER, COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTORATE	Brigadier General SAMUEL M. THOMAS, USA

(US Grp. CC GO 65)

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Box 1

Date	Event
20 October 1945	OMGUS Staff Meeting: Gen. Eisenhower remarked that the best way to keep up morale of the men in the field was to get out to see them periodically, and to give them a chance to offer advice and discuss their problems with the Directors. Most of the people in the field were extremely anxious to go home. It was essential to combat this state of morale by making them feel the importance which headquarters attaches to their work...The problem of how morale was extremely important, and would have to be attacked hard in the months ahead. Following a discussion of the coal situation during which it developed that the critical item for solving the problem was the supply of coal cars, Gen Clay instructed the Economic Adviser to study the possibility of borrowing quantities of coal from the Saar to meet current allocations. Gen Draper called attention to the publicity given to the Hoover Committee study of permissible levels of industry in Germany during the past ten days. The press stories assumed that a certain industrial level is to be guaranteed for Germany. This was not correct, since the basic directive expressed in the Potsdam Agreement merely provided for leaving enough industry in Germany for a balanced economy on a minimum standard. Discussion of this problem on a quadripartite level showed substantial agreement by the British, French and United States representatives, but the Soviet representative favored a much lower starting basis in all calculations. On the matter of the export-import program, Gen Draper stated, it had been agreed that each government would initially finance deficits.

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Date	Event
20 October 1945 cont.	Gen Harper reported that the first US civil aircraft came to Berlin last Saturday (13 October). The British contend that it is too early to establish scheduled civilian air routes in Germany. Gen Clay pointed out that this is a matter for discussion at governmental levels. Gen Harper stated that Pan-American Airways is conducting a program of exploratory flights from Berlin to Frankfurt to Prague.

Adm Ghormley reported agreement to allocating the German Merchant Fleet on a value basis.

The Deputy, Armed Forces Division, reported that other members of the ACA Military Directorate demurred on the U.S. proposal for separate action to assume jurisdiction over German war material interned in neutral countries on the ground that it would be preferable for this matter to be handled through the Commission for Vesting and Marshalling External Assets, also on the ground that separate action on the war material might lead to confusion in dealing with neutral countries. In order to comply with JCS instructions, the U.S. member of the Directorate had proposed that immediate action be taken at least to obtain an inventory of such war materials.

The Manpower Division reported a Soviet proposal that the Kommandatura approve all trade union elections which have taken place to date. Gen Clay expressed himself in general agreement with this policy, and doubted the advisability of going back into such matters.

The Public Health and Welfare Branch reported that representatives of the United States, Britain, France and the USSR had agreed to report to each other on a weekly basis concerning the communicable disease situation in their respective Zones. Denazification of the University of Frankfurt

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Date	Event
20 October 1945 cont.	had been completed. In view of the Soviet attitude at the Council of Foreign Ministers, the British, French and United States members are strengthening their control agencies on the Rhine River. Reporting on the export-import program, the Trade and Commerce Branch estimated the deficit for the U.S. Zone at $50,000,000. The Director of Personnel reported that the first group of transfers from Army to civilian status were processed during the past week. The Director of Administrative Services reported that the overall strength of OMGUS/US Grp CC Headquarters had been reduced from 7,600 as of 5 September to 4,600 as of 20 October. (From Minutes of Meeting; Confidential)
20 October 1945	WD cable informed OMGUS that the State Dept., while adhering to its previous position that no extensive advance deliveries should be made to the USSR/Poland until substantial progress was made in resolution of outstanding issues. [see item under 6 Oct 45], agreed that immediate token deliveries of one or two plants of modest size should be made to the Soviets as evidence of US intentions to carry out reparations program. The U.S., UK and French Governments had sent a note inviting reparations claimants to a conference in Paris on 9 November to establish an Inter-Allied Reparations Agency (IARA) and to determine their shares in reparations. (W-77595, dtd. 20 Oct 45, Secret)

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Date	Event
20 October 1945 cont.	The Control Council enacted Law No. 3 increasing the wages tax by 25% for the period 1 Oct to 31 Dec 1945 and increasing income (other than wages) and corporation taxes 6¼% on the assessment for the entire year (1945) (Text in MGR 23-121.3) (In the Coordinating Committee Gen Clay had considered the proposed law insufficient to combat inflation and thought it should not be anacted until after establishment of a central finance agency. Not wishing, however, to be the only delegate to object he had decided to accept the proposal. (CORC/M(45)11-3 Oct 45)
20 October 1945	In Proclamation No. 3 the Control Council laid down the fundamental principles of judicial reform to be applied throughout Germany, such as equality before the law and the independence of the judiciary. Moreover, no person was to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The Nazi theories permitting a court to determine crime "by analogy" or "sound popular instinct" were prohibited. In any criminal prosecution the accused was to enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; he was to be confronted with witnesses against him and to have process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and the right to have assistance of counsel for his defence. Sentences on persons convicted under the Nazi regime on political, racial or religious grounds were to be quashed and the Nazi system of extraordinary courts abolished. (Text in MGR23-103)

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Date	Event
22 October 1945	Reporting on US efforts to make the Soviet Zone rely upon Silesian coal OMGUS reported to the War Dept. that Soviet representatives had so far refused to discuss supply of coal from Silesian fields on grounds that the fields were in Poland and not under Soviet control. (CC-17819 cable from OMGUS to AGWAR for WARCAD. Restricted)
22 October 1945	Replying to WD enquiry whether US forces need remain after 15 November in Czechoslovakia pending evacuation of Sudeten Germans. USFET stated that the Czech Government was considered capable of carrying out the orderly evacuation of Sudeten Germans, once Allied agreement had been attained, a procedure for the evacuation set up, and orderly movement initiated. Therefore US Forces need not be kept in Czechoslovakia until completion of evacuation. After withdrawal, all possible measures could be taken to see that Sudeten Germans arrived with minimum standard of clothing and bedding. The estimated minimum time to complete evacuation was four months which would be prolonged by a severe winter. Detailed arrangements for the evacuation were still being negotiated in the Allied Control Council. Also the final plan depended on the Czech Government's census. (USFET cable, Ref. 11. S-28899 Top Secret) Cross-reference: 19 Oct 45.
23 October 1945	Col Harrison A. Gerhardt was announced as U.S. Secretary, Allied Secretariat. (US Grp CC GO 66.)

