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7771 DOCUMENT CENTER



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

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 MAIN TAUNUS
 FRANKFURT
 OFFENBACH

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 KARLSRUHE
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 WAIBLINGEN
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 BOBLINGEN
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 HEIDENHEIM
 ULM

COVER PICTURE

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

7771 DOCUMENT CENTER — *The record of every Nazi, affiliate, and most followers is on file at the Center. It can be easily obtained, evaluated, and dispatched to interested authorities, as illustrated on this week's cover. The story of the Center begins on page 3.* (photo by Byers)

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The material for **7771st Document Center** was furnished by Kurt Rosenow who has been working with documents in this theater since August 1944 when he was on the staff of the SHAEF G-2 Document Section. He is now Chief of the NSDAP Records Branch of the 7771st Document Center.

Walter Hinrichsen, Music Control Officer, Information Control Division, OMGUS, supplied the information for the **Inter-Allied Music Library**. Mr. Hinrichsen was a master sergeant with the 106th Division before he joined OMGUS in 1945.

John D. Ryals, Jr., of the Reports and Statistics Section, IA&C Division, OMGUS, wrote **Restoration of Communications**. Mr. Ryals has been in Europe four years, serving with the Army Service Forces before joining OMGUS two years ago. Before the war he was with the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

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NEXT WEEK

The efforts made by the occupational forces and the results obtained by the Germans in maximizing agriculture and increasing the food supply were surveyed recently by a quadripartite team of experts. Some of the situations and the progress will be explained in Issue No. 106. Another article will deal with the farm women of Germany. Also scheduled is the presentation of the practice play at Oberammergau in preparation for the Passion Play in 1950.



7771st DOCUMENT CENTER

PILED in confusion in the back room of a paper mill in Bavaria when the US Seventh Army marched into Munich were the most important records of the Nazi Party. The whole Central Membership Card Index of the NSDAP lay there in burlap sacks, to be opened by pop-eyed, mud-stained GI's.

Party leaders were well aware how dangerous these cards would be if they fell into Allied hands, and when defeat appeared imminent they rushed them off to be pulped, with implicit orders that the pulping was to begin at once. However, in the confusion and excitement just before the fall of the city they failed to oversee the job with their customary efficiency, and the owner of the mill procrastinated. So the detailed dossiers of the eight and a half million members of one of the most vicious political organizations the world has ever known were preserved to say "j'accuse" in many a courtroom in the zones of Germany.

Other important Nazi records continued to turn up from hiding places where they had been sent for safe-keeping. Some were in the salt mines in the Tyrol mountains, others in mountain caches in Bavaria and Austria. With them it is possible to determine just who had been a Nazi, and how fanatic a Nazi he had been.

These records are now kept at the US Army's 7771st Document Center in Berlin, and are available for use by

On a busy day the Army's 7771st Document Center receives well over 11,000 queries about people who lived in Germany during the Nazi regime. In the pictures (upper left and left center), carefully screened workers are checking the master file of the Nazi Party membership. The worker (lower left) is removing the personnel record from a file which gives data on every doctor who practiced in Germany during the Third Reich. (Upper right) The race and settlement files of the SS are being used. These give elaborate data on every SS man and his wife or fiancée. (Center and lower right) The records of German teachers and university professors are being used. (Photos by Byers)

all Allied Powers. The staff handles more than 4,000 queries daily, with speed and efficiency.

THERE is an eerie quality about the 7771st Document Center. This is curious, because the center really consists of long rows of conventional filing cabinets. Carefully screened German workers bend earnestly over folders. Yet the long underground rooms are vaguely reminiscent of the set for a movie thriller.

Probably this atmosphere rises from the fact that the rows of cards in these rooms have such a dread importance for the future of all the living persons whose names are written on them. Perhaps it is because of the armed guards pacing outside the building, the meticulous security checks inside the building.

Most of the documents filed at the center were in great disorder when captured, and upon their arrival in Berlin much time and labor was required to restore them to usable, alphabetical sequence. Some of this sorting is still going on, but the job is now almost complete.

The information service was instituted 1 April 1946, although the work of restoring the documents to order was still taking place. Among the first agencies to use the Document Center was the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, which relied extensively upon material supplied from this source in the conviction of the major war criminals. Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, asserted in a letter written 26 May 1947: "It may be stated for the record that the International Military Tribunal made extensive use of German documents from the Berlin Document Center... the trials now being conducted rely most heavily upon documentary proof..."

SINCE then MG agencies of the occupying powers and other members of the United Nations have made extensive use of these records, as well as the FBI, the US Immigration Service, the State Department, va-

rious Congressional committees, and Federal Courts in the United States.

All MG courts were directed, in an official order of 15 July 1947, to take judicial notice of the fact that the 7771st Document Center is in possession of the official and central membership records of the Nazi Party, and that the records are believed to be complete as to more than 90 percent of the total Party membership.

The directive explains that the NSDAP files were kept with meticulous accuracy, and in such detail that they listed even such information as whether or not individual members paid their dues on time, transferred from one subordinate Party group to another, were expelled, or reinstated. Decision of Party Courts, and issuance of membership books are included in the wealth of data.

Courts are instructed, by this order, that as long as otherwise admissible, these records are not to be excluded on technical grounds of hearsay, and that unless the issues before the court can be resolved only by production of the original records, photostatic copies of such records, accompanied by certification by the Document Center Custodian, are to be accorded admissibility.

MANY former Nazis remain unaware how complete these files are until they hear their carefully drawn tissue of lies collapse in a courtroom. Many, especially expellees from the Sudetenland, and East Prussia, and Western Poland believed all records of their former political affiliations were lost or destroyed during the war. They do not realize that there were three different files of the NSDAP membership. The first was the application blank which the candidate for party membership signed with his own handwriting and submitted to the local Ortsgruppe of the district in which he maintained his residence. If this was approved at local level the application went through channels to party headquarters in Munich. Beginning in May 1937 a detailed Fragebogen was also filled out by the applicant him-

self and submitted through channels along with the application.

When the endorsed application was received at party headquarters if its plea for party membership was viewed favorably it was given a number in a box in the upper right hand corner. Two record cards were made out from the data on the application form, one for an alphabetical master file, and one for a file which was kept geographically, with members indexed according to the district in which they lived. The names were also entered in a Membership Register, which was kept on a chronological basis.

Along with these permanent record cards a pink-colored membership card was filled out stamped with the membership number, and dispatched back to the new Nazi's "ward" or Ortsgruppen, where it was issued to the member by the ward leader. When he received this card he was a full-fledged party member, entitled to wear the party badge.

If the card from one of these files happens to have been lost during the time the documents were hastened into hiding, at least one of the other two is almost sure to be in existence.

