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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



JOY OF REUNION

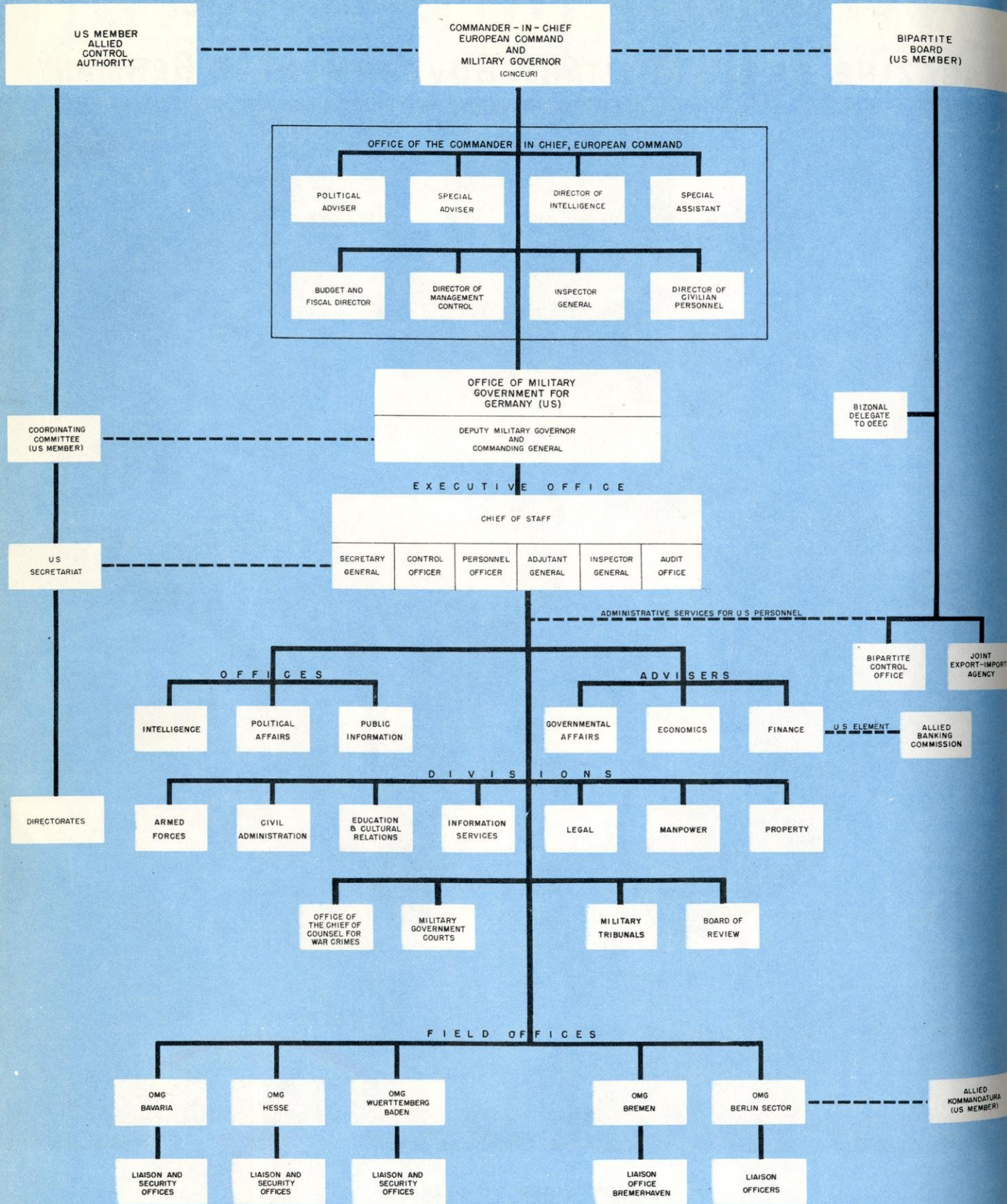


NO. 144

SEPTEMBER 21, 1948

THIS ISSUE • More and better Food for Bizonal Germans

US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

JOY OF REUNION—A mother and her missing daughter are reunited through the efforts of the Search Service (Suchdienst), whose headquarters are in Munich. It is estimated that the agency has located more than 2,000,000 missing persons since World War II. An article on the subject is published on page 8 of this issue.

(PIO OMGH)

The Information Bulletin is the bi-weekly magazine of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) for dissemination of authoritative information concerning the policies, regulations, instructions, operations and activities of Military Government and affiliated organizations.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
CONTROL OFFICE REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH
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Occupational ACTIVITIES

Farming Future: Following his return from a farm inspection tour in the United States, Dr. Hans Schlange-Schoeningen, director of the Bizonal Food, Agriculture and Forestry Department, said the future of agriculture in Germany depends on the introduction of new farming methods which will give higher yields at less cost. He stressed the need for scientific farming practices as well as for modern agricultural equipment. Small diesel tractors should replace horses on large and medium-sized German farms.

Exports from Berlin: Despite the Soviet blockade of Berlin, the delivery of \$357,781 worth of exports were made from the western sectors of the city during the first two months of the blockade. These included cameras, binoculars, pharmaceuticals, printing machinery, books, periodicals, office machinery, electrical equipment, radio sets, finished clothing and industrial calicos, going to Australia, Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Transjordan and the United States.

Citizens Protest: The citizens of the Rhine River village of Kiedrich are still as independent in spirit as in the past. They voted consistently against Hitler in the Nazi regime "elections." Now they are outspoken in their opposition to the town council's decision to remove a Franco-Prussian War memorial from the town square. But Mayor Peter Bens said, the citizenry notwithstanding, the monument minus its eagle and war insignia will be moved to the village cemetery and a fountain erected in the square.

Agriculture: Representatives of all agricultural colleges in western Ger-

many are to meet in Bad Homburg, Hesse, Oct. 14 and 15 to consider problems of putting the results of scientific research into practice on German farms. (See *Information Bulletin*, No. 143, Sept. 7, 1948). Plans for the conference were developed at a meeting of the Society of Agricultural Scientists in Frankfurt early this month.

US Army: US male citizens between the ages of 18 and 25 years in the European Command must register for selective service immediately after their return to the United States Non-Regular Army officers on active duty in the European Command are permitted under a new directive to apply for transfer to another branch of Army service A 21-month enlistment period in the Regular Army is now authorized for male applicants who meet enlistment qualifications. Previously the minimum enlistment period was 24 months. The applicant must be between 19 and 26 years of age, and must have had no previous service in the Regular Army.