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Date	Event
23 October 1945 cont.	The Coordinating Committee accepted an agreement for exchange among the four occupation zones of German refugees in Germany and Austria on the basis of one for one. (CORC/M(45)15 and CORC/P(45)116)
23 October 1945	The various commands within the Theater were requested to submit plans for disposition of troops. The following principles were to govern their disposition: 1. Depending on terrain and other determining factors the occupation divisions were to be concentrated, preferably in regimental strength. 2. Control of Germany and Austria was to be exerted by means of a pyramided police system at the base of which were the local German city and county police, over which was to be superimposed a US Constabulary of State Police type, backed up by US Combat Divisions together with their supporting arms. 3. The Constabulary would report eventually to the Civil Governor of the US Zone and the Army be organized under the US Military Commander. Throughout the entire system would run the centrally controlled Counter-Intelligence system. 4. A strategic reserve as such was not to be maintained but each Military District was to hold certain troops on a semi-alert basis as a local reserve. (USFET, Hq., Cable Ref. N. S-29064 Secret.)
24 October 1945	Gen Clay wrote to Lt. Gen Sir Brian Robertson, Deputy Military Governor of the British Zone, concerning the coal allocations and loadings for the U.S. Zone. Gen Clay noted that much of the small industry in the U.S. Zone had had to close down for lack of coal, including essential food processing plants. "The six sugar beet grinding plants are closed for lack of fuel and we face the possible loss of much of the sugar beet crop."

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Date	Event
24 October 1945 cont.	" I understand that the September allocations for essential civilian needs in the U.S. Zone were less than half the similar allocation in the British Zone. While 95.7 percent of the British allocation was loaded, only 71.6 percent of the U.S. allocation was loaded... "Allocations mean nothing unless loadings are proportionate..." Gen Clay then asked that a sufficient tonnage of coal be laid on to bring the U.S. September loadings up to the percentage of loadings for the British Zone. (AG Records, copy of letter)
24 October 1945	In reply to a WD inquiry about feasibility of a police-type occupation force USFET stated that an occupation force of this type seemed to promise maximum savings in U.S. manpower and funds. A 30-day trial of the state-police type system was to commence on or about 1 November 1945. USFET granted that the use of foreign troops might be feasible but not that the willingness and capacity of liberated nations to render assistance in the occupation of Germany was unknown. (USFET, Hq., Cable Ref. N S-29111. Secret) Cross-reference: 16 Oct 45 (WD inquiry)
25 October 1945	Formal recognition of the need for establishing official agencies and organizations for youth activities was taken by the U.S. Seventh Army, which instructed tactical units and MG detachments in the Western Military District to further and promote youth activities, both on the part of the troops concerned and by Germans. Detailed instructions, outlining the steps required for the establishment of German youth agencies and organizations, were issued on 25 October 1945. (MG Rep/45)4)

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Date	Event
26 October 1945	The Coordinating Committee approved the establishment of a committee of flying safety in the Greater Berlin Area. The committee later was known as the Berlin Air Safety Center. (CORC/P(45)128, CORC/M(45)16, "ACA History")
26 October 1945	Control Council Directive No. 15 adopted standard time throughout Germany. (Text in MGR 23-161.15)
26 October 1945	USFET sent instructions to the field stating that any person arrested by U.S. Forces (including counter-intelligence units and Military Government) or by German authorities should be informed of the reason for his arrest within 24 hours. (USFET Hq., AG 013.1 GEC-AGO, Subj. "Notice of Arrest," dtd. 26 Oct 45)
27 October 1945	The principles of Law No. 8 were extended to the field of finance; and all banks, insurance companies, and public finance agencies were charged to denazify themselves. (MG Rep/(45)4)
	* * *
29 October 1945	Lt. Col F. W. Marshall was announced as Adjutant General, OMGUS. (US Grp CC - GO 68)
30 October 1945	The Control Council took action on a matter of major interest to the United States [see Gen Clay's comments on 3 Oct 45] by enacting Law No. 5 on "Vesting and Marshalling of German External Assets"

The Law set up a Quadripartite German External Property Commission. All rights to property under German control outside

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Date	Event
30 October 1945 cont.	Germany were vested in the Commission. The Commission empowered when acting by unanimous agreement to add to the categories of persons affected by certain provisions of the Law unless such additions were vetoed within 30 days by the Control Council. The Commission was also vested with other specific powers. (Text in MGR 23-121.5)
30 October 1945	The Control Council enacted Law No. 4 reorganizing the German judicial system on a basis of Control Council Proclamation No. 3 [see 20 Oct 45] The former, pre-Nazi system of ordinary courts was re-established, comprising Amtsgerichte, Landgerichte, Oberlandesgerichte. Their jurisdiction was defined and norms established for the Denazification of the judiciary. (Text in MGR 23-121.4)
31 October 1945	Gen Eisenhower in a letter to President Truman recalled that when the latter was in Frankfurt both he and Gen Eisenhower had agreed upon the desirability of so organizing the Army's current functions so as to facilitate the transfer of US participation in the government of Germany to civil authority at the earliest possible moment. This view had the complete support of the War Department. "Naturally," Gen Eisenhower continued, "I am not in position to recommend an exact date on which such transfer should take place, since I have assumed that the four interested Governments would first have to agree in principle and thereafter to make arrangements for simultaneous change from military to civil representatives..."