PARTY membership was regarded as a privilege to be especially sought, and jealously guarded. The German who whines plaintively that he was taken into the party without his knowledge is simply labeled as lying. In fact it was so much a privilege that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering was thrown into a tizzy when he discovered tardily in 1938 that his wife, the buxomly handsome Frau Emmy, was not a member. The "second" Nazi took time off from his official duties to keep the wires and the mails busy between his office and party headquarters trying to arrange a "fix".

On Christmas Eve a telegram from the Fuehrer arrived, which rewarded his efforts by announcing that Hitler had decided to confer the coveted party membership, back-dated to 1932, on Frau Goering as a Christmas gift.

Ex-Nazis often claim that they were automatically "absorbed" into the party, when another organization of which they were a member was incorporated into the party. This was

never done, not even in the case of the Hitler Youth. Upon reaching the age of eighteen a limited, selected group of the HJ and BDM were recommended for admission to the Nazi party (about 20 percent of the boys and five percent of the girls) but

Name	<i>Hitler Adolf</i>	
G. D.	<i>30. 4. 29</i>	Ort
Ort		
Partei-Nr.	<i>1</i>	Eingetr.
Ausgetr.		
Wiedertrager.		
Wohnung	<i>München</i>	
D.-Nr.	<i>101 Reichstr.</i>	Ort
Wohnung		
D.-Nr.		Ort
Wohnung		
D.-Nr.		Ort

Ersatzkarte

Hitler's membership card found in the Nazi Party files now held at the Document Center. This card carries the number "1" whereas his original number was seven.

these became members only after submitting their applications and going through the required routine.

BESIDE the NSDAP master file, the 7771st Document Center also houses records of affiliated organizations, the party court records, and voluminous records connected with high-ranking party officials, such as the diaries of Himmler.

The files of the Race and Settlement Office which were found in the Harz mountains by the Ninth Army are fascinating psychological studies. They contain detailed information pertaining to around 500,000 individuals. Every SS man and police officer who was already married or wished to marry was required to get an approval from the Reichsfuehrer SS. He had to submit very detailed information about himself and his wife or fiancée, with three pictures of each of them, and a family tree of both, in his own handwriting and the handwriting of the woman concerned.

It is interesting to note the way these young women were sometimes described in the "character references" which accompanied the application: "sturdy and healthy", "good at sports", "an adept needlewoman, a capable housekeeper." An SS man who wanted to get married was described in his medical report: "manly chest, abdomen taut."

This collection also includes some of the records of girls who were employed in higher SS headquarters or concentration camps.

The personnel files of SS officers, which are the equivalent of the American officers' 201 files and 66-1 cards, are now at the Berlin Document Center, as are the SA files containing personal Fragebogen of SA leaders and men and files of disciplinary actions taken against SA members. This file also contains information on some NSKK and NSKF members. These records were turned over to the 7771st Document Center by American and British document centers.

THE files of the National Socialist teachers' organization, and NS university professors organization consist of index cards which give names, personal data and party membership numbers of members of these organizations. These files, found in Bavaria by the Third Army are believed to be complete.

The records of the NS organization of German technicians which were discovered in Marktschwaben and Solnhofen usually disclose some professional information on the individual as well as membership in the party. The "Reichsaerzterverzeichnis" contains about 40,000 individual record cards on German medical doctors, party members or not, and gives information concerning their medical specialties.

The files of the re-immigrants office contains information on persons who had left Germany for abroad and then returned to Germany. It pertains to German citizens in general, not just party members, and the thoroughness with which it was compiled often comes as a shock to Germans who now seek to return to the

(Continued on page 10)



RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATIONS

By John D. Ryals, Jr.

favorably with best estimates of pre-war figures.

More than 70 percent of the telephones and approximately 98 percent of the prewar telephone central offices have been restored to service. More than 33,000 military telephones connected to civil switchboards and a number of Reichspost telephone and telegraph exchanges serving headquarters and establishments of the Occupation Forces are not considered in these percentages. The rehabilitation of long distance cable facilities has progressed as rapidly as materials become available, but are still inadequate for current requirements. The continued transfer of long distance lines employed by the Occupational Forces will do much to relieve this shortage.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been attained in the MG program for the return of all civil facilities to the operation and control of German agencies. A major portion of the long distance lines communications system

in the US Zone, formerly controlled by the military forces, was transferred in June 1946. This program, scheduled for completion by 1 October, will result in the transfer of all remaining facilities to the Reichspost and place full responsibility for the provision of telecommunications services for the Occupational Forces on German bizonal agencies. In addition, the phasing out of various US commercial telegraph companies, licensed for certain international communications operations in Germany, is well advanced and it is anticipated that their operations will be assumed entirely by the bizonal communications agency prior to the end of 1947.

Although the success of the program for restoration of Reichspost services is encouraging, certain restrictions affecting interzonal and international communications are reducing the usefulness of the civil system and retarding the return to normalcy of the German economic structure. US communications personnel serving as delegates on quadripartite committees, subcommittees, and working parties

THE success of the MG program for the restoration of the vital postal and telecommunications services of the German Reichspost is graphically illustrated by a comparison of 1937 monthly statistics with those recorded in the US Zone during May 1947.

More than three times the number of civilian telegrams, twice the number of long distance telephone calls, and approximately 10 percent more letter mail were processed during last May as were in a month before the war. These figures do not include a substantial volume of traffic transmitted over Reichspost facilities by the Occupational Forces.

The monthly total of more than 1,500,000 gift relief parcels, of which more than 500,000 were addressed to the US Zone, arrived in Germany via international parcel post. This was probably the largest volume ever distributed by a national postal system. While complete post check statistics are not available, total transactions amounting to RM 4,000,000,000 were processed through the five post check offices during May, comparing

engaged in communications activities are currently renewing their efforts to eliminate zonal barriers and expand international services to the degree necessary to insure the success of the occupation. An adequate and efficient communications system is a recognized prerequisite for the economic recovery of Germany and the achievement of US objectives.

PRIOR to the war, Germany maintained one of the most complete communications system in the world. All postal, telephone, and telegraph services were provided by a govern-

mental agency known as the Reichspost, which functioned as a department of a national government headed by a Cabinet Minister responsible directly to the head of the state.

The Reichspost also provided an extensive postal banking system consisting of two independently-operated services: the post check system, intended primarily for small business men and persons in the low income brackets, but widely used by large corporations and government agencies; and the comparatively new postal savings service. The latter was introduced after the annexation of

Austria in 1938 when the Austrian Postal Savings Bank was absorbed by the Reichspost and its services extended throughout the Reich.