European Recovery Program: The first procurement of category "B" industrial materials under ERP for western Germany included 1,090 freight cars from Austria, 4,000 tires and 4,000 tubes from the United States, and 20,600 tons of steel from Luxembourg. The total value was \$6,177,823. Pre-

The section on Occupational Activities is compiled from the Semimonthly Report of Military Government 97, official announcements by MG and affiliated organizations, and public information offices throughout the US Zone, to give a summary of developments throughout the occupied area of Germany.

vious contracts under ERP were for category "A" foodstuffs, fertilizer, seeds, and petroleum products A total of \$22,101,000 worth of meat and agricultural supplies was delivered to the Bizonal Area during the first 90-day period of the ERP program.

Election: The Christian Democratic Party retained its leadership in Upper Rhine-Wupper when Paul Guenther was chosen mayor in the first special election in North Rhine-Westphalia since the 1947 general elections. He filled the vacancy caused by the death of Bruno Braun. The Communists suffered the sharpest loss of support when their candidate polled only 12.7 percent of the total vote as compared with 16.4 percent in 1947.

Airlift: Excavation has started on a third runway at Tempelhof Airport in the US Sector of Berlin, paralleling the original strip. A second runway is almost completed to aid in the airlift into Berlin . . . Construction of the Tegel airport in the French Sector has been accelerated with round-the-clock operations . . . The RAF training airdrome at Luebeck in the British Zone has been put into operation as another western terminal for ferrying supplies into Berlin.

Relief for Berlin: The first plane-load of donated relief food, including three tons of powdered milk and one ton of sugar from the Swedish Social Democratic Party and two tons of fat from the American Federation of Labor, were flown into Berlin recently for distribution by a workers' relief agency in the western sectors . . . German children at a summer camp at Altfeld in the Harz Mountains, British Zone, gave up food from their daily rations to send a welfare donation to Berlin . . . The Kassel newspaper, *Hessische Nachrichten*, collected

(Continued on Page 28)



Bags of flour from the United States being unloaded at Bremen for use in the German economy.

(Photo by Al Byers, JEIA)

More and better **FOOD** FOR BIZONAL GERMANS

GERMANS in the Bizonal Area are eating better now than at any time since the beginning of the occupation. Not only are they getting more to eat—the official ration for adult normal consumers now tops the daily 1,800 calorie minimum established for Germany under the Marshall Plan—but they are getting a greater variety of food than before.

The 1,845 basic calorie ration announced for September by the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group in Frankfurt is the highest official ration ever set for the Bizonal Area and marks the sixth consecutive boost in the Bizone's monthly ration.

This achievement has been made possible almost entirely by the enormous increase in volume of imported

By Elise F. Hawtin

*Public Information Office
Office of US Chairman
Bipartite Control Office*

foods plus, in recent months, the impetus of currency reform to the production of German-grown foods. With continued heavy imports scheduled for the coming year Bipartite officials expect to be able to maintain an 1,800 calorie figure for the remainder of the 1948/49 year.

Actually, taking into consideration the non-rationed foods available to him, the average German is getting a wide variety of wholesome foodstuffs providing about 2,200 calories a day, as compared with about 1,620 calories during the last year of the

war, 900 to 1,000 calories shortly after the war, and an official 1,550 calories a year ago.

AT THE TIME of Germany's collapse the German rationing system had completely disintegrated and the daily ration was less than 900 calories in the US Zone and 1,000 calories in the British Zone. By autumn, with the reestablishment of rationing and food collection systems, and the release of surplus Army food stocks to the German population, the ration had been gradually pushed up to more than 1,500 calories daily in both zones.

It soon became evident, however, that with the ever decreasing production of German food in the face of dwindling supplies of fertilizer and



A cargo of 9,000 tons of raisins and dried vegetables arrives at Bremen from the United States.

(Army Signal Corps photo)

farm machinery, the release of Army stocks would have to be supplemented by substantial amounts of food imported by the US/UK Governments. Early in 1946 the first imported food shipments started to arrive.

The first postwar winter unfortunately was marked by a critical world-wide food shortage — particularly of grains. The demand far exceeded the available supply and the needs of Allies whose food stocks had been wiped out during the war years came first. Food shipments to Germany during the winter and spring of 1946 fell considerably, and the ration dropped to only slightly more than 1,000 calories daily in the British Zone and approximately 1,275 calories in the US Zone.

The 1946 spring and summer months were the most critical in the whole history of occupation feeding. The ration never rose above 1,280 calories in either zone. In October, on the basis of strong recommendations by leading US and British public health authorities who had completed an inspection tour of the occupied area, the basic ration was officially established at 1,550 calories—and thanks to the fall harvest and increased food shipments it was possible to actually maintain it at that level for a brief period of time.

EVEN THIS 1,550-calorie ration was never considered wholly adequate, but was fixed as a practical intermediate step during a limited, critical period when there was no possibility of realizing the 1,800-calorie level considered minimum for the maintenance of good health. With the economic merger of the US and British Zones in January, 1947, the 1,550 official ration was adopted for both zones, and since that time the ration has been practically identical, both as to caloric value and components — a move which has worked to the advantage of the heavily populated industrial northern states.

Although 1,550 calories remained the "official" basic daily ration for the next 18 months, it was more often than not a paper figure only. A system of food call-ups was introduced and the amounts periodically called forward frequently fell short of the full authorized monthly ration. The average ration up until last April was closer to 1,425 calories, dropping well below that figure on occasions, particularly during the spring months when food stocks from the previous harvest were exhausted and the upward cycle of food production for the coming year wasn't under way.

Chief cause for the continued low level of the ration was the failure or

inability of the German food officials to enforce the proper distribution of German-produced foods, since imported food shipments were arriving as scheduled. These imports were based on the knowledge that the German could themselves produce about 1,000 calories of their daily requirements. Although rigid quotas were laid down governing the delivery of German grain, meat, potatoes, fats, milk and eggs, these foods trickled away into black market channels where farmers found they could be disposed of more profitably.

Yet, if the complicated and delicate rationing mechanism was to succeed, it was imperative that the food-producing states ship a certain percentage of their yields to the food-deficit states, particularly in the north, where Germany's vast industrial resources lay dormant. When the general ration dropped it was in these industrial areas that the pinch of food shortages was most keenly felt, and this was particularly true in the Ruhr, where vital coal production immediately fell off when the ration level sank.

The food-producing states finally fell so far behind in their scheduled food deliveries that Mr. Clarence L. Adcock and Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon Macready, co-chairmen of the Bipartite Control Office, had to an-



Farmers stacking rye at Friedberg, Hesse. Currency reform spurred the flow of farm products to market.
(Army Signal Corps photo)

nounce this past January that imported foods would no longer be issued to make up for losses in states where foods had disappeared from farms and food stocks. Beginning that same month the bread ration of the states which had not met their quota shipment of potatoes was slashed. Those who had not met their meat quota were penalized by having their ration of imported fish reduced.

