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Prepared by
The Office of Military Government
Nuremberg
Before its destruction in World War II, Nuremberg had a character quite its own among the great cities of Germany. Being a large modern town of trade and industry, it contained as its nucleus the curiously preserved medieval Nuremberg, hardly touched by the abyss of centuries. It was overwhelmingly rich in uncomparable treasures of German art and civilization, and was rightly called the "Schatzkästlein" (treasury) of the Reich. More vividly than anywhere else in Germany, the great past and the industrious present joined their hands here.

Nuremberg is not, however, one of the oldest towns in Germany. Its origin does not date back to Frankish times in the cases of Cologne or Augsburg. In the 10th century, thick forests still covered the ground where now the great city of Nuremberg stands. The name of Nuremberg first occurs in a document of the Emperor Heinrich III in 1050. The site of its foundation was on large estates belonging for a long time directly to the Holy Roman Emperors. Through eight centuries, the castle and the town therefore retained the property of the German rulers. The town developed rapidly in the 11th and 12th centuries. This is attributed mainly to the Emperor Heinrich IV who transferred the market rights from the neighbour-town of Findel to Nuremberg in 1139, and to the numbers of pilgrims attracted as early as 1076 by the wonder-working relics of the patron St. Sebalb. Nuremberg was endowed with favours by all the Emperors. Many court festivities took place in the castle, and the merchants of Nuremberg obtained an important charter of their privileges from Friedrich II in 1219, granting them forever the rights of a Free City of the Reich. After the fall of the Hohenzollern dynasty (1268), two powers stood up for their inheritance in the Nuremberg area; the burgraves of Nuremberg, living in the Nuremberg castle, and the Town Council speaking for the rising city. The fate of the burgraves had been entrusted to the energetic family of Hohenzollern by the Emperor Heinrich IV in 1192. The struggle now arising for centuries between the burgraves and the city is one of the most exciting chapters in the history of Nuremberg. As early as 1350, the Town Council had succeeded in eliminating every influence of the burgraves inside the city walls. It rendered the city into a free one; an wealthy, a proper city-republic, responsible alone to the Emperors. The power of the burgraves, however, became dangerously increased by their enmity with the dukes of Brandenburg in 1155. Over and over again, and failing as many times, they attempted to reconquer the City of Nuremberg, so in the seigniory wars they fought in 1519–1525, and in 1522–1531. Nuremberg survived in spite of all, and moreover the Town Council during the 15th and 16th centuries acquired a territory of their own, comprising in the end more than 1,600 square kilometers. It was the largest territory ever owned by a German city. Only the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806 put an end to the old conflict between the Hohenzollerns and the City of Nuremberg.

Never would the Council of a city have succeeded to that extent in their policy if the favour of the German Emperors had not stayed with them through all the Middle Ages. Every Emperor of Germany came to Nuremberg often and voluntarily, and many of the Reich Diets were held here. Important privileges and liberties for Nuremberg were the consequence of this Imperial favour. It became particularly apparent in 1356 when the "Golden Bull" was issued by the Emperor Charles IV. This law, deliberated and issued at Nuremberg, became a fundamental constitution for the Empire. It compelled every future ruler of Germany, in accordance with the tradition, to have his first
Diet in Nuremburg. Nuremberg thus became one of the Reich's capitals besides Frankfurt and Aix-la-Chapelle. Its symbolic significance as a capital was once more enhanced by the Emperor Sigismund, who in 1421 ordered the Regalia andRelics of the Holy Roman Empire to be brought to Nuremburg "for eternal times". They remained here till 1796 when they were removed to Vienna from the approaching French armies. They were transferred back to Nuremberg only in 1934.