The Reichspost also operated the largest commercial motorbus system in Germany, consisting of more than 5,000 lines carrying thousands of passengers as well as mail, baggage, and freight in active competition with independent companies and other government agencies. Since the beginning of the occupation, Reichspost participation in commercial transportation has been sharply reduced. Passengers and baggage may now be

RESTORATION OF REICHSPOST SERVICES (US ZONE)
DATES AUTHORIZED

POSTAL SERVICES	Intrazonal	Interzonal			
		Br.	Fr.	USSR.	Berlin
Letters & Postcards	25 Sep. 45	24 Oct. 45	24 Oct. 45	24 Oct. 45	24 Oct. 45
Printed Matter	25 Sep. 45	20 Oct. 46	20 Oct. 46	20 Oct. 46	20 Oct. 46
Mixed Articles	25 Sep. 45	24 Oct. 45	24 Oct. 45	24 Oct. 45	24 Oct. 45
Small Packets	6 Oct. 45	10 Nov. 46			15 May 47
Parcel Post	6 Oct. 45	10 Nov. 46			15 May 47
Registered Letters	12 Oct. 45	24 Oct. 45	24 Oct. 45	24 Oct. 45	24 Oct. 45
Registered Parcels	12 Oct. 45	10 Nov. 46			
Insured Mail Matter	12 Oct. 45	10 Nov. 46	15 Feb. 47		
C.O.D.	5 Dec. 45	10 Nov. 46	15 Feb. 47		
Express Letters & Postcards ..	12 Oct. 45	20 Oct. 45	20 Oct. 45	20 Oct. 45	20 Oct. 45
Newspaper Subscription Service	5 Dec. 45	16 Sep. 46	16 Sep. 46		
Money Orders	5 Dec. 45	10 Nov. 46	1 Jan. 47		
Post Check Service	5 Dec. 45	10 Nov. 46	1 Jan. 47		
Postal Savings Service	20 Oct. 45	1 Jan. 47	1 Jul. 47		
TELEPHONE SERVICES					
Station to Station	1 Aug. 45	7 Jan. 46	7 Jan. 46	7 Jan. 46	7 Jan. 46
Person to Person	7 Jan. 46	10 Nov. 46			
Urgent Calls	19 Aug. 45	10 Nov. 46	15 Jan. 47	15 Jan. 47	15 Jan. 47
Flash Calls	19 Aug. 45	10 Nov. 46			
Collect Calls	21 Aug. 45	10 Nov. 46	15 Jan. 47	15 Jan. 47	15 Jan. 47
Conference Calls	27 Aug. 45	10 Nov. 46			
Appointment Calls	14 Jan. 46	10 Nov. 46			
TELEGRAPH SERVICES					
Ordinary Telegrams	7 Nov. 45	7 Nov. 46	7 Jan. 46	7 Jan. 46	7 Jan. 46
Urgent Telegrams	7 Nov. 45	10 Nov. 46			
Flash Telegrams	7 Nov. 45	10 Nov. 46			
Reply Paid Telegrams	7 Nov. 45	10 Nov. 46	15 Jan. 47	15 Jan. 47	15 Jan. 47
Luxury Telegrams	10 Nov. 46	10 Nov. 46			
Letter Telegrams	10 Nov. 46	10 Nov. 46			
Government Telegrams	7 Nov. 45	10 Nov. 46			
Press Telegrams	7 Nov. 45	10 Nov. 46			
Urgent Press Telegrams	7 Nov. 45	10 Nov. 46			
Subscribers Telegraph Service	10 Nov. 46	10 Nov. 46			
Network	10 Nov. 46	10 Nov. 46			

carried only in buses, required for the conveyance of mails.

The Reichspost was also active in radio services, operating all public broadcast transmission facilities, en-

gaging actively in research and development and acting as the licensing agency for other radio services. This phase of communications has now been removed from Reichspost con-

trol and will be placed under Land broadcasting corporations to be established by the Laenderrat. Reichspost participation in this field is currently limited to the provision of wire and

RESTORATION OF REICHSPOST SERVICES (CONTINUED)

POSTAL SERVICES	International				
	US	Br.	Fr.	USSR.	Berlin
Letters & Postcards	a) 1 Apr. 46	a) 1 Apr. 46	a) 1 Apr. 46	a) 1 Apr. 46	a) 1 Apr. 46
Printed Matter	b) 3 Feb. 47	c) 15 Feb. 47			
Mixed Articles					
Small Packets					
Parcel Post	d) 15 Jan. 47	d) 15 Jan. 47	d) 15 Jan. 47	d) 15 Jan. 47	d) 15 Jan. 47
Registered Letters					
Registered Parcels					
Insured Mail Matter					
C.O.D.					
Express Letters & Postcards					
Newspaper Subscription Service					
Money Orders					
Post Check Service					
Postal Savings Service					
TELEPHONE SERVICES					
Station to Station	e) 1 Apr. 47	e) 1 Apr. 47			
Person to Person	e) 1 Apr. 47	e) 1 Apr. 47			
Urgent Calls					
Flash Calls					
Collect Calls	f) 1 Apr. 47	e, f) 1 Apr. 47			
Conference Calls					
Appointment Calls					
Transit Germany Circuits	16 Dec. 46	16 Dec. 46	16 Dec. 46	16 Dec. 46	16 Dec. 46
TELEGRAPH SERVICES					
Ordinary Telegrams	e) 1 Apr. 47	e) 1 Apr. 47			
Urgent Telegrams					
Flash Telegrams					
Reply Paid Telegrams	g) 1 Apr. 47	e, g) 1 Apr. 47			
Luxury Telegrams					
Letter Telegrams					
Government Telegrams	e) 1 Apr. 47	e) 1 Apr. 47			
Press Telegrams	e) 1 Apr. 47	e) 1 Apr. 47			
Urgent Press Telegrams					
Subscribers Telegraph Service					
Network					
Transit Germany Circuits	16 Dec. 46	16 Dec. 46	16 Dec. 46	16 Dec. 46	16 Dec. 46

a) On date of reopening of service, international mail limited to matters of a personal and domestic nature with a weight limit of 20 grams; content extended to include matters of a non-transactional nature on 2 Dec 1946 and weight limit increased from 20 to 500 grams 1 Feb 1947; and content extended to include transactional mail effective 15 June 1947. In addition, one-way airmail service to Germany is authorized from the following countries: United States, United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Poland and Switzerland.

b) From the United States only. (see footnote "c")

c) From the United Kingdom and United States to the UK-US Zone; regulations revised to permit transmittal from UK-US Zone to the United Kingdom and United States, effective 1 April 1947.

d) One-way parcel post (gift parcels) to all zones and the city of Berlin from all countries, except Japan and Spain, and their dependencies. Initially authorized from the United States only to the US Zone in June, British Zone in August, French Zone in September 1946.

e) Initially limited to matters of a non-transactional nature; extended to permit transactional communications effective 15 June 1947. German users must be licensed by the Joint Export-Import Agency (UK-US).

f) Authorized for outgoing traffic only.

g) Authorized for incoming traffic only.

cable facilities and the collection of radio receiver fees. These steps are in conformance with MG policy for general economic decentralization where practicable.