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Date	Event
31 October 1945 cont.	"However, from our local viewpoint, other Governments could well be asked to agree to the proposal at the earliest date that can be mutually agreed upon, in no event later than June 1, 1946..."

* * *

"The matter of civil government of Germany is entirely separate from the occupational duty of the Army, which responsibility will persist as long as our own Government deems necessary. The true function of the Army in this region is to provide for the United States that reserve force and power that can insure within our zone the prompt enforcement of all laws and regulations prescribed by the Group Council or, in the absence of such law and regulation, the policy laid down by our own Government for the United States Zone.

"As you pointed out when here, separation of occupational and governmental responsibility is sound just as soon as there is no longer any military or security reason for holding them together, if for no other reason than because of its conformity to the American principle of keeping the Army as such out of the civil-government field." (From Hist. Sect. file copy, originally taken from N.Y. Times, 1 Nov. 45)

31 October 1945 — In a cable to the War Dept. OMGUS stated that the ration for German civilians in the U.S. Zone from VE Day to 15 October 1945 had ranged, for the normal consumer, from 890 to 1250 calories in Land Greater Hessen, 970 to 1080 calories in Bavaria, 900 to 990 calories in Baden to 660 to 855 calories in Wuerttemberg. The ration scale for the 81st ration period (15 Oct to 12 Nov) provided approximately 1250 calories of rationed foods for the normal consumer. For the 82nd ration period (12 Nov to 10 Dec)

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Date	Event
31 October 1945 cont.	it was planned to provide 1500 calories per person per day for the normal consumer and it was hoped to raise the ration scale for the 83rd ration period (10 Dec 1945 to 7 Jan 1946) to 1550 calories per day for the normal consumer. This ration scale would not exceed that supplied to civilians of European countries exclusive of the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. (Copy of Cable CC-18314, Secret, dtd. 31 Oct 45, in Hist. Sect.)
1/30 October 1945	As called for in the schedule of 20 September as a preliminary to the first elections to be held in January, local government codes (Gemeindeordnungen) were received by MG from the appointed German officials in Bavaria, North Wuerttemberg, North Baden, Greater Hesse, and Bremen. The codes were to be returned after such modifications as appeared desirable to Military Government. (MG Rep/(45)4)
	* * *
	A preliminary administrative courts code, the work of the three-month conference of German jurists in Heidelberg, was referred by that body to the Laender governments for comment. (MG Rep/(45)4)
	* * *
	Estimates based on the July ration cards showed 17,339,591 people in the U.S. Zone, an increase of 1,732,234 (11.1%) over the 1939 figure of 15,607,257. This increase, plus an expected increase of 2,000,000 prisoners of war and repatriates (making a combined total increase of 23.91% over the 1939 figure), presented serious economic and social problems to German civil authorities. (MG Rep/(45)4)

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Date	Event
1/30 October 1945 cont.	The pre-1933 German tendency toward a multiplicity of parties again was manifest. By the end of October, 45 local groups at Kreis level, representing 10 separate parties, had been authorized in Bavaria. A similar situation prevailed in Wuerttemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse and to a lesser extent in Bremen. (MG Rep/(45)4)
	* * *
	Largely at Communist initiative, a number of joint meetings of the Communist and Social Democratic parties were held in Berlin. (MG Rep(45)4)
	* * *
	Net pithead production of hard coal in the three occupation zones of Western Germany during the month was 4,344,000 metric tons, an increase of 999,000 metric tons (or 30%) over September's figure. This was more than double the increase of 451,000 tons between August and September. At the end of the month, production rate was 35% of the average monthly production during 1938 and 53% of estimated present capacity. (MG Rep/(45)4)
	* * *
	Coastwise shipping of German civilian cargo in German-owned and manned coastal vessels was begun. Nine ships carrying 4114 long tons of wheat, rye, and heavy grease were loaded in the Bremen Enclave and sailed to ports in the British Zone. (MG Rep/(45)4)
	* * *

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Date	Event

NOTE ON SOURCE MATERIAL

Up to this point one of the main sources for this chronology has been in the minutes of weekly meetings of the Deputy Military Governor with his OMGUS staff. At the conclusion of the meeting of 27 October 1945 Gen Clay stated that he did not desire to have this or future meetings recorded, and that no minutes would be taken by the Secretary. (Note of OMGUS Staff Secretary, dtd. 27 Oct '45.)

* * *

1 November 1945 — USFET continued its cable exchange with the War Dept. on the type, composition and strength of future occupation forces.

USFET agreed that the police-type occupation force would be most efficient and economical for the occupation of Germany and Austria as from 1 July 1946 forward.

This date was considered well chosen as the hardships of the winter 1945/46 would have been surmounted and the first part of 1946 harvests would be reaching the German people. Also, if the German people had remained quiescent during the winter a basic assumption for shifting from combat formations to a police-type occupation force would have been realized. Moreover, the transition would coincide both with the target date for civilianizing OMGUS and with the phase of Military Government in which some progress would have been made in the direction of permitting the Germans and Austrians to govern themselves with a minimum of top controls.

One disadvantage of the police-type occupation force, however, would be that mobile ground combat forces would be so small as to be unable to go into action outside the US Zones of occupation, should such action be required by national policy elsewhere in Europe or needed in support of other Allied forces. Thus, a major assumption for introduction of a police-type occupation force was that other United Nations in Europe would maintain law and order in their areas of responsibility.