The Imperial favour was, however, justified by the efficiency of Nuremberg's inhabitants, and, in particular, by its patriotic nobility. The constitution of the Free City deserves special attention for its peculiarly and wisdom. Since the 13th century, a group of free Lords and rich merchants formed the upper class in Nuremberg, the so-called patricians. Out of them, the members of the Town Council were elected up to 1906. There were about 13 families, and the seats in the Council were hereditary. The Council originally consisted of 26 members. In 1346, a tumultuous revolt of the artisans succeeded in the augmentation of the Council by 6 members from the artisans class. But at the same time the patricians also augmented the Council by 9 more of their number, so that the Council now consisted of 42 members, and the influence of the artisans was practically negligible. This council conducted the government of the Free City. Its stability and continuity assured a steady policy of faithfulness to the Emperors and to the Reich, and ever again mastered all rival dangers. Besides this strictly limited aristocratic "Greater Council" there was also the so-called "Smaller Council". Its members may be described as representatives of the population masses e.g., the minor merchants and the artisans. The members of the Greater Council were nominated by the Smaller Council, their number went up to 500 in the 16th century. This assembly, however, was not much political evil, and was called only on rare occasions such as the introduction of new taxes, or the declaration of a war. The Smaller Council administration, followed a strong and steady course, being wise in their legislation, and of unchanging justice. This is apparent in all their dealings, for instance in the laying out in 1549, of the new and exemplary market square. The Jews, living in this quarter up to then had to leave, but from 1552 were assigned a new settlement in the town which they occupied till 1808.

It was not the fault of the Council and the population, if from the 17th century onwards Nuremberg could not maintain its former glory. It is true that by its common joining of the Lutheran Reformation, in 1525, on the Council's resolution, the Free City prepared for the eventual loosening of the narrow ties connecting it with the Catholic Habsburg dynasty. But this was not yet the proper reason for the decline. It came about with the results of the discovery of the New World, and of America in particular. The main routes of trade were thus upset, and many of the great commercial houses collapsed. In the 16th and 17th centuries, Nuremberg's free trade with foreign towns was also hampered by the mercantilistic custom-policy of most of the European states, this trade having been its chief source of wealth. The misfortune was completed by the Thirty Years' War 1618-1648. Nuremberg was neither conquered nor destroyed by either of the hostile armies, and it even saw the Peace Congresses of 1649 and 1650 which officially concluded the war, within its walls. The heavy expenses of the war, however, together with the losses of population mainly due to epidemics, increased the disorder and led to the final ruin of the City's finances. The budget never became settled till the dissolution of the old Empire in 1806 when Nuremberg together with the greater part of Franconia was incorporated into the Kingdom of Bavaria.
This event started a new era of the City. It soon caused a considerable economic rise, commerce found new channels, the crafts recovered, and above all, industry developed as a new means of income. Numerous important factories came into existence, the most notable being the machine-factory of Craemer-Klett, founded in 1842 (later on developing into the Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg AG), and the Siemens-Schuckert works (1873). The first bicycle factory in Nuremberg was founded in 1886. The first railway in Germany was opened in 1839 between Nuremberg and its neighbour-town Fürth, and in May 1845, the first cargo vessel on the Main-Danube canal, the only major canal in Southern Germany, left anchor at Nuremberg wharf. The unprecedented economic rise of the 19th century had its counterpart in a steady increase of Nuremberg's population. It numbered at 25,000 in 1819, going up to 37,000 in 1840, and to more than 60,000 in 1860; already a generation later, about 1890, Nuremberg had 143,000 inhabitants, and above 260,000 on the verge of the centuries. The figure rose to 400,000 in 1927 and reached its culmination with 425,000 towards 1939. During the last decades, numerous suburbs had grown outside the walls, and many once independent villages had been incorporated into the Nuremberg community.

World War I, 1914-1918, naturally had its grave consequences for Nuremberg, but they were slowly overcome. Between 1919 and 1933, a number of noteworthy churches were built, new settlements were laid out for the increasing population, hospitals and other welfare institutions were erected. Much expenditure went on cultural affairs; it may be mentioned that the plans for the “Stadium” sports fields were awarded the Golden Medal at the Olympic Games in 1928 in Amsterdam. National Socialism since 1933 interrupted this healthy evolution by concentration nearly all efforts on the construction of the buildings and grounds for the Party Day Area. Its extension was to surpass by far that of the rest of the city of Nuremberg. Its Edelmann’s then most stern like giant, a lasting memorial of a dictatorship gone to criminal madness.