DURING the war, the efficiency and grade of Reichspost services deteriorated rapidly as the Nazi government pursued the policy of total war. Of the 500,000 persons employed by the German Reichspost in 1939, more than 175,000 had been drafted into the German armed forces by the end of 1944. This represented a large proportion of the highly trained specialists, technicians, and administrators required for the successful operation of a national communications system. The reservoir of the young apprentices and trainees for higher positions was seriously depleted.

Equipment suffered heavy destruction from Allied bombs, particularly communications facilities which could not be replaced from dwindling stocks of national resources. This condition culminated in the cessation of all operations on VE-Day by order of the Supreme Commander.

The rehabilitation of Reichspost services has been a continuing process, principally on a month-to-month basis. By the end of 1945 all important services had been restored within the US Zone and Reichspost officials were instructed to proceed with the re-establishment of all pre-occupation communications activities as rapidly as availability of personnel and equipment would permit. Since the economic merger of the US and British Zones in January 1947, all Reichspost services rendered prior to the occupation have been re-instituted within the bizonal area.

Major postal and telecommunications services have also been re-established interzonally with the French and Soviet Zones and the City of Berlin; and all postal financial services have resumed among the three western zones. Parcel post service has been reestablished between Berlin and the occupied areas and efforts are in progress to resume post check and money order services between that city and all zones. Quadripartite agreement has not been reached for the resumption of postal financial services with the Soviet Zone, due primarily to the absence of a common



On the occasion of the overhauling of the 10,000 motor car for the US Army, an exhibition was held at the Bosch-Werke in Stuttgart. Shown above is an US Army ordinance officer pointing out the features of a model of the 3/4-ton truck.

(Photo from DENA-Bild)

financial policy for Germany and various political and technical differences.

The restoration of international services for Germany involves numerous and difficult problems and categories of services remain limited and somewhat restricted. However, international, postal service for letters and postcards was resumed in April 1946 and considerable progress has been made toward extending classifications of service rendered and weight limitations. One-way airmail to Germany is available from the United States and the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Poland, and plans are now in progress to introduce outgoing airmail service. One-way parcel post service (gift relief parcels) was authorized from the United States to the US Zone in June 1946, and by 15 January 1947 the ACA had extended this service to all occupied zones and the City of Berlin from all countries. Foreign credits earned by the Reichspost for the delivery of these parcels in the US/UK Zones currently amount to more than 300,000 dollars per month.

INTERNATIONAL telecommunications involve a variety of complications and it was not until January 1947 that quadripartite approval in principle was reached on the reestablishment of these services. Unlike

postal communications which are handled almost entirely on a reciprocal basis, telephone and telegraph traffic requires various financial considerations which must be negotiated with the country of destination, and periodic settlements of accounts are necessary. The difficulty thus encountered is easy to realize, when considering that German currency has no standing whatsoever on the international exchange.

Through special arrangements, both international telephone and telegraph services were established in the US/UK Zones on 1 April 1947, and are now available to the United States and all countries in the western hemisphere, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, and Italy. Resumption of service with other countries is dependent upon agreement on rates and technical arrangements, and quadripartite discussions are in progress to extend these services to all of Germany.

Although these services are available to all US and Allied personnel in the UK/US Zones and the US and UK Sectors of Berlin who must make payment for both domestic and international services in dollars, only those German residents of the UK/US Zones who are engaged in business activities beneficial to the economic recovery of Germany are licensed by the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA) to initiate international traffic payable in Reichsmark.

HOWEVER, collect telephone calls to other countries have been authorized and Sweden and the United States have agreed to accept this type of traffic; and prepaid telegrams from all countries will be accepted in the bizonal area. All German residents of the UK/US Zones may participate in these services since payment in foreign currencies is not involved. There are no restrictions on incoming calls and messages with the exception that all communications must comply with ACA, MG, and German laws. Discussion of Germany's external assets is prohibited; and all foreign credits earned by the Reichspost accrue to export proceeds which are used by JEIA toward paying for the

(Continued on page 15)

Visit of US Secretaries

The Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung (Heidelberg) commented on the visit to Germany of US Secretaries Harriman of Commerce and Anderson of Agriculture as follows:

"According to figures published by the Economic Division, OMGUS, the American and British taxpayers pay for every second slice of bread consumed in the two western zones. Our annual export is not enough to pay for these slices of bread even for one week. In 1947 the cost will amount to \$692 millions... This is to us cold comfort because nobody understands the gratitude that he owes...

"Two ministers from the United States have visited our country. Now it is time to realize fully what the Secretary of Agriculture said in Berlin and in Stuttgart. America is going to ship this year 300,000 tons of grain to the two western zones. It was not just anybody who said so, but a responsible member of the US government... That means that we can count and plan with that quantity... Secretary of Commerce Harriman spoke of an increase in our steel production. This, too, is a word that means more than just a swallow for our summer."

Proof of Democracy

The Mittelbayerische Zeitung (Regensburg) said that the rise of Alfred Loritz, recently disposed as Bavarian denazification minister, was proof not of a failure of democracy but of the political immaturity of the German people.

"The Bavarian people have too long been accustomed to grandiloquent rhetoric. So, at the first attempt at free political action a part of the people—fortunately an insignificant part—have been unable to distinguish between appearance and reality.

"Whether the majority of the Bavarian Landtag did well when it gave Loritz the responsibility of a minister is another question. The result at any rate is that the public once more had occasion to learn that the loudest shouter is not necessarily

Hope in Directive

The Oberbayerische Volksblatt (Rosenheim) gave a hopeful interpretation of the new US policy directives for Germany:

"The directive which Washington handed over to General Clay... is the formal acceptance of an already existing situation, even though there are some sentences which go beyond that—as for example certain details on developing German export."

The Fraenkische Landeszeitung (Ansbach) said: "The new directive... represents a welcome improvement for us, even through the international agreements and hence the Potsdam Agreement are still considered law."

the best statesman. Happily, in a democratic state—in contrast to the totalitarian regime—such men cannot permanently esconce themselves in positions of power."