Establishment of the "differential" ration for states which dragged their feet on food deliveries cut the calorie level of the daily ration to 1,400 for Bavaria and North Rhine-Westphalia (excluding the Ruhr), and 1,200 for Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony.

It must be remembered, however, that the basic ration is not the ration which most consumers in the Bizonal Area actually receive. Farmers and others who supply all or part of their own food needs have a higher ration and they make up about a fifth of the total population.

Children, who comprise about 30 percent of the non-farm population in the two zones, also have a higher ration, and about a third of the remaining adult consumers in 1947 received rations ranging from about 2,000 to 4,000 calories since they fell into one of the various categories of

workers or medical patients entitled to supplementary food.

EVEN BEFORE the present sharp rise in the ration, many population groups were receiving food adequate to their needs. Persons under medical care and those performing very heavy mine work were in this category, and the caloric value of the ration received by children up to the age of six was well in excess of their minimum needs.

Loudest bizonal complaints, however centered on the kinds of food which made up the ration — or rather the absence of certain food items. A year ago bread and potatoes made up 83 percent of the ration. Bread alone accounted for about 66 percent of the ration, potatoes 17 percent. Meat made up five percent of the total, sugar another five percent, fat four percent and milk and cheese together three percent.

Shortage of fat was the principal source of grievance, with meat next on the list. The high proportion of starches to more desirable foods was unavoidable at the time, since strictly-limited funds made it necessary to buy foods like flour which provided most nourishment at least cost.

When the 1,550 calorie ration was first boosted this past April, not the least important fact was that its composition simultaneously was greatly improved, with significant raises in fish, fat and the introduction of two entirely new food items—dried fruit and eggs. As the ration climbed steadily during the next six months—1,593 calories in May, 1,655 in June, 1,715 in July, 1,755 in August and 1,845 in September—the ratio of high-quality foods also continued to increase. In May the fat and egg rations again were increased, and dried milk was added to the ration for the first time. There was another increase in the June fat ration. The meat ration was doubled 'n July and August, and was doubled again in September.

THE BIZONAL GERMAN is eating four times as much meat and fat this month as he did last January. What is more important, he is actually drawing his full ration. In July, for the first time since the beginning of the occupation, no food dealers reported any difficulty in meeting food coupons.

The marked improvement of the ration has been made possible not by increased food production—even less meats and fats were produced last year than in the previous year—

but mainly by the excessively heavy food imports paid for by joint appropriated US/UK funds and under the recent Economic Cooperation Agreement program.

It was no accident that April, the month which marked the beginning of the ration's steady climb to its present level, also was a record-breaking month for food imports. More than 577,000 tons of food were received that month—an occupation high—yet June imports leaped to an unprecedented peak of approximately 715,000 tons.

Imports for the whole past year were 50 percent higher than for the previous year, and amounted to only slightly less than the entire amount of food imported for Germany in the whole first two occupation years. Most important of all were the heavy shipments of high-quality foods which started to pour in last fall and which have resulted in such a noticeable improvement in the bizonal diet.

LARGE QUANTITIES of sugar—the first ever imported during the occupation—arrived from Cuba last fall. Fats and oils also were shipped in for the first time in large amounts, and so were dried fruits from California and Iraq. Large shipments of fresh vegetables from Holland and fresh fruits from Italy—luxury foods Germany has not seen since the war—reached the Bizone last spring.

The Italian fruit represented the first shipment of imported foods bought with ECA-allocated funds. The first imported meat also arrived last spring, with 15,000,000 pounds more to be delivered before fall. Dried milk imports doubled this year over last; fish imports soared.

The total cost of food imports contemplated for next year from the European Recovery Program and joint appropriated funds will top \$800,000,000. More than \$40,000,000 worth of food purchases for Germany have been approved by ECA, and more than \$21,000,000 worth of food and agricultural supplies already have been received in the Bizone. Food will make up more than half of all imports earmarked for Germany next year, since an improved basic diet is considered a preliminary

essential to increased industrial activity and achievement.

CREDIT FOR the improved bizonal ration cannot, however, be attributed solely to mounting food imports. Currency reform late in June changed the entire local food supply picture in the past two months, loosening the whole price and delivery structure and sending tons of German-grown foods to the market. Meat deliveries trebled and potatoes flooded urban stores when bizonal farmers, anxious to obtain the new Deutsche marks, once more directed their produce into legal channels.

In July the basic ration was subsequently augmented by special call-ups which tripled original meat rations, virtually put potatoes on free sale in the open market, and brought the final daily ration to slightly under 2,000 calories for the month. The August ration, with similar special call-ups which tripled original meat again was well above 1,800 calories, despite the removal of eggs from the special ration. Eggs are now on free sale.

The bizonal diet has been further enhanced by the huge quantities of indigenous vegetables and fresh fruits now appearing in city food shops for the first time, in some cases since the beginning of the occupation. Ration controls have been lifted on other foods such as poultry, honey, wine and fresh-water fish. In July, for the first time in occupation history, there was a drop in rail shipments of fish to local dealers—not from lack of supply but from lack of demand.

THE IMPROVED food supply position, both from the standpoint of imported and locally-produced foods, has reacted in many ways on present feeding regulations. The import, for the first time this year, of large quantities of fodder grains will permit an immediate substantial increase in the number of pigs which farmers will be able to raise, and an eventual increase in cattle numbers. This means more meat for German consumption. Heavy grain imports also permitted the

extra-ration rate for milled flour to be reduced—greatly improving the texture and taste of the bizonal loaf of bread.

Special controlled feeding in Ruhr mine canteens also was stopped a short while ago, since retail stores in the Ruhr are now fully able to honor all miners' coupons. With the attainment of the 1,800 calorie goal in September, the special preferential ration for persecutees was discontinued and the system of issuing supplementary rations for the various categories of workers was revised.

With such a substantial increase in the basic ration, persons classified as "light manual workers" no longer will draw extra rations—and the extra food allotted the three remaining groups will be reduced to correspond with the basic ration increase.

The cost to US and UK taxpayers for the food imports which are making this higher ration possible was more than \$650,000,000 for the year 1947/48. The total US and British occupation costs charged against the German economy for this past year amounted to RM 2,500,000,000. At the Army Finance Office exchange rate of 10-1 this would represent only \$250,000,000—far less than the cost of the imported food.

In terms of real value, however, Germans seeking to buy their own food supplies on the world market prior to currency reform would have found the purchasing power of RM 2,500,000,000 considerably lower than the dollar figure set at the fixed Army rate.

The US and British taxpayers have not built up the bizonal food ration out of sheer indulgence for the Western German population, but to provide the German people with the necessary energy and will-power to work for their own economic recovery.