II.

GROWTH AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OLD CITY

Nuremberg is situated at the cross-roads of two old and important highways, one leading from Regensburg to Nuremberg, and the other from Buchin to Czechoslovakia. It is divided into two almost equal halves by the river Pegnitz. The northern part, named after its parish church of St. Sebald took its origin from the Imperial castle, and slowly stretched southwards towards the shores of the river Pegnitz. The southern part, made its beginning from a royal court (Konigshof), an Imperial estate of which the location is not quite certain; it is named after the parish church of St. Lorenz. Both parts of the city, having been walled separately in their early times, were connected up by one fortification system between 1520-1529. The river was bridged by several arches continuing the walls and their gates. In the second half of the 16th century, the Council resolved to enclose the numerous hameles which lay in the meantime grown up outside the walls by a new and wider wall. This was the last fortification of the city, still visible today in spite of the destructions of World War II, and dividing the nucleus of the old city from the modern Nuremberg surrounding it for no longer than the last century. Towards the year 1630, the new enclosure was finished, whereas the last gate could not be completed till 1652. This wall is more than 5 kilometers long, 7 meters high and 1 meter thick; before it lies a glacis of 15 meters in width, protected by a second smaller wall. The gate surrounding it is 20 meters wide. The main wall was fortified by 128 towers. In
1356-1364, the four main towers of the gates were crowned in a thick round stone cover in order to carry on their platforms a number of heavy guns.

The impression this town made with its elaborate walls and the number of its beautiful edifices was overwhelming not only for every modern visitor but also for the unaffected man in the Middle Ages. It surpassed any other German town in beauty. The emperor Charles IV (1347-1378) called Nuremberg the "noblist and best situated town of his empire," and most descriptive are the words of the learned Cardinal Eust. Silv. Niccolini, later Pope Paul II., who praised Nuremberg in 1427 as follows: "Coming from Lower Franconia and seeing this magnificent town from the distance, it presents itself in a truly majestic splendor, which is verified on entering through the gates by the beauty of its streets and cleanliness of its houses. The churches of St. Sebald and St. Lorenz are magnificent and splendid, the imperial castle keeps a firm and proud watch, and the residential houses look like built for princes." It occurred to the watchful eye of the foreigner that Nuremberg bore a significant character in its architecture, becoming most apparent in the style of its houses. The streets were quite unusually wide and straight. There were not nearly as many crooked narrow lanes as in other cities. The sober and practical mind of its citizens, and their preference for order and strict rules, made themselves felt everywhere. This was evidenced in the less obvious, but none the less remarkable measures of hygienic nature; Nuremberg was the first German town next to Frankfort on Main which laid its streets and places paved with stone; already in the middle of the 14th century, the newly laid out market square got its stone pavement.

Characteristics of the houses of the Nuremberg burghers were their modest interior, their simple and undivided facades, decorated only by picturesque wood-carved doorposts and gables ("Schhäuser"), and very seldom by rich gables. Three fundamental types can be recognized in the Nuremberg residences. The oldest is the half-timbered store-house, originally crowned by pinnacles, of the 13th century, seat of a noble family. It is preserved in the lower parts of the so-called Wassertor-Haus, opposite St. Lorenz's church. An next common type of the later Middle Ages was the cross-court building, still preserved in some excellent examples such as the house of Albrecht Dürer at the Fleischwarte Str., inhabited by the master from 1500 to 1528. The larger houses of the city, however, were, in the rule, stone buildings of considerable size, particularly if belonging to one of the noble families. They consisted mainly of a front building, its large side facing the street, and another building in the rear of a court. These two buildings were nearly always connected by a staircase through the forming a rectangular courtyard which was usually surrounded by prettily ornamented galleries of wood or stone. The fourth side of the courtyard was formed by the high bordering wall of the next house. Even today, these buildings are partly visible everywhere in the fabric of the old city. One of the most outstanding and only slightly damaged examples of old Nuremberg's residential houses, built in 1591, is the so-called Rote-Haus in Margaretenstrasse, a true masterpiece of monumental architecture, representing the wide and wealth of a Nuremberg burgher, and their standards of comfort.