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Date	Event
1 November 1945 cont.	The introduction of the new type of occupation force, as projected, would effect a saving of 82,000 troops. The projected strength of the Constabulary was 38,000. (USFET Cable S-30032, Top Secret, dtd. 1 November 1945. Hist. Sect. file. Further details and statistics in cable.) Cross-reference: 16 Oct and 24 Oct 1945.
1 November 1945	OMGUS informed USFET Main and the Office of Chief of Transportation (TSFET) that the Soviet authorities had agreed to run a passenger train from Helmstedt to Berlin on the following schedule: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, leaving Helmstedt at 0200 hours; and from Berlin to Helmstedt on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, leaving Berlin at 1630 and arriving at Helmstedt 2330 hours. The service was to begin 15 November 1945. USFET was requested to expedite its reply as the Soviets requested a definite answer by 1600 hours, 2 November. (US Grp CC Cable CC-18383, dtd. 1 Nov 45 from OMGUS signed Clay; Originator: Transport Div., Col. J.B. Hughes, copy in Hist. Sect. file, made from microfilm of OMGUS AG Cables.) Cross-reference: See 5 Nov 45, for non-concurrence of OCOT, TSFET.
1 November 1945	The Regional Government Coordinating Office was established in Stuttgart as an agency of the Deputy Military Governor for the primary purpose of promoting uniformity of administration within the US Zone by insuring coordination of activities of the Regional Governments of Bavaria, Greater Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden. (AG 322 GEC-AGO, USFET.)

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Date	Event
1 November 1945	As of this date, 233 groups in the U.S. Zone had received official sanction from Military Government to form political parties. Of this total, 8 were Antifa (or similar leftist groups); 73 KPD, 85 SPD, 44 were "Christian" or confessional in character, 4 BVP, 10 were "Liberal" or "Democratic" and 9 others were also rightist groups. A check in the Laender by Kreise showed that groups had been authorized in 35% of the Kreise in Bavaria, in 62% of the Kreise in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and in 85% of the Kreise in Greater Hesse. (USFET OMG(US Zone) Bi-Weekly Political Summary No. 6, 16 Nov 1945, GE R & I 350.09 (PIL). (Confidential)
3 November 1945	The War Dept. approved the request that the date for withdrawal of U.S. Forces from Czechoslovakia be advanced from 15 Nov to 1 December. (This cable is dtd. perhaps erroneously, with a "TOO" of 2 Oct 45. The "in" date is "SMC IN 1228 3 Nov 45." Ref. No. W-80709, Top Secret, Hist. Sect. File.) Cross-Reference: 19 Oct 45 & 22 Oct 45.
5 November 1945	Report of the Combined Nutrition Committee (US/UK/FR) of a nutrition survey of urban areas in the US/UK/FR Zones, 25 October-3 November 1945:- The Committee carried out inspections and inquiries in the U.S. Zone at Marburg, Nuernberg, Fuerth, Traunstein, and Ulm; in the French Zone at Freudenstadt, Schramberg, Saarbruecken, Dillingen and Homburg; and in the British Zone at Duesseldorf, Essen, Muelheim and Duisburg. In addition, the Committee reviewed nutrition survey data from the U.S. and British Zones and discussed food, health, welfare and nutrition at each zone headquarters. Women, children and laborers were examined in most places visited.

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Date	Event
5 November 1945 cont.	The Committee found no further deterioration in the nutritional state of Germans in the U.S. Zone. The previously recommended (13 August 1945) ration allowances for the normal consumer (1550 cal.) and for priority groups were not being met in all areas of the U.S. Zone. The authorized ration had been increased to 1350 calories on 15 October. Adequate food was said to be available (including stocks and planned imports) to meet the recommended ration levels in the immediate future could not be maintained long without additional imports. * * * In reporting on the British Zone the Committee found no further deterioration of the nutritional state of Germans in the Ruhr. The ration allowances previously recommended by the Committee for normal consumers and industrial workers had not been met in full. Normal consumers had received a ration of 1350 calories daily, heavy workers 2250, very heavy workers 2800 and underground miners 3200 calories. The recommended ration allowances for children and pregnant women had been met, except in respect to the milk ration. But the food stocks, especially of wheat and potatoes, would result in a fall in ration levels and deterioration in the state of nutrition of the people. * * * In the French Zone the Committee found that the nutritional state of the Germans had greatly deteriorated and that serious malnutrition was imminent in certain cities, particularly in the Saar, and especially among women and children. The ration for normal consumers in areas of the French Zone studied were approximately 900 calories per day. Moreover, unrationed food in the Saar was practically unobtainable. Only the ration of underground miners approached adequacy and was approximately 400 calories

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Date	Event
5 November 1945 cont.	below that recommended by the Committee (3400). Food to meet the situation was not available. Stores were critically short; most significant was the lack of wheat.

* * *

In its general observations for all zones the Committee noted that Displaced Persons were being fed from 2300 to 2600 calories plus Red Cross packages plus whatever unrationed and black market food might be available (estimated at not less than 150 calories a day.) In some instances, food waste was observed and the Committee was informed that D.P.'s sold food on the black market.

In all three zones, the Committee stated, there was a serious shortage in the supply of carrots and green vegetables in the large towns, especially in the Saar and Ruhr.

* * *

On a basis of this survey the Committee recommended the ration for normal consumers be raised at once to provide 1550 calories per person per day in all areas of all zones. The achievement of this goal was "of paramount importance." The Committee recommended that ration for priority groups as given in the 13 August report (see above) be maintained and provided wherever they were deficient. Inability to comply with these recommendations would result in rapid and serious increases in the morbidity and mortality rates among the children, women, and the aged of both sexes in the Saar almost immediately; the same consequences might be expected in other areas.

The Committee also recommended that the ration for Displaced Persons not engaged in active work be lowered to 2200 calories. This ration, the Committee considered to be above minimal requirements, and would tend to prevent food waste and food black marketing. (Paraphrases and excerpts from original report, unclassified.)