Military Government does not intend to go on pouring such vast quantities of food into the Bizonal Area indefinitely. It is confidently expected that the Germans eventually will produce enough goods for export to pay for their own food imports.

OMG Hesse Names E & CR Director

Mr. Vaughn R. Delong has been appointed director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMG Hesse. A three-year veteran of Military Government, Mr. Delong had served as deputy director of the division.

* * *

Dr. Cecil W. Headrick succeeded 1st Lt. Mildred E. Thomas as chief of the Cultural Exchange Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden. Lt. Thomas left for the United States for reassignment in the Air Corps. Dr. Headrick was formerly OMGWB radio officer at Radio Stuttgart.

* * *

The appointments of Mr. P. John French as chief of the Import Branch and of Mr. George E. Ward as chief of the textiles section of the Export Branch were announced by the Joint Export-Import Agency. Mr. French was formerly deputy for operations of the Foreign trade Division. Mr. Ward had joined JEIA last spring as export sales manager.

* * *

Maj. Gen. George A. Horkan has arrived in Heidelberg to assume his duties as EUCOM chief quartermaster, succeeding Brig. Gen. Milton O. Boone who returned to the United States recently.

* * *

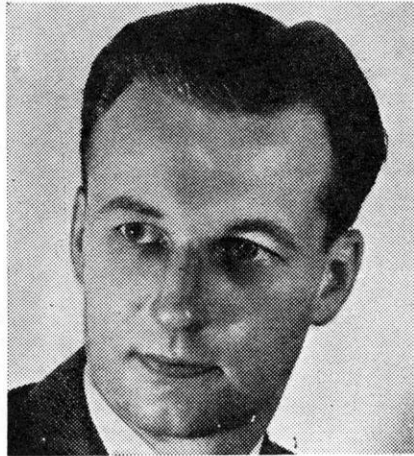
Col. Herman O. Lane has been named inspector general of the European Command with headquarters at Heidelberg. He succeeded Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans.

* * *

Mr. Charles F. Bailey, chief of the Bipartite Fisheries Control Section, and Gerhard Meseck, head of the Bizonal Fisheries Department, attended an international conference in Basel, Switzerland, to discuss Rhine River fishing problems.

* * *

Herbert Schultze-Rhonhof, director of the German Mine Safety Research Station at Dortmund, North Rhine-Westphalia, is to attend the fifth international conference of Directors of Mine Safety Stations in Pittsburgh, Pa., this month.



Mr. Herbert C. Gross has been named deputy director of the Information Services Division, OMG Bavaria. He formerly was radio branch chief of OMG Hesse and in charge of Radio Frankfurt. In the two latter positions he was succeeded by Mr. Robert Lockner, his former deputy.

(PIO OMGH photo)



Col. Emory D. Stoker, formerly chief of the Finance Group, Bipartite Control Office, Frankfurt, has been named special assistant to the chief of the Central Bank Group, Office of the Finance Adviser, OMGUS.

(PIO BICO photo)

* * *

Four German trade union leaders have been invited to visit the United States as guests of the American Federation of Labor and to attend the annual AFL convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, in November. The four are Adolph Ludwig, French Zone; Markus Schleicher, US Zone; Fritz Dahmann, British Zone, and Ernst Scharnowski, Berlin.

Two Industrialists Tour United States

Two German industrialists, Hans Pridalt, adviser on light and textile machinery to the Bizonal Economic Administration, and Hans Burkart, managing director of the Brown Boveri electrical plant at Mannheim, have completed a three-week tour of the United States, investigating the possibility of purchasing war surplus machinery with ECA funds. They were accompanied by Mr. Robert E. Felix, bipartite machinery and automobile adviser.

* * *

The Rev. H. R. Mobbs, secretary of the Birkenhead "Save-Europe-Now" Council of England, is visiting Kiel in connection with increased relief effort for the state capital city of Schleswig-Holstein.

* * *

Four senior police officials of Great Britain are touring the British Zone, surveying German crime prevention and police methods. They are Mr. F. T. Tarry, inspector of Constabulary; Major P. R. Margetson, assistant commissioner of New Scotland Yard; Mr. A. C. West, chief constable at Portsmouth, and Mr. R. H. Fooks, chief constable of Lincolnshire.

* * *

The Rev. G. Galvert Barber, president of the Methodist Conference of Victoria, Australia, and professor of theology at Queens College, Melbourne, visited Hamburg and Frankfurt to study conditions of the Methodist and Evangelical churches. He had attended the Congress of the World Council of Churches in Amsterdam.

* * *

Miss E. I. Black, lecturer on the development of social science and public administration at the University of Liverpool, England, visited North Rhine-Westphalia to survey the established system of social work and the impact of present conditions. She also was to select German welfare officials and teachers from welfare schools for study in Great Britain.



This is the card index office of Search Service, in Munich, showing clerks trying to match search cards with locator cards. More than 8,000,000 such cards are on file in Search Service headquarters.

THEY SEEK

The Missing

**Two Million Persons Are Estimated To Have Been Located
In Germany Through Persistent Efforts of Search Service**

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS arrive weekly at Hof, on the US-Soviet zonal border, searching for news of long-missing relatives among the thousands of prisoners of war being returned monthly from the Soviet Union...

In police raids throughout Bavaria last fall, some 2,000 homeless and delinquent youths were picked up by Bavarian police. Many of them had drifted into vagrancy because they had been unable to locate parents, lost during the war...

In Wuerzburg, a sallow youth in faded German Army uniform stared vacantly at a burned-out apartment. "Yes," a passerby told him, "the people at this number escaped.

By John A. Biggs

Deputy PIO, OMG Bavaria

Mother and daughter. Where are they now? I don't know. Certainly not in Wuerzburg..."

In the refugee camp at Allach, a latecomer from the Sudetenland, sought vainly from camp authorities

the location of his family which had arrived six months before...

Children lost from parents during the evacuation of bombed cities, prisoners of war returning from internment, families fleeing from fighting lines, expellees coming in from the east,—men, women and children uprooted from homes, and scattered across Germany by the fortunes of war or the necessities of a troubled peace: all carried with them persistent searching questions—where are my parents, children, wife, relatives, sweetheart or friends?

During the first summer after the war, millions sought missing loved ones. Even today, thousands in the US Zone alone still pursue a hopeful

Attention is called to previous articles published in the *Information Bulletin*, including:

Missing Children, Issue No. 96, June 6, 1947.

Returning PW's, Issue No. 111, Sept. 22, 1947.



search, and the inquiry for lost friends and relatives is likely to continue for years.

BECAUSE of this great shifting and upheaval of population there has grown up in Munich one of the world's largest bureaus of missing persons. *Suchdienst*, or Search Service, has become the central collecting agency for millions of inquiries from persons lost or persons seeking lost loved ones.