The size of the town did not enlarge from the 15th century up to 1610. Its inhabitants numbered at about 20,000 in 1450 which meant a very great city at that time. It was 25,000 at the time of Albrecht Dürer (about 1520). The figure
increased to 40,000 in 1620, but rapidly diminished during the Thirty Years' War. Nuremberg had 25,000 inhabitants in 1500 when it joined the State of Bavaria. Only after this, a new Nuremberg grew up around the old kernel, leaving the old city practically untouched. It was just this contrast of the old and new, making the old parts into an architectural museum which gave Nuremberg its extraordinary charm and attraction up to the last war.

III.

TRADE, CRAFTS AND CULTURE
OF OLD NUREMBERG

Nuremberg is situated on poor and cold, and the forests encircled it from all sides in the past. The population therefore had to take to trade and crafts from the beginning. Since no natural product for export was lacking, the introduction of such new skills was necessary which could serve as a means of exchange with foreign places. On this basis, the trade of Nuremberg developed to an unforeseen extent. Close connections were established with Venetian early as in the 12th and 13th centuries, as well as with the Danes, Franks and Swabians, with Switzerland and the French cities. Precious silk came from Lyon, spices and cotton from Spain, foreign cloth from Florence. In exchange, the merchants of Nuremberg sold their local products. Their speciality became the very rare and highly valued metal-work, many were mailsmiths, armourers and makers of other weapons. No other town in Germany approached it in the compass-makers, opticians, brassfounders, and above all, goldsmiths. These artists were given more liberty to develop in Nuremberg than elsewhere, and as a result some of them grew to be real artists. From the ranks of such masters issued inventions of great consequence, making Nuremberg famous throughout the world. A master Thaddeus invented wire-driving, Peter Monein made the first pocket watches (1510), Sebastian improved the rifle-latch considerably, Hans Lobin or invented the airgun (about 1560), Johann Strasser constructed the surveyor's table (1562), and Christoph Bommer invented the clarinet (1590). All these inventions made their way into the world from Nuremberg. In all technical fields, and in the making of subtle scientific instruments and tools of precision, Nuremberg became the key-center. This, again, induced scientists of note to live in Nuremberg. The Flemish astronomer Johann Stævel (1485-1576) expressly wrote to Dr. the return for his seeing, saying that nowhere else could have skilled workers be found for astronomical instruments, and that no other printing plant in Germany had a great number of types as that of Anton Fehlberg at Nuremberg. This printer had the largest office of his time; he had 26 presses, and before 1500 he employed more than 100 workers. The name of Anton Fehlberg proves that Nuremberg even took its part in the great discoveries; he was the first to travel on the scenes (1420-1431), and in 1498-91 made the first globe representing the world. America was not known on this globe. Aided to all these products were all sorts of handcraft (small works), above all the famous toys in which Nuremberg ruled the world market. Every foreigner coming to Nuremberg could be certain to buy something here which he could get nowhere else in the world.

Hardly any other city in Germany the arts were cultivated as much as they were in Nuremberg in the first centuries of the Middle Ages. Witness for this are the mighty ruins of the
Imperial castle with its hexagonal chapel in the Romanesque style (about 1000) reminiscent of the glorious days of the Hohenstaufen dynasty. The venerable churches of St. Sebald and St. Lorenz tall the same story. St. Sebald's gate was built in the Romanesque style (11th-13th century), and got its magnificent choir-hall in the 14th century (1361-1372), in the time of the emperor Charles IV. The reign of this great emperor is also represented by the spectacular Gothic Church of Our Lady in the Market Square (1352-1361), and the main parts of St. Lorenz. The lofty choir-hall of this church, built in the 15th century, is one of the most gorgeous edifices of this kind of the Middle Ages. In the years 1320-1340 the Council had one of the largest halls of their time built as a worthy place for the Reich Diets; it formed part of the Town Hall, opposite St. Sebald's choir, which got its imposing Italianized facade and courtyard as late as 1616-1622, being the last of Nuremberg's great monuments.