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File Council of Omgus

Date	Event
5 November 1945	In reply to a cable from OMGUS (CC-18383) the Office, Chief of Transportation (OCOT), Theater Services Forces, European Theater (TSFET) stated that it did not intend to concur in the request for extension of present passenger rail service through Helmstedt to Berlin. The operational difficulties would seriously hamper movement of supplies and it was believed that no satisfactory schedule would be maintained between Berlin and Helmstedt. The Existing combination of rail-motor service was considered to be handling the traffic in the most practicable fashion. (USFET) Cable from OCOT, TSFET to OMGUS Transport Div., Ref. No. TO-328, Unclassified. Hist. Sect. file.) Cross-reference: See under 1 Nov 45.
6 November 1945	Control Council Directive No. 16 stated that the "German police should be armed as speedily as possible in order that it may be able to take an active part in the maintenance of law and order." Fire-arms issued to German police were to be manufactured outside Germany "in order to facilitate the control of fire-arms and munitions in German hands." (Text in MGR 23-161.16)
6 November 1945	The Laenderrat was formally confirmed at a second conference of the U.S. Zone Minister Presidents in Stuttgart, permanent meeting place of this body. A Secretariat was set up and permanent committees established to cover all interstate administrative matters. (MG Rep/(45)5)
7 November 1945	The War Dept. was informed that based on information from Gen Harmon Czechoslovakia planned to use its army for controlling the movement of Sudeten Germans [to Germany]. This movement

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Date	Event
7 November 1945 cont.	was expected to continue over a long period. U.S. control it was assumed could be exercised from the German side of the Czech-German frontier. (USFET Cable S-30646, Top Secret, dtd. 7 Nov 45. Hist. Sect. file.) Cross-reference: See 3 Nov 45.
8 November 1945	The USFET Chief of Staff in a circular to the commanding generals asked for better Inter-Allied relations: "Our relations with our Allies, particularly France, are not on as satisfactory a plane as formerly, due to the attitude and behavior of our troops, officers and men alike."

* * *

"It is a significant fact that a recent survey has shown that 30 percent of the citizens of Paris believe that the behavior of our troops is worse than that of the Germans."

* * *

"A general slackness and indifference among officers has become increasingly apparent. Furthermore, many officers in their official relations with our Allies have been high-handed, arrogant, inconsiderate and lacking in respect for the rights of others.

"a. They must learn that tact, appreciation, consideration and understanding are essential to good international relations.

"b. They must be careful not to abuse the rights of requisition which were given to us during combat to help our needs, and they must appreciate that there are few problems that cannot be settled with our Allies by the judicious use of a little tact, courtesy and willingness to meet them halfway." (Hq. USFET, AG 092 GAP-AGO, Subj.: "Inter-Allied Relations" dtd. 8 Nov 45, Secret, Hist. Sect. file.)

9 November 1945	Representatives of 18 nations gathered in Paris to begin negotiations for an agreement on reparations to be exacted from

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Date	Event
9 November 1945 cont.	the three Western Zones of Germany. Statements of war damage and expenditures submitted by the various nations who claimed indemnity were to be reviewed and an effort made to agree on percentages of total German assets each claimant nation should receive from the three zones and in what form each should be paid. James W. Angell served as American Representative at the Conference. (N.Y. Herald Tribune 9 Nov 45.)
9 November 1945	Byron Price, sent to Germany by President Truman to study the relationship between the American forces of occupation and the German people, submitted his findings to the President.

The principle problems as he saw them, were:

"The entire basic structure of Military Government in Germany, including the Potsdam Declaration, should be reexamined in the light of experience and new conditions.

"The United States must decide whether we mean to finish the job competently, and provide the tools, the determination and the funds requisite to that purpose, or withdraw.

"We must decide whether we are going to permit starvation, with attendant epidemics and disorders, in the American Zone, or ship food to prevent it.

"We must decide whether obstructions raised by the French Government, which have deadlocked the four-power Control Council at Berlin, are to be permitted to defeat the underlying purposes of Allied policy.

"We have reached the stage where we must determine much more specifically what we are going to do about minor hirelings of the Nazi Party and its satellite agencies, and how far we are going in destroying the industrial structure of Germany.

"Not of least importance, it must be decided how fast and how far the Government is to go in changing from military to civilian control in Germany. Really competent civilian administrative personnel and advice must be provided from within the present governmental establishment at Washington if any such changeover is to have a chance of succeeding...."

After a detailed account of the conditions which he found in Germany, Mr. Price offered the President the following

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Date	Event
9 November 1945 cont.	suggestions "to help maintain sound relations between Military Government in Germany and the German people:

"1. The necessity for breaking the present deadlock in the Control Council at Berlin is so important that use of full force and prestige of American diplomatic power to that end is fully warranted....

"2. The proposed changeover of Military Government from army to civilian control will be advantageous only if the very highest type of civilian administrators can be assigned to Germany....

"3. The highest level instructions [including JCS 1067] issued to Military Government from Washington are in need of revision in the light of experience....

Byrnes Paris

"4. The food situation in Germany still merits urgent attention....If starvation comes, as now seems likely, epidemics and rioting will not be far behind....To provide [the approved medical ration to prevent starvation-2000 calories] would require additional food exports from the U.S., on credit. A ration adequate to prevent starvation would not mean being soft with the German people. It would represent protection to our own occupation troops against disease and disorder, and decency toward our Allies of Western Europe, themselves under-nourished and easily susceptible to disease....

Dunaji

"5. No one who remembers the criminal record of Nazism will quarrel with the policy of stamping out the Nazi Party utterly and removing all its members from places of influence or profit in German life. [But this has been accomplished too rapidly in certain essential services.] Military Government should be given greater leeway to decide locally in Germany when and how deNazification in essential service can best be effected....

"6. The present practice of "screening" spot information coming into Germany from the outside world should be discontinued... In general, the German press and radio should have freedom of opinion.....Our own propaganda needs to be given an increasingly positive character... We can win converts to democracy only if we again find a way of installing hope [hope that Germany again can become a respected nation].....

"7. Thus far there is no evidence of an organized underground resistance in the American Zone....But caution cannot be relaxed....

"8. Every additional day's delay in bringing arrested Nazis to justice weakens the position of Military Government... The failure to set up adequate tribunals and dispose of pending charges more promptly does not improve relations with a German people who traditionally respect only firm and swift authority...." (Dept. of State Bulletin, 2 Dec 45.)