Criticism of Council

The Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung (Heidelberg) criticized the Bizonal Economic Council for its political maneuvering that culminated in the exclusion of the SPD from the directorates:

"As the final result of the election, namely the nomination of five CDU politicians to the bizonal offices, indicated clearly it was all a game for party-political power. The needs of the public counted for nothing. It is indicative of the disturbing developments in the Economic Council that a sleepy silence prevailed in the room when the reports on elimination of distress were to be debated."

Periodical Exchange

In an editorial on the permission for exchange of periodicals among the zones of Germany, the Essgeler Zeitung said: "The Control Council has signed a new directive, which settles the exchange of newspapers, magazines, and films in all four zones

alike. After enforcement of this directive American-licensed newspapers and magazines can be exchanged with Russian-licensed newspapers and magazines...

"We have seen once, how a misguided press of enormous circulation led an entire nation into war and misery. We know how necessary it is to be able to compete in quantity, as well as in quality. The circulation figures of different papers should be compared with each other and the smaller ones should be adjusted to the bigger ones, even on condition that less important publications disappear for the time being."

Life of "Maggers"

The Frankfurter Neue Presse described life of young people ranging between 16 and 25 years, who have made their homes in the railroad stations. The older ones are mostly former officers or students. They call each other "maggers."

"The average income of a 'magger' ranges between 300 and 500 marks daily. The money is adequate for the daily need of food and stimulants which, of course, must all be provided illegally...

"Beside the 'maggers' who earn their living by black marketing there are those living on 'opress' (Spritzen) as all those deals are called where one takes without paying. Booty that is difficult to dispose of goes into DP camps almost without exception. That's also where the wholesale suppliers come from. A small part of the 'maggers' live on the girls, who do not play an important role within the 'community.' They are sent to the soldiers of the occupation army for 'provisioning' in the evening...

"The desire to join the Foreign Legion is not very strong. Only those who were not at all or only for a short time in the army fell for that, and some of them went over the hill very soon! Their political views are summed up in the sentence: 'We can be deceived only once!'"

Communists Quitting

After the Communist members of the Spruchkammern of Southern Hesse announced their intention to resign from office, the **Offenbach-Post** interviewed **Leo Bauer**, KPD leader in the Landtag, about the background of this decision. His replies were published as follows:

"What is the reason for this decision of the KPD?"

"The fact that the denazification has recently developed into a renazification..."

"Will the Communists' resignation from the Spruchkammern not be regarded as an escape from responsibility?"

"We cannot be expected to assume the responsibility for people being assigned to the Economic Council who should be rather summoned to the Spruchkammer, or that by order of Minister Binder for reasons of humanity Nazi-criminals are no longer returned to the Soviet Zone."

"Will all KPD members of the denazification courts resign their mandates?"

"Without doubt. At all meetings held so far the decision of the KPD Land directory has been endorsed unanimously. In the district of Darmstadt, for example, 50 Communists are going to stop working for the Spruchkammern following today's resolution."

Young Men Needed

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** asked for a chance for the younger generation in German political life:

"In the times of the Weimar Republic there was a sarcastic saying often quoted among the younger people: 'Why do only men in their seventies rule us? Answer: Because the octogenarians are mostly dead!'"

"In recent days we have seen evidence of reactionary tendencies in Germany which again would like to exclude the young people completely. Nobody will of course openly admit that... During the past weeks, however, it happened that two politicians of two different parties used the argument against another man who had criticized their work, that he was 'too young' for that."

"This time we ought to get away from the inherited idea that a man can be given a responsible position only after he has reached the age of forty. Otherwise new catastrophic reaction of the younger generation is with certainty to be expected."

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7771st Document Center

country they left when they re-immigrated to Germany. It gives the reason the individual came back to Germany handwritten by himself, and it's easy to check whether he came to see his "poor, old, sick Aunt Gretel" or whether he came because he "believed in the glorious world-role of the conquering Third Reich."

The files of the Central Immigration Office contain about a million and a half names and include data on many individuals who immigrated into Germany, especially during the war, and discloses whether or not they applied for German citizenship.

THE files of the Supreme Party Court have proved a trap to many a hypocritical ex-Nazi, who got dismissed from the party for some crime such as embezzlement. These individuals have often arisen in court to testify that they are entitled to special consideration because although once Nazis, and party members in good standing, they became so dissatisfied with the trend the party was taking that they were booted out because of their liberal speeches and actions.

They must find it somewhat disconcerting to be confronted with voluminous documents which prove that they bitterly fought expulsion, swearing at the time that a better Nazi never said "Sieg Heil."

The personnel files of the party court judges round out the list of records available at the center.

Some "special items" such as Hitler's number one party card and the wills he made at intervals beginning in 1934 are carefully locked away in a safe. Hitler's number one card dates from 1925. In the original National Socialist workers' party, dissolved after the abortive Munich putsch on

9 November 1923, he was member number seven.

A visitor's sense of history is stirred by the row on row of miscellaneous papers and documents of men who were high in the party hierarchy, and whose names caused nations to tremble: Hess, Himmler, Seyss-Inquart, and Heydrich, appear over and over on Document Center folders. A little of everything seems to have been kept here, even a play manuscript which was apparently sent Streicher for reading and criticism.

THE 7771st Document Center, which processes an average of 4,000 requests for information, receives more than 5,000 requests each day, so there is always necessarily a small backlog. Routine inquiries normally require about four weeks for processing. Any Allied authority writing to the Document Center for information should supply the family name, first and middle name, date and place of birth, and occupation of the person concerning whom the query is being made. It frequently facilitates checking if additional information about the person's political affiliations or other activities during the Nazi regime are briefly stated with pertinent places and dates. If there is any doubt about the person's exact date of birth it should be checked with police records. Information is not given to German agencies unless a request is made by Military Government.

Original documents do not leave the Document Center except in very special cases, but photostatic copies of original documents may be obtained on request. Urgent requests made by telephone or letter are answered within 48 hours.

Such cases as that of Johannes Unt, the former SS major who held a high position with UNRRA for two years before a routine check with the 7771st prevented his entry into the United States point out the value of the Berlin Document Center's place in the occupation of Germany. In the important job of separating the chaff from the wheat it provides the final check for reliability.

INTER-ALLIED MUSIC LIBRARY

THE most heartening aspect of the success of the Inter-Allied Music-Lending Library is the harmony with which the four Allied powers have worked together for a common cultural goal. No hint of friction or disagreement has ever marred this effort of Britain, France, the United States, and the Soviet Union to bring new life into the musical Sahara which Germany became during the years of the Third Reich.

The idea of establishing this inter-Allied music exchange must be credited to the United States, through the Information Control Division of Military Government. Germany, traditionally a home of great music, became completely sterile creatively during the Nazi regime. Composers like Hindemith, Schoenberg and Toch were forced to flee Germany, and the musicians who remained were deprived of all contact with music being written and performed in other countries.