In a drab, desolate former German Army barrack amidst the heaped ruins of Munich's *Infanteriestrasse*, some 500 men and women work over 8,500,000 cards, in rows and rows of aged file cabinets. Each card bears the name and such information as is known of residences and personal history of men and women who are sought or who are seeking missing persons.

Many of the 500 employees themselves are seeking loved ones. Refugees, disabled veterans and former prisoners of war, some have been successful. Others have not. One young woman who has worked in the Search Service for two years has been instrumental in the reunion of thousands of persons, but has never

Hundreds of letters are received daily at Search Service, inquiring about missing persons. Each one is read (above) and forwarded to the appropriate offices of Search Service. Millions of inquiries have been forwarded to Search Service from lost persons or persons seeking relatives or friends.

Modern radio receivers register all messages broadcast by prisoners of war. This information is used in helping trace relatives and friends of PW's. The work of Search Service is carried on by 500 employes, including reugees, former PW's and disabled veterans of World War II.



Photography by PIO OMGB

been able to find a trace of her missing husband.

Hans Puhl, a former lawyer from Berlin who is director of Search Service, states that at least 2,000,000 persons have been reunited through his agency. This includes some 10,000 children whose parents were located and more than 18,000 prisoners of war who were directed to their families, friends or relatives.

More than 36 percent of some 6,000 PW's discharged in the Soviet Zone during two weeks in May were reunited with relatives in Bavaria by the Search Service.

TWO MILLION persons located, with 8,000,000 cards on hand does not mean, however, there are still 6,000,000 missing persons in Germany. Many persons sent in cards just in case some one was looking for them. Refugees often resort to this measure. Other cards represent names of persons who have been located but who never bothered to inform the Search Service. And others are prayers of hope which will never be answered. Some 15,000 persons sought by the search bureau were found to be dead. And the fate of many others will probably never be known.

Search Service developed from numerous small agencies operated by private organizations, church groups and other offices. During 1945, many of these agencies consolidated and attempted to set up central search files. One of the largest and most successful projects was the central file operated by the Bavarian Red Cross. In September, 1945, Military Government directed the Bavarian Red Cross to maintain one single search agency. Within a month all existing files had been centralized in Munich under the auspices of the Red Cross organizations and the Catholic and Protestant Welfare agencies of the three states of the US Zone.

With the professional advice and active help of MG public welfare officials, the Bavarian agency developed a central search service for the US Zone and soon established an operating liaison with the services in the French and British Zones, as well

as with the Soviet Zone service in Berlin, in order to avoid duplication of effort and provide wider coverage.

Connections have also been made with search centers in foreign countries, with National Red Cross organizations and the International Red Cross in Geneva. In addition, special assistance has been extended to displaced persons and others foreigners not under the care of the International Refugee Organization.

THE METHOD of the Search Service is fairly simple. If a man searches for his wife, he sends a postcard to the Search Service listing his name, her name and all pertinent data as to her known addresses since 1939. This card is checked with the master file where cards are maintained in alphabetical order of all persons who have sent in inquiries.

Bavarian Military Government was instrumental in obtaining machines for the Search Service which makes it possible to check thousands of cards in a short time. If the wife has made

inquiry for him, the two cards are matched and both persons notified. If there is no record of the wife, the Search Service sends inquiries to the community registrar, the police and other appropriate offices in each of the towns where the lost wife had lived since 1939.

If her residence is in another occupation zone, the card is forwarded to similar Search Service bureaus for the appropriate zone. These are at Hamburg, British Zone; Berlin, for the Soviet Zone, and in Rastatt/Baden, French Zone.

In addition to inquiries it receives from all over Germany, Search Service at Munich serves as the central clearing house for all inquiries from persons abroad for Germans, as well as requests from persons in Germany to locate lost relatives living abroad. The number of queries received from foreign countries could not be estimated by the Search Service officials, but more than 4,000 requests for information came during May from the United States alone. More queries are

Part of the 180 shelves and 11,000 cases containing approximately 8,500,000 search and locator cards. Search Service is the central collecting agency for inquiries from throughout Germany and abroad.



received from the States than any other country.

The work of the Search Service has begun to decline slightly, Mr. Puhl reported, and most of the inquiries involve returning prisoners of war and refugees or expellees from the eastern nations.

THE SEARCH for prisoners of war is aided by a radio monitoring service operated by the Search Service.

In this section, employes record broadcasts from Moscow, Belgrade, London and Geneva, listing names of PW's. The first three stations have broadcast lists of former German soldiers held in the respective countries, while Radio Geneva has carried PW lists as reported to it by the International Red Cross.

Unlike the other stations which carry these programs at daily at regular periods, Radio Moscow as relayed through Berlin broadcasts prisoner lists without forewarning, so that listeners must stay tuned in the whole day and listen to Soviet propaganda.

The names thus picked up by Search Service are checked against the master search file for possible inquiries, and notification is sent out when a location is made.

Stacks of letters have been received from reunited persons, thanking Search Service for its work. The thanks sent from America and other countries sometimes take the form of CARE packages and food parcels, which are turned over to the employee's community kitchen in the Service building. A man in New York keeps sending CARE parcels even though the Service has been unable to find his lost brother.

SOME PERSONS have a misconception of Search Service functions, when they write in asking it to find keys, trunks or other lost property. Occasionally some regretful romeo requests the Search Service to find his former girl friend whom he wants to marry. These and similar inquiries are usually not considered.

The Service is now partially supported by the state and partly by charity agencies. When it began in

1945 as a private organization, it charged a fee for successful searches, and later was supported by various charity organizations.

Puhl expects Search Service to continue until every PW is returned and every refugee settled.

"When we started in 1945," he observed, "we expected the work to last two years, but now we are in our third year and the end is not yet in sight. And it never will be until everybody registers with the Search Service. Anyone who has changed his address since 1939 should register."

New Branch Formed

In a recent reorganization move in the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, the Cultural Exchange and Theater-Music Branches were dissolved and the Cultural Affairs Branch was established. The following personnel appointments were made:

- Chief of Branch: T. Clarke.
- Chief, Cultural Exchange Section: Frank G. Banta.
- Chief, Music Section: John Evarts.