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Date	Event
9 November 1945	The U.S. Military Attache at Prague cabled USFET that he had been informed by the Chief of Staff of the Czechoslovak Army (Gen Bocek) that Gen Zhadov, commanding the Russian 5th Guards Army occupying Czechoslovakia, had notified him (Gen Bocek) that as a result of agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union all Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Czechoslovakia beginning 10 November. The estimated complete date for the Soviet evacuation was 1 December 1945. The U.S. Military Attache did not believe that the entire Soviet forces could be evacuated by 1 December but that apparently all efforts would be made to meet this deadline. (Cable No. 34, Top Secret, dtd. 9 Nov 45. SMC IN 6342. Hist Sec. file.)
10 November 1945	USFET (G-4) cabled Berlin District stating that frequent incidents on the Helmstedt-Berlin highway made it advisable to set up emergency aid stations along the route. The British had agreed to assist. Arrangements should be made with the Soviets. The two stations, one American and one British, should include ambulances, wreckers, small transient emergency billets as well as telephone communications with Berlin and Helmstedt. Desired date of completion: 25 Nov 45. (USFET Cable S-31089, Secret, dtd. 10 November 45. Hist. Sec. file.)
11 November 1945	Col Clarence E. Lovejoy was announced as Theater Public Relations Officer. (OMGUS GO 71)

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Date	Event
12 November 1945	The Control Council approved Directive No. 18 on disbandment and dissolution of the German Armed Forces. Overriding considerations in the demobilization of the German Armed Forces, as specified by the Directive, were: 1. Demands of Allied Nations for German labor; 2. Detention of war criminals and security suspects; 3. Detention of potentially dangerous officers. The Directive stated that former German Wehrmacht personnel should be discharged into that zone of Germany in which their previous home was situated. However these interzonal movements were to have lower priority than the movements of Displaced Persons, and were to be "in principle and as far as possible on a one-for-one basis." Disposal of the balance remaining after this exchange was to be a matter for agreement between the Zone Commanders concerned. German prisoners of war were to be repatriated eventually, but only "at the convenience of the Power concerned," in case there was no inter-Allied agreement. Demobilized ex-Wehrmacht personnel was required to register with the local civil authorities within 48 hours after arrival at their place of residence. Records, files, etc. of the former Wehrmacht were to be utilized for demobilization and then disposed of so as "to make them permanently unavailable to the German Government." (Text in MGR 23-161.18)
12 November 1945	By Directive No. 19 the Control Council laid down basic principles for an enlightened administration of German prisons. The prisoner was to be assured "his minimum needs for food, clothing and physical well being." He was to receive equality

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Date	Event
12 November 1945 cont.	of treatment "with no special privileges, and no discrimination by reason of race, color, creed or social standing." Discipline was to be "firm but fair and be exercised without resorting to corporal punishment." The administration of prisons was to be directed towards the "rehabilitation and reformation of the offender." By a "program of useful physical work" the prisoner was to learn to appreciate fully the consequences of his criminal acts and also learn how to work; "and that physical work in itself is a practical substitute for criminal ways." (Text in MGR 23-161.19)
13 November 1945	Anglo-U.S. agreement to establish a joint committee of inquiry to investigate entire problem of European Jews and Palestine was announced by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin. (Brit. Bk. of Yr. 1946.)
15 November 1945	Trial of the 40 defendants in the Dachau concentration camp opened before an 8-man court. Charged with violation of the laws and usages of war, the defendants were specifically accused of conducting medical experiments on inmates of the camp. Other charges were: cruelties and mistreatment including killings, beatings, tortures, starvation, abuses and indignities against both civilian nationals and Allied prisoners of war. (MG Rep/(45)5; News of Germany, 15 Nov 45.)
15 November 1945	In line with the U.S. policy of developing self-administration in the Laender of the American Zone, first steps were taken

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Date	Event
15 November 1945 cont.	toward withdrawing MG functional control in the Landkreise and placing administrative responsibility in the hands of the German officials. (MG Rep/(45)5.)
15 November 1945	Prof. Otto Hahn of Berlin and Prof. Wolfgang Pauli of Vienna were awarded Nobel prizes for their researches on atomic fission. (Brit. Bk. of Yr. 1946.)
15 November 1945	Creation of unified command of U.S. armed Forces was advocated by Gen. Eisenhower as essential to U.S. security and preservation of peace. (Brit. Bk. of Yr. 1946.)
17 November 1945	Adm. Chester W. Nimitz opposed unified command of armed forces on ground that such merger might hinder navy and reduce role of sea power in U.S. defenses. (Brit. Bk. of Yr. 1946.)
20 November 1945	Appointment of Gen. Eisenhower as U.S. army chief of Staff succeeding Gen. George C. Marshall, and Adm. Nimitz as chief of U.S. naval operations succeeding Adm. Ernest J. King was announced by Pres. Truman; Gen. Joseph T. McNarney was appointed to succeed Eisenhower as commanding general of U.S. forces in European theater, commander in chief of U.S. forces of occupation in Germany and U.S. representative on control council in Germany; Adm. Raymond A. Spruance was named to succeed Nimitz as commander in chief of Pacific fleet and Pacific ocean areas. (Brit. Bk. of Yr. 1946.)

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Date	Event
20 November 1945	The Allied Powers on this day brought to trial in Nuremberg the top-ranking Nazis accused by them of crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. In the dock, facing an International Tribunal, were Goering, Hess, Ribbentrop, Keitel, Rosenberg, Frank, Frick, Streicher, Funk, Schocht, Doenitz, Raeder, Schwach, Sanckel, Jodl, Popen, Seyss, Inquart, Speer, Neurath, and Fritzsche.