The German people lived in a sort vacuum musically speaking. They were unaware of the important music being written in Russia. They never heard the works of Shostakovich or Miaskosky, nor the important contributions of the Englishmen Vaughan Williams and William Walton, nor American music of Maine's Walter Piston, Oklahoma's Roy Harris, New York's Morton Gould, Douglas Moore, or other American composers who made great progress in their musical development during this period.



Through the Inter-Allied Music-Lending Library much of the music written during those years when Germany lived behind her artistic Great Wall is being made available at last for Germans. Professional musicians, music teachers and students who come to the library, located in the State Library building on historic Unter den Linden in Berlin, find it an exciting experience to read this music for the first time. Two grand pianos in the library encourage them to try passages which interest them immediately. Chamber music works may be withdrawn from the library and kept two weeks by students.

THE library is a friendly place, consisting of two pleasant rooms attractively decorated with musical signs and symbols, and shelves of scores listed under the country in which they were composed. Reference books include Groves' six volume "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," lives of Russian, American, British and French Composers, books on allied arts such as the ballet, and the theater. Magazines such as Notes,

Upper—Visitors at the Library studying a wall display. Left—Because of the shortage of printed music, the scores are copied for use.

(Photos by Byers)



The files of musical scores are easily accessible to visitors. The section shown above contains music from the United States and Soviet Russia. (Photo by Byers)

Musical Courier, and Musical Quarterly tempt the browser.

The staff consists of one head librarian and two assistants. The chief, Mrs. Maria Peterka, was formerly in charge of Goethe's Music Library in Weimar. Her husband was the German composer Rudolph Peterka; she herself studied under Godowsky. The fact that she and her two children were imprisoned nearly three years in a concentration camp during the Nazi regime gives the work she does in the Inter-Allied Music Library an especial significance for her.

The library collection of scores has made it possible for much of the new music to be heard for the first time throughout Germany. To date around 3,000 withdrawals of music scores are listed in the library's records. One thousand of these loans are of the works of American composers.

Through frequent performances of these compositions on radio programs they are reaching a wide listening audience.

The success of the library has been so gratifying to Military Government that branch libraries will be opened

at an early date in Frankfurt, Munich, and Stuttgart, and in Duesseldorf and Hamburg in the British Zone. These branches will be in continuous contact with the parent library in Berlin, and scores will be exchanged between them. Musicians in the zone will thus be enabled to examine many compositions and benefit more fully.

At the present time orchestras in Laender throughout the US Zone have found it very easy to obtain special compositions which they wish to perform, very quickly, through the cooperation of MG music officers and the Inter-Allied Music-Lending Library. If Wiesbaden, for example, wishes to perform Berezowsky's Concert for Viola with Orchestra, the music officer there telephones the music officer at ICD, OMGUS, requesting the score, which is borrowed from the Lending Library and promptly forwarded.

MMUSIC copyright laws are fully respected in Germany. Performance fees are automatically collected by the German Performance Rights Society in all four zones. This Society, known as GEMA (formerly STAGMA), is affiliated with ASCAP and other international copyright societies.

Before the library was officially opened ICD decided to waive rental fees for a time for all works, as an experiment, in order to learn by actual experience in chosen test cases which type of US music met with the greatest interest in Germany and was of the greatest benefit to German performers and audiences.

Beginning with the opening of the library, rental fees for works by American, British, French, and Russian composers have been charged in accordance with the schedule of rental fees established by the German Music Publishers Association (DMV) for rental material of its own members rented to German performers.

US music made available for re-orientation is being performed throughout Germany. 98 chamber-music works, orchestral works and one opera composed by 47 American composers have had 374 performances in all 4 zones of Germany during the period January 1946 to 31 July 1947. The 374 performances were held in

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Industrial Problems Reviewed

The importance of increasing coal output of the Ruhr and the problem of raising German industrial level so as to fit into an integrated European recovery plan are receiving considerable attention in American press comment. Editorials also have taken note of the French view that a revived German industry might menace her security. Several papers suggest that to allay such fear the 40-year German disarmament and demilitarization treaty, proposed by the United States last year, might be effected as a US, British, and French Agreement.

The viewpoint frequently expressed is that, if a cooperative economic rehabilitation program drawn up along lines of the US proposals is to succeed, the three major western powers must resolve differences as to Germany's economic future without undue delay.

Washington Post editorial said, in part: "It is absurd to think that we are giving Germany prior consideration. But the fact remains that the United States is responsible for the administration of its own zones in Germany. It is our own task to put a prostrate Germany back on its feet. But what we are aiming at under the Marshall Plan is the integration of German resources in a working economy of Europe.

"Actually the experts in Paris are at work to achieve precisely this objective. To be sure, the political future of Germany still remains to be settled, and we agree with the French that ideally this ought to have been settled prior to any cooperative attempt to reconstruct Europe.

"However, the stumbling block in this respect is the Soviet Union, though there has never been a meeting of minds on this problem among the other Allies. The French could help to promote such a meeting of minds in several ways that would insure their own security in respect

of Germany. They could join their zone with ours, as the British have done. They could have a 40-year pact with this country governing German militarization.

"Such actions would insure control of Germany, and it was shown in the years between wars that it was the atrophy of Allied statesmanship and Allied controls (and, of course, the retirement of America from Europe) and not secret rearmament that accounted for the comeback of an armed Germany.

"Such gestures on the part of the French would pave the way for an overdue political settlement of the Ruhr, the power-house of military Germany. In the meantime, the new object in France's and Europe's interest should be to make the Ruhr the power-house for a pacific and progressive Europe."

Commentator **Barnet Nover**, wrote in part: "From the viewpoint of Europe's over-all recovery, there is very much to be said for the new German directive. (US policy statement made public recently). Nonetheless, bearing France's deep-rooted fear of a powerful Germany in mind, it is essential that France's views regarding the German industrial level be taken into account.

"The French must be persuaded anew that America's basic aim is the recovery of Europe as a whole or at least that part of it which is prepared to join in a program of self-help. Such a program will inevitably require that greater use be made of Germany's industrial and mineral resources than has been the case since V-E Day. This does not mean and cannot mean restoring Germany's warmaking capacity."

Hartford Courant: "France shies away from increased German steel production on which German power has been built in the past. Nevertheless, German production of not

only steel but also manufactured goods as well is essential to European recovery. Therefore, that production must be increased, without at the same time risking a future military threat.