Changes in Key MG Personnel List

Education & Cultural Relations Division (OMGUS)

Director: Dr. Alonzo G. Grace, Berlin 43981.
Deputy: Dr. Milton E. Muelder, Berlin 41134.
Assistant Deputy: Dr. Sterling W. Brown, Nuremberg 61241.
Executive Officer: Mr. James L. Sexton, Berlin 42034.
Administrative Officer: Mr. Jules Chaussabel, Berlin 42158.
Administrative Assistant: Mr. Ralph McInnis, Nuremberg 61243.
Personnel Officer: Mrs. Ethel Elliot, Nuremberg 61322.
Research & Information: Mr. Harry Jacobs, Nuremberg 61244.
Chief, Cultural Affairs Branch: Mr. Eric T. Clarke, Berlin 43410.
Cultural Exchange: Mr. Frank G. Banta, Nuremberg 61326.
Material Exchange: Mr. John B. Rhind, Nuremberg 61323.
Music: Mr. John Evarts, Berlin 43431.
Personnel Exchange: Mr. James B. Parker, Nuremberg 61324.
Special Projects: Mr. Theron A. Johnson, Nuremberg 61328.
Chief, Education Branch: Dr. Richard T. Alexander, Nuremberg 61352.
Deputy: Dr. Lester K. Ade, Nuremberg 61338.
Administrative Assistant: Miss Constance A. Cole, Nuremberg 61354.
Radio Education: Mr. Sam H. Linch, Nuremberg 61346.
Secondary Education: Dr. William L. Wrinkle, Nuremberg 61340.
Teacher Training: Dr. Herman L. Offner, Nuremberg 61341.
University Education: Mr. Robert Howard, Nuremberg 61347.
Visual Aids: Mr. Daniel Ignatoff, Nuremberg 61346.

US Workers Send CARE Food to Berlin

Large shipments of CARE food parcels have been sent to Berlin's democratic trade unionists by American workers.

In a telegram to OMGUS manpower officials, Matthew Woll, a vice-president and member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor (AFL), advised that the CARE parcels are on their way to the Provisional Management of the FDGB of Greater Berlin (UGO).

By this demonstration of international fraternal solidarity, the AFL joined with the Congress for Industrial Organization (CIO) in recognition of the fight of the democratic trade unions in Berlin against the Communist-directed FDGB. One week previously the CIO announced that it had begun arrangements for shipment of CARE parcels to the UGO.

Because of the Soviet food blockade of Berlin, both groups of packages will be brought into the city by air.

Vocational Education: Mr. George Ware, Nuremberg 61343.
Chief, Group Activities Branch: Mr. Lawrence E. Norrie, Nuremberg 61336.
Adult Education: Dr. Wilhelm Van de Wall, Nuremberg 61337.
Women's Affairs: Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn, Nuremberg 61333.
Youth Activities: Dr. Elizabeth P. Lam, Nuremberg 61332.
Chief, Religious Affairs Branch: Mr. C. Arild Olsen, Nuremberg 61357.
Catholic Affairs: Dr. John O. Riedl, Nuremberg 61359.
Office of the Finance Adviser (OMGUS)
Finance Adviser: Mr. Jack Bennett, Berlin 45451.
Deputy to the Finance Adviser: Mr. Jo Fisher Freeman, Berlin 42127.
Executive Officer: Mr. C. O. Caldwell, Berlin 42169.
Administrative Chief: Mr. R. B. Christensen, Berlin 42591.
Chief, Secretariat: Miss G. A. L. Beck, Berlin 42248.
Acting Chief, Foreign Exchange Policy Group: Mr. W. S. Balderston, Berlin 43731.
Chief, Internal Finance Policy Group: Mr. W. W. Heller, Berlin 43169.
Chief, Financial Intelligence Group: Mr. Emil Lang, Berlin 42192.
Chief, Central Bank Group: Mr. Henry C. Conrad, Frankfurt 22805.
Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository Group: Mr. Edwin P. Keller, Frankfurt 22191.
Civil Administration Division
(correction in Issue No. 143)
Chief, Secretariat Branch: Mr. Alexander Forest, Berlin 45202.
Administrative Officer, Frankfurt Unit: Mr. W. Thad Lovett, Frankfurt 8064.



A sister fits a 10-year old inmate of St. Anton orphanage, Seckenheim, with a coat made from material donated to the GYA by the Mannheim salvage depot.



S/Sgt. Naomi Sanders of GYA, Heidelberg Military Post, interviews Anna Stuerzl of the GYA Girls' club, Neckargemuend, an exchange student candidate.

MG *and* GERMANY'S YOUTH

MILITARY GOVERNMENT, in pursuing its policy that the reorientation of German youth is essentially a German responsibility, has based its role upon three broad principles: (1) assisting those forces inside Germany that would provide the citizens of tomorrow with leadership

and direction; (2) fostering an atmosphere in which the positive elements of youth can express themselves in society; and (3) preventing the recurrence of any totalitarian or militaristic tendencies among youth organizations.

Military Government has turned

over the implementation of its directives to the Germans. Enforcement of the ban on uniforms and of the necessary registration of emblems, banners and posters used by youth groups has continued, although these measures are now the direct responsibility of the county youth com-

Members of the GYA Boys' Center at Heidelberg pick their choice of records during the Center's music hour. T/4 George Bell lends a helping hand.



The St. Ignatius boys' choir, directed by Chaplain Feil Martin, (right) is shown about to sing for guests at the American Red Cross club in Heidelberg.





Girls of the Wetzlar GYA Center knit sweaters and mittens with wool sent by Campfire Girls in Detroit. Capt. Charlotte Case, assistant GYA director, helps.



Part of a capacity audience which attended a concert given by the German youth of Bremen at the Victory Theater. The concert received enthusiastic approval.

mittees instead of the state Offices of Military Government.

MG officials have emphasized that the training of competent youth leaders was the major need among youth groups. MG policy has been to stimulate German groups and leaders to open schools for this task, but only a number of short-term courses have been held in each state. These courses have been primarily concerned with developing particular skills, such as camp leadership, hiking and sport.

Two German-American conferences were held during the past year, one at Wiesbaden in September, 1947, the other in Stuttgart in December,

in order to give Germans and Americans the opportunity to discuss informally matters of mutual concern in youth work. At neither conference were Germans invited as representatives of organizations, but rather as individuals interested in the future of their country.

At the Wiesbaden conference, German participants stressed their appreciation of the non-political aspect of the MG youth activity program and the absence of any propaganda motives in it.

However, they expressed a desire for more positive support on the part

Photos by Army Signal Corps

of Military Government. such as keeping experienced youth activity officers in their positions as long as possible, making provisions for obtaining literature of youth organizations in other countries, and assisting in the development of training courses for youth leaders.

They further recommended that the US Army in its youth program cooperate more closely with German agencies. Finally, the Germans strongly approved the policy of keeping youth activities free from German party politics.

The Stuttgart meeting concerned sport activities and brought together

GYA-made baskets containing cookies, candy and one colored Easter egg are given to children at a Bad Nauheim GYA Center party by Mrs. Gerry M. Orr.



Children at Ladenburg taking part in an Easter folk festival arranged by GYA officials of Mannheim Military Post. Two thousand children attended.



20 sports leaders from the US-occupied area. Discussion among the Germans demonstrated the differences of opinion in Germany between the advocates of a single, strong, all-inclusive sports organization and those who favor various specialized sports organizations. No decisions were reached.