The arts of painting and sculpture reached their unsurpassed summit about 1500. Albrecht Dürer was Nuremberg's greatest son, and Germany's greatest painter, copper-engraver and draftsman. His works were esteemed throughout the civilized world already in his lifetime. The art of the sculptor Veit Stoss (died in 1533) whose life turned out unhappily, has left many examples in the churches of Nuremberg and the Germanic Museum. Of the less problematic, but equally important sculptor Adam Kraft (died in 1509), nearly all works have been preserved in his native town. The main figure of the Nuremberg brass-founders was Peter Vischer (died in 1529). The products of his famous Foundry in which he later on employed his sons, went to all countries: a world-known work of this family is the sepulchre of St. Sebald in the church of this Saint (1490-1519). The importance of Nuremberg art still in the 17th century is pointed out by the foundation of an Academy of Painting in 1632 by Jakob von Sandret, which was the first Art academy in Germany.

Besides the arts, science also had its sponsors in Nuremberg. The Grazer School, established in 1326 by Phillippe Schlenzthoven, was one of the first of its kind in Germany. From 1621, the Free City had its own University at Augsburg, with many scholars of international fame among its teachers. This University was only abolished in 1809 by the State of Bavaria. The art of the master painters also won a wide reputation for Nuremberg. Their best representative was Hans Sebald (1493-1576) who was one of Germany's greatest poets of the 16th century.

Even though art and science of the 15th and 16th centuries could not be maintained through later times, Nuremberg preserved always a center of cultural life and interest. Dr. Martin Luther has not in vain called it "the eye and ear of Germany".

IV.

THE FALL AND OCCUPATION

In October 1803, this historical city of quaint charm and were, recently the seat of Nazi favour and meetings was to realize its first bit of destruction from the air. It was not until the day after New Year's Day in 1915 that this once proud metropolis found itself among the dead cities of the European continent. Allied air might reduced Nuremberg to a rubble that is beyond description.
It is quite a coincidence that the city should fall to the 3rd and 15th Infantry Division on April 29th, Hitler's birthday. Elements of troops pushed ahead into Adolf Hitler Platz at 10:25 A.M. on that day. For this city the war was over and the occupation, and restoration to order from chaos, was now at hand.

Experts who came to see and talk and estimate have declared that the City of Nuremberg was 91% dead. This was the situation that everyone, Military Government in particular, had to face, and the task seemed a hopeless one with the many problems that were bound to arise out of this destroyed metropolis.

Military Government came in with the 3rd Division and was with that Division when the city fell. The headquarters for Military Government operations was set up in the offices of the Finance President of Northern Bavaria under the leadership of Lt. Col. Delbert Puller, who with less than one hundred officers and enlisted men started a job that was really a tremendous one. In June, Col. Charles S. Andrews took over the reins of this work which still continues and now after six short months, many of the sections, that have a parallel in the city administrations, are prepared to turn over this work to the German civilians themselves.

It is estimated that there were approximately 175,000 people still in the city at the time of its fall, many returned to the area in the month that followed for on the 30th of May after a continuous registration program the population numbered 250,000. November 1st figures show the present registered population as being 260,000.

From the beginning de-criminalization was the priority in this work started in the city administration. All of the city employees have been vetted and over 12,000 have been dismissed. The Police force was completely disorganized and crimes were rampant. Today there is a uniformed force of over 500 well-trained and politically clear police and the rate of crime is low for a city of this size.

The number of city employees is now approximately 1,000. These employees are doing a satisfactory job under the guidance of Martin Frey, the Oberbürgermeister and Hans Ziegler, the Bürgermeister. Both of these officials were installed in their respective positions on 26 July 1945.

Thirty vehicles have been put into operation for the fire department which has been made independent of the Police Department.

The prison buildings were cleaned and repaired. One wing was assigned to the housing of Germany's War Criminals.

A total of over 17,000 Fragolopen have been received by Military Government's Public Safety section and an additional 15,000 are in the process of preliminary vetting.