Sober purpose and responsibilities of the accusing Allies in holding the trials, "unique in the history of jurisprudence," were set forth by the American chief prosecutor, Justice Robert H. Jackson, in his emphatic and methodical opening address:

"The privilege of opening the first trial in history for crimes against the peace of the world imposes a grave responsibility. The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant and so devastating that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored because it cannot survive their being repeated.

That four great nations, flushed with victory and stung with injury, can stay the hand of vengeance and voluntarily submit their captive enemies to the judgment of the law is one of the most magnificant tributes that power ever has paid to reason....

"In the prisoners' dock sit twenty-odd broken men...They are the living symbols of racial hatreds, of terrorism and violence, and of the arrogance and cruelty of power. They are symbols of fierce nationalism and of militarism, of intrigue and war-making which have involved Europe generation after generation, crushing its manhood, destroying its homes and impoverishing its life....

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Date	Event
20 November 1945 cont.	"Personal punishment, to be suffered only in the event the war is lost, will probably not be a sufficient deterrent to prevent a war where the warmakers feel the chances of defeat to be negligible. "But the ultimate step in avoiding periodic wars, which are inevitable in a system of international lawlessness, is to make statesmen responsible to law. And let me make it clear that while this law is first applied against German aggressors, the law includes, and if it is to serve a useful purpose it must condemn, aggression by any other nation including those which now sit here in judgment.... "No charity can disguise the fact that the forces which these defendants represent, the forces that would advantage and delight in their acquittal, are the darkest and most sinister forces in society--dictatorship and oppression, malevolence and passion, militarism and lawlessness--these are the things that stand in the dock, shoulder to shoulder with these prisoners. "The real complaining party at your bar is civilization." (News of Germany, 20 and 22 Nov. 45; N.Y. Times, 22 Nov 45.)
20 November 1945	"At its meeting on 20 November 1945 the Control Council fixed the interim figure of 175,000 tons carrying capacity for coastal and inland shipping in Germany, above which the Tripartite Merchant Marine Commission could commence the partition of the German merchant fleet. "A plan for the transfer of German population to be removed from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland into the four occupied zones of Germany was agreed on 20 November 1945 by the Control Council, specifying (1) that the entire German population to be moved from Poland be admitted to the

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Date	Event
20 November 1945 cont.	Soviet and British Zones of Occupation and (2) that the entire German population to be moved from Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary be admitted to the American, French, and Soviet Zones of Occupation. Agreement was also reached on an allocation of expellees among the Zones as well as the percentages to be handled monthly during the period from December 1945 through July 1946. The Governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland and the Allied Control Commissions of Austria and Hungary notified." (ACA History and CONL/M(45)12, CONL/P(45)58 and CONL/P(45)57)
20 November 1945	In Directive No. 21 the Control Council provided for activation of the German External Property Commission. (Text in MGR 23-161.21) Cross-reference: See 30 Oct 45 (Control Council Law No. 5)
20 November 1945	Two hundred and two fine paintings, property of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, left Frankfurt by rail destined for the National Gallery of Art in Washington for safeguarding. These were to be returned when facilities and conditions in German museums guaranteed their safekeeping. (GSC-319.1(MG); News of Germany, 27 Nov. 45)
21 November 1945	In order to inform the Minister-Presidents in the U.S. Zone of their responsibilities and powers as well as the control to be maintained by Military Government OMG(U.S. Zone) set forth these responsibilities, powers and controls in the form of a letter. The relationship between Military Government and the German

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21 November 1945 cont.	authorities was described as being based upon establishment of an autonomous state government in the three states of the U.S. Zone, "subject to a centralized Military Government control applied at the local state government level."

The state governments were to have executive, legislative, and judicial powers. They were to exercise all powers and responsibilities formerly exercised by the state and, in addition, within the state, to exercise the powers belonging formerly to the Reich government. The state governments were composed of functional Ministries, "responsible for all functions, including those formerly performed therein by Reich agencies." Such Ministries were subordinate to and accountable to the Minister President, who in turn, was responsible to the Director, Office of Military Government for the state (Land).

The state government was to have full responsibility for the operation of the machinery of government within the state and the authority to take whatever action was necessary to fulfill such responsibility, subject to such control as must be exercised by Military Government to accomplish the purposes of the occupation, and except as the exercise thereof would be in conflict with actions heretofore or hereafter taken by the Control Council for Germany or any central authority established by it. "The initiative must be taken by the German authorities, the duty is theirs."

Executive Functions

The Minister-Presidents and his functional Ministers had the right to appoint all officials within the state subject to prior approval of Military Government with respect to political reliability. "This power will not, however, be allowed to interfere with the authority of representative bodies when such are

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21 November 1945 cont.

chosen by elective process." Until revised Civil Service legislation was produced and put into effect, all appointments and all retentions in office were to be on a temporary basis. Removals, however, would not normally be effected except for cause.

"b. Legislative Functions.

(1) Subject to the authority of Military Government each state is given full legislative, judicial and executive powers except as the exercise thereof would be in conflict with actions heretofore or hereafter taken by the Control Council for Germany or any central German authority established by it. The authority of the Landrate, mayors, and other local officials to enact legislation and exercise other governmental power to the same extent to which they had such authority under German Law in force at the time of the occupation, as from time to time modified by the Control Council for Germany or by or with approval of Military Government, is recognized and additional authority is given where necessary or appropriate to carry out the tasks with the performance of which they are charged by Military Government.

(2) All legislation issued by German authorities at any level will be issued upon their sole responsibility and no such German legislation shall contain anything which would indicate or might be construed to indicate that it was issued in the name of or having the approval of Military Government."

Judicial Functions

Justice was to be administered in German courts in accordance with the principles announced in Control Council Proclamation No. 3 [See this chronology under 20 October 1945, p. 145] The administration of the judicial system was under the control of the State Minister of Justice, and its organization, composition and operation was provided for by the "Plan for the Administration of Justice in the U.S. Zone." [See this chronology under 4 October, 1945, p. 114] The administration was subject to the limitations imposed by Military Government Law No. 2 and orders issued by Military Government.