STATE ASSISTANCE has been provided from regular government budgets for youth work. Although the amount allocated has often been insufficient, the employment of full-time secretaries in some county youth offices has been made possible, making allowance for an improvement in the effective functioning of the committee.

Some states have developed their official administrations of youth somewhat differently, generally according to local customs and initiative. In Bavaria, the president of the state youth committee is the official for youth work in the Ministry of Education. In Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, the state youth committees have only an indirect relationship to the ministries, in that the president is chosen by election and may or may not be a member of the ministry.

County youth committees have been officially established in all counties throughout the US Zone. A survey of these committees, however, revealed that many are not fulfilling the functions for which they were originally set up. Part of the fault lies in a misunderstanding of those functions, in that it is often not clear whether the committees are responsible to the German administration or to Military Government.

THE QUESTION of committee finances has also been unsolved in many instances. Only where the local community has felt financially and morally responsible for the committee has its work been effective and responsive to a real need. In too many counties the committees have never been accepted, and it has been constantly necessary to reorganize them and to reinform them of their main function, the coordination of youth work.

One of the most encouraging signs in some communities has been the close cooperation between the

schools and the youth organizations. The Ministry of Culture in Wuerttemberg-Baden has permitted school buildings to be used after school hours by youth groups. In Berlin, school rooms and gymnasiums have been put at the disposal of youth committees.

In one Berlin city district, the school office permitted a youth organization to give talks during class hours on their aims and purposes. Furthermore, the first high-school student conference held in Bavaria made possible a discussion of student government and extra-curricular activities.

An outstanding effort to acquaint young Germans with their government was undertaken in an "Information

This summary of youth activities was taken from the recently-issued cumulative review, "Education and Cultural Relations", an annex of the Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No. 34.

A subsequent article on German youth organizations, taken from the same review, will be published in the next issue of the *Information Bulletin*.

Week for Governmental, Social and Political Problems" at Dachau, Bavaria, sponsored jointly by the Bavarian Youth Association and US Army youth activities officers.

Two hundred delegates from all the counties in Bavaria heard representatives of the German government discuss the work of each department and its contribution to the welfare of the people. Questionnaires filled in by participants after the conference indicated its almost unanimous approval, and stressed the need for greater tolerance, less emphasis on representation of party or church, and more cooperation as members of the same community and state.

Progress made in youth activities in Hesse was demonstrated at the "Creative Youth Exhibition", organized by the state Youth Committee, in Frankfurt early in August, 1947. The exhibition featured the

work of individual young people and of the major youth organizations. The largest displays were those prepared by the Roman Catholic and Evangelical churches, but additional contributions included display material and books from Swedish, French, British and US organizations.

In Munich, a youth exhibition was held in August, 1947, to show how German youth can assist in rebuilding a new Germany out of the ruins and rubble. At the end of April, 1948, the youth groups in Wuerttemberg-Baden exhibited their accomplishments in Stuttgart. These exhibitions were official displays sponsored by the state, but the work was done almost exclusively by the young people.

German youth and US personnel in Germany have become increasingly aware of the importance of the US Army Assistance Program to German Youth Activities (GYA). The past year has been characterized by two main developments: closer cooperation between Military Government and Army GYA authorities; greater emphasis by GYA on assistance to organized youth.

At the Wiesbaden German-American conference, Army GYA personnel participated. On this occasion the German participant emphasized that the rapid turnover of personnel in GYA was detrimental to the continuity of the program. Closer cooperation between GYA officials and German youth committees was recommended. It was also suggested that more films showing the cultural progress of life in America be made available.

IN AN EFFORT to provide better guidance, EUCOM Headquarters and Military Government have prepared a handbook which has been distributed to all German and US GYA personnel. Frequent leadership training courses for US Army officers and enlisted men that supervise the program, and for Germans employed in the GYA centers have been held throughout the US Zone by experienced GYA officials. A pamphlet, "Idea Exchange", has been published, which provides practical suggestions for units in the field.

In order to help reorient German youth, the US Army GYA Headquarter-

ters initiated a number of projects, including the following: translation of US program material for use in GYA centers, such as, "Parliamentary Procedure" and "How to Lead Group Discussion"; the distribution of 2,000 posters on the sponsoring of stamp collectors clubs; the procurement of unused magazines from The Stars and Stripes newstands for distribution to GYA centers and the launching of an ambitious project of correspondence between German and US youth, entitled "Youth Helps Youth."

With the exception of some US Army Special Service supplies, little material can be expected from sources other than volunteer contributions. Appeals to local military posts have brought satisfactory results in some cases, and a large number of US Army GYA personnel have interested groups in the United States in supporting work in the GYA centers. Army postal facilities have been revised, so as to permit Americans in the United States the use of Army postal facilities to send packages destined for German youth groups.

A large quantity of food and clothing has been received, as well as supplies for craft shops and libraries, and seeds for gardens. However, it has continuously been stressed, particularly to the Germans, that any supplies of food which young people receive in the GYA centers are volunteer contributions from interested Americans, both military and civilian.

DURING CHRISTMAS and Easter, GYA was instrumental in organizing special parties for German youth. In most military posts all US personnel participated in celebrations at which more than 1,000,000 German and displaced persons' children received contributions of food, candy and other useful articles. The Christmas parties were made possible by individual donations totaling \$250,000.

In addition, thousands of dollars worth of supplies, consisting mostly of clothes and food were mailed from the United States to individuals connected with the GYA program, who delivered them to young people. A few of the gifts obtained with the \$250,000 were 2,375,000 candy bars, hundreds of gallons of ice cream, more than 47,000 tooth brushes and

tubes of tooth paste, tons of clothing, and hundreds of pounds of fruit and other food.

It is also noteworthy that the majority of the 40,000 toys given to the youth were made from scrap and salvage collected by US, Allied and indigenous personnel, and were not merely purchased with donated funds.

US women volunteer groups became active as they familiarized themselves with the needs of German youth. A zone-wide training conference, held in Berlin in May, 1947, was attended by more than 250 women, and sub-

Previous articles carried by the Information Bulletin on youth activities and problems include the following:

Youth Program, No. 6. Sept. 1, 1945.
Occupation Troops and Youth Activities, No. 16. Nov. 10, 1945.
Youth Organizations and Politics, No. 21. Dec. 15, 1945.
Another Chance for German Youth, No. 38. April 22, 1946.
Youth-The Big Problem in Germany, No. 40. May 6, 1946.
Youth Activities Program, No. 62. Oct. 7, 1946.
Army Outlines Aid to German Youth, No. 64. Oct. 21, 1946.
Land Youth Conference, No. 67. Nov. 11, 1946.
Youth Program Implemented, No. 80. Feb. 17, 1947.
Army Youth Program (pictorial), No. 80. Feb. 17, 1947.
GYA Conference, No. 95. June 2, 1947.
German Youth Problems, No. 95. June 2, 1947.
Reeducating German Youth, No. 96. June 9, 1947.
Youth Parliament, No. 102. July 21, 1947.
Youth Settlements in Bavaria, No. 104. Aug. 4, 1947.
GYA Civic Centers, No. 109. Sept. 8, 1947.
The Army's Role in GYA, No. 117. Nov. 3, 1947.
American Good Will at Christmas Time, No. 126. Jan. 13, 1948.

sequent training has been given in each military post.