Since occupation the duties of the Legal section have been many and arduous. The Summary Military Government Court has tried cases involving nearly 5,000 persons. They have reviewed records and disposed of all political prisoners who were incarcerated in the Nuremberg jails after the occupation. Records of the court house which had been sent to small adjoining villages during the winter air raids were brought back.
One of the most important decisions in the selection of judges and administrative functions of the German Courts. In the army, all lawyers, judges, notaries, prosecutors, and court clerks wear the same uniform, the status of each.

This section of the German government also assisted in planning and coordinating with the War Crimes Commission in the selection of a suitable site for the war crimes trials.

The first act of the Fiscal section upon entering, the city in April was the marking of all movable books to prevent looting and recovery. From the Reichsbank vaults, 19 boxes and 2 chests of gold were delivered to SHAEF Currency section a few days after occupation. The Reichsbank was re-opened on May the first week. With the cooperation of the Reichsbank, 26 banks and 16 insurance companies have been permitted to resume business after auditing by SHAEF and financial statements.

In the State's Taxation and Revenue Bureau, there are the following Public Finance branches: The Chief Financial Section, the Finance Officers, the Sanitary Bureau, the State Treasurer, and the Public Accounts. In a surprisingly short time after the documentation, all public Finance officials were working in accordance with existing directions. Small conditions of necessity from each branch were created to conform the personnel in their own organizations. There has been a steady increase in tax collections.

Property control was exercised in accordance with Law No. 42, has been extremely well handled by military government in spite of the army individual's orders made upon this matter during the first weeks of occupation. An executive survey was initiated and temporary control taken with properties of all kinds and descriptions. The matter of the appointment of reliable, qualified custodians for properties is a most serious one for the to documentation and the qualified civilians it is difficult to fill these positions. Over 100 properties have thus far been taken over by property council. Distribution of land property has been made in the familiarizing of transient cases and rights, livestock herds have been turned over to the army for distribution to private citizens for civilians, livestock have been turned over to the public utilities section for use by them, and houses formerly belonging to the infamous have been turned over to the German Redevelopment for use in family purposes.

In elementary schools, which had been closed along with others before the arrival of authorities to Germany, opened in the State and Landkreis on 1 October, the first day of work appointed City Superintendent of Schools. Books were made available for all grades. Seventy-five percent of all the schools in the city were totally destroyed, and the scarcity of materials made it difficult for those schools to be made available. However, there are approximately 50 children enrolled in those elementary classes. Conscientious teachers, personnel, the lack of teachers as a grave situation, many of these teachers have been party members and have been successfully recruited. Substitute teachers are being trained in special courses.

During the month of November it is expected that secondary schools will be opened, but the difficulty here will be the lack of textbooks. There is evidence of keen interest in higher and specialized education for those who have any requests for the re-opening of private schools, etc. The day and night school, schools for nursing, commercial schools, and the like.
Military Government's 14 municipal and Fine Arts section has worked with an given direction to the following cultural institutions in Nuremberg: Ceramic Museum, Municipal Galleries, Municipal Archives, State Archives, Municipal Library, Municipal Opera, Philharmonic and Franconian Orchestra.

The works of art, books and archives of these places are packed in approximately 75 capacitors over the Northern half of Bavaria. They have been visited systematically and contents have been listed. All precautionary steps have been taken to protect these treasures from looting and damage.

The Veit Stoss High altar of Cracow, Poland was discovered in one of the large capacitors under the Castle of Hursberg. Likewise were found the three statues of the Neptune fountain taken by the Germans from the Castle of Marienburg near Inhaber; important records of the history of the Holy Roman Empire were also found in a secret tunnel deep under the city.

Theatrical performances for German civilians are now being given five or six times a week in the Marienbad, Munich and Erlangen opera houses.

The displaced persons in Nuremberg this city has not been an easy one. There have been large camps in the vicinity, 36th Division, Xander, Fliegenkopf and others. Some twenty different nationalities were represented and these various nationalities were often found living full very to their own usual standards in a man who was for free living. Work went on, however, and during the summer months over 15,000 persons were evacuated through these camps leaving only about 5,000 on hand at the present time. There are still maintained for DPs two well-equipped hospitals, one at South Germans, the other at Fliegenkopf Camp.