"There is no way to accomplish this twin objective except through the principle of the Marshall Plan—namely, fundamental changes toward the integration of all Europe's economy. If the nations now struggling at Paris have the will, they can find the way, through continued joint control, toward that recovery of their own economies that can come only with the help of German industry. And the same will can achieve that recovery without inviting the rebirth of the German Army..."

"The United States alone cannot bail Europe out. It can only help those who help themselves, even if that involves pioneering mutual economic helpfulness."

More CARE Packages

CARE has been authorized to distribute seven new types of packages including those for lard, flour, household linen, knitting wool, kosher food, baby food, and layette. These packages will be priced at \$10, except for the flour and lard, which will be sold for \$4.

Previously, OMGUS has authorized CARE to distribute a food package, a blanket package, a cotton textile package and a woolen textile package. These packages may ordered from CARE Inc., 50 Broad Street, New York City, for \$10. CARE has prepared these new packages on the basis of numerous requests by persons desiring to help friends and relatives by supplying critically short items.

More than 700,000 CARE packages have been distributed in the US Zone and the City of Berlin. Included in this figure are over 30,000 "bonus" packages donated by CARE for distribution free to needy families selected by leading German private welfare agencies.

Problem of Uniform Laws

At the 23rd meeting of the Laenderrat in Stuttgart on 5 August, General Lucius D. Clay, the Military Governor, spoke of the problem of uniform legislation among the Laender of the US Zone, the need for trucks for harvest collections, and the necessity for immediate implementation of the Land constitutions. The text of his address follows.

SINCE our last meeting I have had a letter from your chairman pointing out the difficulties which you have experienced in obtaining Military Government approval of uniform laws. As I told you many months ago, it is very difficult indeed to distinguish between a law which should be enacted by a Land and one which should be approved by the Laenderrat to be promulgated in all of the Laender.

However, in examining the record, I believe that we have been too restrictive in respect to the approval of laws which the Laenderrat thinks should be uniform in the four Laender. I think that is particularly true since the Laenderrat now has the advice of the Parliamentary Advisory Council.

We shall reexamine those laws which have been disapproved with this end in view. On the other hand, I shall ask the Laenderrat, in sending further laws to us for approval, to explain why they believe it is desirable for uniformity to be obtained in the several Laender. Thus, in making a decision with respect to the approval of a law we will have the benefit of the views which led you to propose it as a uniform law for all of the Laender in the American Zone of Occupation.

I WOULD like to refer to the always pressing problem of food. Now that the collection season is at hand, the problem of transport becomes most important. I think it necessary that in each of the Laender control be exercised over truck transportation to be sure it is not used for less essential purposes and is available for the transport of food from the farms to the centers of collection. In con-

nection with the food ration, the bizonal food and agriculture agency does not believe its present stock position adequate to permit a full call-up of the bread ration. However, we believe that the necessity for the call-up is urgent and that the stock position will permit it to be done, although with great difficulty. Therefore, the British and American Military Governments have taken the responsibility to authorize the call-up.

I should like to refer once again to the necessity for the Landtage in the several Laender to enact legislation which will fully implement their constitutions. It has now been seven months since the Landtage were formed under the constitutions and it seems to be most important that the legislation which will make the constitutions effective be implemented at the earliest possible date.

THERE is one other matter about which I should like to speak: Recently a German public official, and one occupying a rather prominent position, charged the displaced persons with maintaining the black market and with being a disorderly group within the United States Zone of Occupation in Germany.

To me, such a charge makes no sense at all. You know, as well as I do, the source of the black market. For a German official not to accept the responsibility for the black market operations conducted by the German people and to blame it exclusively on the displaced persons in the American Zone is at least unfair and inaccurate. We will never attain a state of tolerance and understanding with inflammatory public statements of this kind.

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Music Library

the four zones of Germany (including their Sectors in Berlin) as follows: US Zone, 285; Soviet Zone, 77; British Zone, seven; French Zone, five.

As of 31 July, 56 German performing organizations gave 285 performances

of 89 different American chamber-music and orchestral works of American composers in 27 cities of the US Zone and US Sector of Berlin. Approximately 20 English, 40 French and 30 Russian contemporary music works have been performed in the US Zone and US Sector of Berlin since May 1945.

A printed catalog of all American works in the Library has been published in June 1947; in addition, the catalog contains biographical sketches in German of 94 American composers. In the near future, recording machines with phonograph records of all available American Music will be distributed through ICD to the Interallied Music Lending Library and its branches throughout Germany.

Besides of introducing American music to Germany in connection with its Reorientation Program, ICD is sponsoring lectures by leading American musicologists, conductors, and other American musicians, who are using the American music materials at the Interallied Music Lending Library to illustrate their lectures.

Cashing POW Credits

Military Payment Orders and Certificates of Credit are non-negotiable but are paid promptly in the US Zone at the local Land Central Bank branches and in the British Zone at the local branches of the Reichsbank, Finance Division, OMGUS, announced. It is emphasized that payment will be made only in Reichsmarks and that those ex-prisoners of war who are holding these certificates in hopes of receiving dollar payments will be disappointed.

Former German prisoners of war are advised not to send their Military Payment Orders and Certificates of Credit to financial institutions in the United States as only German banks are authorized to cash Military Payment Orders and Certificates of Credit.

No arrangements have been made as yet for the settlement of Certificates of Credit and Military Payment Orders held by heirs of deceased prisoners of war. As soon as the necessary procedures have been agreed upon, a public announcement will be made.

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Communications

import of needed supplies from other countries, and for the settlement of telecommunications accounts with foreign administrations if necessary.

Reorganization of the Reichspost in the US Zone was accomplished on a progressive basis. In the early days of the occupation, the US Zone was apportioned into six administrative areas known as Reichspost Districts staffed by directorates of German officials in an organization very similar to the pre-occupation administration. These directorates were under the direct control of the occupational forces. In January 1946, a zonal agency, the Senior Directorate of Communications and Posts, composed of German officials, was established in Munich under the Laenderrat to operate and administer Reichspost activities in the US Zone. The Laenderrat was in turn responsible to Military Government for these functions subject only to observation and inspection by Communications Branch, OMGUS, to insure that US and quadripartite policies were carried out.

COMMON policies were provided by the Allied Communications and Posts Committee of the ACA. Subsequent to the economic amal-

gamation of the British and US Zones, the Senior Directorate was combined with a similar agency in the British Zone in March 1947 to form the Main Administration for Communications and Posts located in Frankfurt which is now responsible for the supervision of the 15 Reichspost districts in the bizonal area.

The Potsdam Protocol provides for the establishment of central agencies to administer Germany as a single economic unit. The US proposal for the formation of a central department to administer postal and telecommunications services on a uniform basis throughout the occupied areas was submitted to the appropriate quadripartite committees late in 1945. To date, agreement has not been reached for the establishment of this agency, but discussions are continuing as to its structure, responsibilities, functions, and methods of control.