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Date	Event
21 November 1945 cont.	**Interstate Coordination** The division of Germany into 4 zones of occupation and the further division of the United States Zone into 3 states subject to no higher German authority created a problem of effective coordination within each zone for special administrative services formerly under direct control of the central [Reich] government. This was particularly true in the field of economics, transportation, communication. To meet this problem a council of Ministers had been created and a Joint Coordinating Staff for all Laender and for the various national administrative services had been established with a Secretariat at Stuttgart (Hq. USFET, OMG(U.S.Zone), letter dtd. 21 Nov 45, Subj: "Action to Strengthen German Civil Administration in the U.S. Zone." Unclassified. Hist. Sect. file.) Cross-reference: See items under 20th, 5th and 4th October 1945.
22 November 1945	Work of UNRRA was praised by Gen. Eisenhower who urged Congress to appropriate adequate funds to feed starving people of liberated Europe. (Brit. Bk. of Yr. 1946.)
	* * *
23 November 1945	Formation of political parties on a Land, instead of on a Kreis basis was authorized by Military Government. (MG Rep/(45)5)
	* * *
23 November 1945	Military Government set forth the conditions and requirements for voting in the January elections in the U.S. Zone. Under the provisions of the directive, all Nazis in the mandatory arrest and removal categories and in general all active Nazis, sympathizers, and collaborators would be kept from the polls. (GE-EX 000.1)
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Date	Event
23 November 1945	A survey of the problems and future of academic and industrial research in Germany and recommendations for the establishment of certain policies in this field were made in a Staff Study submitted to the Deputy Military Governor by Dr. Roger Adams. Setting forth the basic principle that such research could not be divorced from a subsistence economy in Germany, Dr. Adams concluded that non-Nazi scientists should be allowed, under proper controls, to take positions in universities and industries. Recommendations were made by Dr. Adams to the effect that: 1. He be attached, independently, to the Office of the DMG. 2. He have a committee composed of individuals from the various Directorates to formulate a research policy for industries and universities to be recommended for adoption in the U.S. Zone. 3. Scientific matters of major importance be referred to him for recommendation after discussion with the individuals concerned in the Directorates. 4. A quadripartite committee be established under the Economic Directorate on the same level as the industrial quadripartite committee to attempt to formulate a uniform policy for university and industrial research throughout the four occupied zones. (Staff Study, 23 Nov 45.)
23 November 1945	USFET appealed to General Hilldring (CAD) for policy guidance on giving haven to non-German Jews entering the U.S. Zone in Germany. USFET noted that there was a steady, unauthorized immigration, chiefly from Poland, into the U.S. Zone in violation of Military Government Law No. 161 prohibiting movement into the U.S. Zone of any persons not specifically authorized by Military Government. Thus OMG Bavaria reported that approximately 300 such people arrived daily. Most of such arrivals were Polish Jews who had not previously been in Germany but who were seeking escape from unsettled conditions and anti-Semitic activities

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Date	Event
23 November 1945 cont.	alleged by observers to be prevalent in Poland. There were also some non-Jewish Poles who had been repatriated as DP's but did not wish to remain in Poland. USFET estimated 16,665,000 to be the absolute maximum population capable of being supported by the U.S. Zone which already had a population of 14,605,000 (as compared with a pre-war population of 13,665,000). While there were no reliable estimates of the number of Polish Jews likely to seek haven in the U.S. Zone, according to the best available estimates there were 250,000 Polish Jews in Poland of the USSR. At present there were not enough troops or trained German frontier guards and police to enforce Law 161. It was, therefor, proposed to order the military commanders to be prepared by 1 March 1946 for vigorous enforcement of Law 161 by utilizing U.S. troops and German frontier guards. Pending the increase of U.S. Zone population to 16,500,000 it was intended to accept German expellees, Volksdeutsche, returning German refugees and other Germans as well as new arrivals who were racial or religious persecutees. Once a total population of 16,500,000 was reached the vigorous enforcement of Law 161 would be ordered. * * * Judge Rifkind, Adviser on Jewish Affairs, had however recommended that Law 161 be enforced only by U.S. troops until the U.S. Zone population reached 16,250,000. From this point onwards racial or religious persecutees should be admitted for a period not to exceed 6 months or until the population reached 16,500,000. Hereafter German guards and police were to assist U.S. troops in frontier duty. Commenting on Judge Rifkind's proposal USFET noted it would make the U.S. Zone a haven for all Eastern European Jews.

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Date	Event
23 November 1945 cont.	Judge Rifkind's proposal was based on humanitarian considerations as well as the desire to save remnants of a race which had sustained terrible persecution and great losses. In theory it would mean that the Jews of Eastern Europe would be staged in the U.S. Zone in preparation for movement to Palestine, actually the uncertainties of the Palestine situation might result in establishing a large Jewish minority which, in the event that no other refuge became available, could not be assimilated. Also the anticipated increase in Jewish persecutees would add substantially to the costs of U.S. Military Government whereas German expellees would constitute a burden upon the German economy. Moreover, available resources were insufficient to carry out a program of physical and moral rehabilitation deemed necessary by Judge Rifkind. All that could be provided was relief from hunger, lack of shelter, and disease.
	* * *
	USFET was unable to accept Judge Rifkinds proposals which went beyond the mission assigned with respect to DP's but nevertheless, requested the advice of the War Dept. (USFET Cable S-32479, dtd. 23 Nov 45. Top Secret. Hist. Sect. file.)
24 November 1945	USFET in its continuing cable exchange with the War Dept. on the character and composition of the future U.S. occupation forces discussed the desirability of employing foreign manpower. According to USFET the basic concept of the future occupation force was that of a homogenous, highly efficient, centrally controlled organization. If foreign nationals were utilized there would be delay arising from communication problems caused by different languages and difficulties in training which would

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