In regard to civilian supply an efficient set-up has been effected between Military Government and the War Department that makes the distribution of civilian needs. Cattle, coal, meat and bread are the critical items and these are released in an equitable basis. The war-ending program has assumed a priority and a program has been inaugurated calling for measures to prevent injuries, cutting and burning; the use of open trucks and rail transportation for handling; the establishment of a transportation of war as labor. At the present time with about 175 trucks about 3,000 cwt of mail and 2,000 tons are actually being delivered in the city.

The Food and Agriculture section of Military Government supervises the work of the new harness office within the Stadt- and Landkreis Nuremberg, in matters of feeding, agriculture, forestry and water. A complete de-categorization of these resources has been accomplished. The food situation is fair. Main staples are allowed approximately 1,500 calories a day. Ultimate ration of the civilian ration to 2,000 calories will encourage a more equitable distribution of food and cut black market activity. The next supply for luxury is inadequate. Complete de-categorization, the establishment of delivery quotas on livestock for slaughter, a move effective supervision by military and civilian authorities, the functioning of police and courts are necessary in order to correct this situation. Weekly reports of meat to Berlin do not help this problem. The prohibitions of beer for civilians deprives the population of a daily beverage to which they have become accustomed over many years and will undoubtedly be difficult to enforce.
Steps that have been taken toward the reorganization of German Industry, Trade and Economics were: the establishment of a provisional Chamber of Commerce, the cancellation of all outstanding ration tickets, the creation of a Rationing and Price Control Board to forestall Black Market activities, the establishment of a Provisional Chamber of Handicraft for control of manual labor, the approval of necessary travel passes, to secure and return to Munsterberg those raw materials and tools necessary for any type of continued production. The paramount thought throughout the entire department program has always been the complete de-nationalization of German industry.

When Military Government entered Munsterberg the German Labor Office had ceased to function and its records were completely destroyed. The department was reestablished within three days, however, and began functioning immediately. All the military units in this area assure their civilian labor through the Labor section and approximately 20,000 workers of all kinds have been obtained for these units.

In spite of the acute housing problem in Munsterberg space has been allotted so that there should be no one without shelter for the winter. This required a house to house check and the appointment of about fifty housing police to enforce evictions and the clearing of spaces in the houses. In May the German Housing Office was given complete authority over the allocation of dwelling space in Munsterberg. Many dwellings are still unlivable merely because of the scarcity of materials and labor in this area.

The social insurance offices have been reestablished in Munsterberg and to date 75 labor councils have been authorized under the supervision of the Labor Officer, and democratic elections are held to select representatives of the workers. It is anticipated that Munsterberg will in a short time have the largest labor union in the American occupied zone.

After six short months most of this bomb-devastated city is provided with electricity, an adequate water supply, a partially restored sewage system, in many instances central heating; 300 street cars carrying over a million passengers weekly, buslines reestablished to Ansbach, Norschank and Aldorf and the streets, in general, cleared of rubble.

One may also get some indication of the progress made in communications, for in addition to the military lines of telephones and telegraph there are now nearly a thousand civilian lines in operation. Postal and parcel post services have been resumed and interzone post is now permitted.

The refugee problem, especially with those persons returning from the east has been a big problem but it has been handled well and there has been a steady rehabilitation of these refugees to the smaller surrounding communities.

The health of the city is remarkably good taking all things into consideration and due to the efforts of Military Government's Public Health section, clinics have been established, hospitals opened and immunizations given. There have been no serious epidemics or indications of any. Today there are more hospital beds available for the city than there were in 1939.

There are four police units already conducting their programs, there is a German edited and published newspaper and there will be four motion pictures for civilians by the end of the year—two are already in operation.

It is true, there is a long way to go and much to be accomplished, but for a city termed "still alive", it is felt that definite progress has been made and that Military Government has done a significant job in showing the German people the way.
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