Much of the work which should be done by civilian agencies is now performed by the Allied Communications and Posts Committee (ACPC), its three subcommittees, and four working parties. This small group of Allied personnel is performing some of the tasks formerly assigned to the Reichspost Ministry and other central agencies in Berlin which employed more than 2,000 administrators and technical specialists in 1939. During the first

six months of 1947, a total of 1,479 items appeared on the agenda of the ACPC and its subordinate committees, of which it was necessary to forward only 12 disagreements to higher authority for final decision. This figure does not include hundreds of routine administrative matters and requests for information from foreign governments which are handled by the secretaries by mutual agreement of the delegates.

CERTAIN responsibilities are a function of the occupation and will not be transferred to civil agencies under current policies. These include ratification of international agreements, determination of the level of development in the communications industry, inspection and observation to ascertain that approved policies are effected and all matters pertaining to research and development. However, a multitude of functions may be delegated to a central department when formed including negotiations and changes to services within occupied Germany, certain questions concerning international communications and changes in rates and stamp designs. A central department would do much to facilitate the formulation and maintenance of common policies, practices and procedures which are essential to the efficient operation of a national communications system.

Scenes in the Reichspost office in Berlin-Dahlem (US Sector). Stacks of newly-arrived packages are shown on page 5. Customers paying their telephone bills are shown below.

(Photos by Byers)



OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Change 2 to Title 15, Manpower Administration, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 15 May 1947. Supersedes previous Title 15 and Change 1. Text of new title issued same date.

Delinquent Payrolls and Personnel Rosters, AG 330.3 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 June 1947. Gives detailed instruction for preparing rosters.

Change 4 to Title 6, Public Health, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 30 June 1947. Supersedes Part 3, Preventative Medicine, of Change 3 to Title 6.

Corrigendum 1—Change 1 to Title 5, Legal and Penal Administration, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 30 June 1947. Corrects typographical errors.

Conservation of Solid Fuels, AG 463.3 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 July 1947.

Signal SOP No. 70, Signal Messenger Service, Hq EUCOM, 3 July 1947. Supersedes Signal SOP No. 70 of 18 March 1947.

Military Police on Military Duty Trains, AG 322 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 Jul 1947. Cites MP's responsibility for checking all US-employed personnel for proper clearance to enter the Berlin and Vienna areas.

Corrigendum 1—Change 1 to Title 3, Political Activities (1 April 1947), AG 014.12, OMGUS, 9 July 1947. Corrects typographical errors.

Signal Messenger Service, SOP, Hq EUCOM, 10 July 1947. Change No. 1 to Signal SOP No. 70, 3 July 1947.

Ordnance Specialist Training—Indigenous Personnel, AG 353 ORD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 July 1947. Gives detailed information pertaining to the selection of students and to the courses of instruction.

Corrigendum 1—Change 1 to Title 1, General Provisions, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 11 July 1947. Corrects typographical errors.

Circular No. 58, Hunting and Fishing Policy, Hq EUCOM, 23 July 1947. Replaces USFET Circular No. 11 of 15 February 1947.

Currency Exchange for Nonappropriated Funds, AG 123.7 FIN-AGO, Hq

EUCOM, 23 July 1947. Substitutes for paragraphs 4 and 5, USFET letter, AG 123.7 GAP-AGO, 27 November 1946.

German Language Study by US Personnel in the Field, AG 230.437 (PO), OMGUS, 25 July 1947. Lists the dates for oral tests on German language proficiency for those individuals coming under the requirements of OMGUS directives 28 March and 15 April 1947.

Furnishings for Clubs and Day Rooms, AG 414 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 July 1947. Gives substitution for USFET letter of 30 January 1947.

Amendment No. 2 to Military Government Ordinance No. 2, "Military Government Courts," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 25 July 1947. Cites Judge Advocate General's Ruling that dependents, visiting American and Allied businessmen, and accredited members of Allied Missions are not to be tried by courts martial for violations of orders, circulars or other directives of the Theater Commander.

Amendment No. 1 to Military Government Ordinance No. 1, "Crimes and Offenses," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 25 July 1947.

Circular No. 61, Hq EUCOM, 26 July 1947. Section I, **Authorized Allowances of Quartermaster Expendable Supplies**, Section II, **Assistance for US Military Sources to Civilian Agencies and Personnel**, Section III, **Disposition of Effects** and Section IV, **Occupation Expense Fiscal Policy**.

General Orders No. 61, OMGUS, 26 July 1947. Section I, rescinds General Orders No. 30 and No. 33; Section II, **Organization of Legislation Review Board**, states that the functions and responsibilities of this Board will be contained in a Staff Memorandum. (Note below.)

Travel Authorization for German Personnel, AG 200.4 (TD), OMGUS, 28 July 1947.

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

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests, I 21-2, I 21-3, I 21-4, I 19-3 and I 21-6, AGO 14.1 (SG), OMGUS, 30 July 1947. Cites Military Government replies to the Laenderrat Requests on Draft Law Concerning Recission of Law for Prevention of Abuse of Judicial Execution; Draft Law Concerning Recission of Law on Settlement of Old Debts; Draft Law Concerning Recission of Law on Interpolation of the Public Prosecutor in Civil Cases; Draft Supplementary Law of ... to the Law Concerning Punishment of National Socialist Criminal Acts, 15 June 1946 and Draft Amendment to Supplementary Law to Law Concerning Punishment of National Socialist Criminal Acts.

Staff Memorandum No. 38, Legislation Review Board, OMGUS, 31 July 1947. Indicates the scope of LRB review and criteria to be applied, and outlines the basic procedure to be followed by agencies concerned with legislation.

Advance Notice of Amendment to Title 13 "Trade and Commerce," AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, 31 July 1947. Gives amendments to OMGUS letter, 19 March 1947.

Jurisdiction Clarified

Two recent amendments to Military Government law clarify the situation with respect to jurisdiction of MG Courts over certain categories of persons who might otherwise be supposed to be subject to court-martial jurisdiction. A recent ruling of the Judge Advocate General declared that dependents, visiting American and Allied businessmen, and members of Allied Missions would not be tried by courts-martial.

Effective 22 July, Amendment No. 2 to MG Ordinance No. 2 (Military Government Courts) confirms this ruling, while Amendment No. 1 to MG Ordinance No. 1 (Crimes and Offenses) states that for violations of EUCOM or USFET circulars these persons will be subject to imprisonment not to exceed five years or a fine of not more than RM 100,000, or both. In no case, however, will the punishment be more severe than a court-martial would impose for a similar offense.