The average monthly participation on the part of dependents is approximately responsible for the recruiting and training of women volunteers. The contribution which these women make are varied, and include instruction in sewing, handicraft, music, dancing, home nursing, dramatics, and the leading of discussions.

GYA has emphasized during the past year the need for working more closely with organized youth groups. In practically all localities where there is GYA personnel, transportation has been made available to the groups.

Most-Favored Policy Extended to Bizonia

JEIA announced that the United States has extended "most-favored nation" treatment to goods manufactured in the Bizonal Area, marking what is expected to be a sharp increase in the flow of trade between Germany and the United States.

The US Tariff Commission has advised the agency that tariff barriers to the import of German-made commodities have been lowered.

This policy change will enable bizonal export manufacturers to enjoy the advantages of reduced tariff rates proclaimed by President Truman pursuant to the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as amended. Before the war, Germany was not given favored treatment.

The Trade Agreements Act authorized reductions up to 50 percent in tariffs on certain products imported into the United States "with the purpose of expanding international trade by removing or reducing excessive and unnecessary governmental barriers to such trade," continuing: "This purpose recognizes the fact that vigorous and extensive international commerce is essential to world economic and political stability and security."

W. John Logan, Director-General of JEIA, said extension of most-favored-nation treatment to bizonal Germany refutes "the claims of certain groups which have charged the Joint Export Import Agency with attempting to stifle German competition in order to build up British and American markets."

JEIA Branch Moves

The Joint-Export-Import Agency's Berlin branch office in the US Sector, formerly located at 50-52 Brentanostrasse, Steglitz, was moved to 2 Corrensplatz, Zehlendorf.

Punishment for Hoarding

The Hessian Trade Union League has demanded the punishment of all German merchants guilty of commodity hoarding during pre-currency reform days and the confiscation of profits which accrued to them through under-the-counter sales.



"I have absolutely no time" Mrs. Braumann says as she tries to get rid of the photographer-reporter.



7 a. m.: Carefully trying to avoid any noise, Mrs. Marga prepares breakfast. Husband and son are still in bed.



8 a. m.: The gas and power bills arrive. Nobody is allowed to enter the apartment before it is in order.

A Day with a German Housewife

Reproduced and Translated from HEUTE Magazine

THE BRAUMANNS live in a large apartment house occupied by many families in Schwabing, suburb of Munich. Father, mother and a seven-year-old son have one combined sitting and bedroom. Each of the two other rooms of the same apartment is also occupied by one family. But there is only one kitchen for three families. Braumann's former apartment was destroyed in 1943.

Mrs. Marga Braumann was, after American troops arrived, employed by an American office, at first in Lower Bavaria, and later in Munich, until her husband returned from Russian captivity 18 months ago. Although he has not yet regained his health, he has a job in a tinsmith's shop.

Like many millions of German women, Mrs. Braumann faces the daily

problems of how to give her family enough to eat, how to keep the apartment clean, and how to see that her husband and little Maxl are neatly dressed. Only a housewife knows what energy, activity and experience is needed to manage all these tasks. German housewives know how to prepare a soup from almost nothing and how to repair linen and underwear which are nearly worn out.

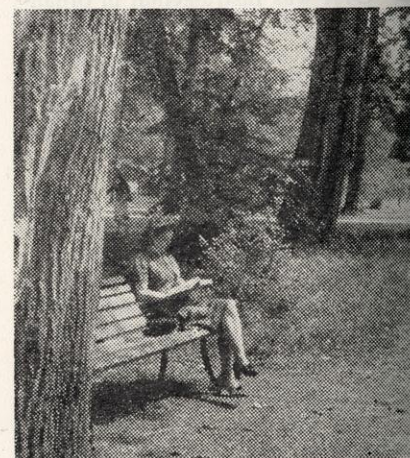
Because of the currency reform, goods practically unknown for a long time have now reappeared on the market. Housewives feel relieved. It is easier now to manage house-keeping, to provide things which are urgently needed, and to have a change in the bill of fare. Mrs. Braumann shows what she does in a single day.

Photography for HEUTE by Kurt Schraudenbach, Munich

HEUTE is the American-German picture magazine, published semimonthly by the Publishing Operations Branch, Information Services Division of US Military Government, to inform the German public by pictures and words of what is going on in Germany, in the United States and in the remainder of the world. The circulation, restricted to 500,000 copies because of newsprint shortages, is apportioned throughout all of Germany. The demand is far greater.



10:30 a. m.: A bit of sunshine: The wash, kept indoors for a day pending good weather, is aired.



2 p. m.: She can't do it every day, but when the weather is fine, Mrs. Braumann rests in the park.



8:45 a. m.: Mother accompanies her son part of the way to school before she starts her shopping tour.



9 a. m.: In the grocery store: What is on sale? What is still left on the ration cards?



10 a. m.: At the housing office: Too bad, closed on Wednesday. Next day it takes four hours.



11:30 a. m.: The coal ration must be picked up. The borrowed cart is the best means of transportation.



12 noon: Marx is fond of carrots. But 60 pfennigs (18 cents) a bunch makes one think it over.



1 p. m.: Ration and new money permit purchases: raincape for Maxl, shirt, socks for husband, pan for herself.



3 p. m.: The table is too big, but a chair is just right for him to do his lessons.

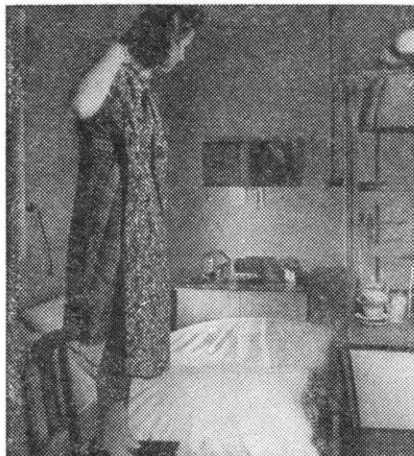


4:30 p. m.: A look at the gas meter. Three families use the kitchen. A neighbor watches.



5 p. m.: The gas ration is sufficient. The neighbor finishes her cooking.

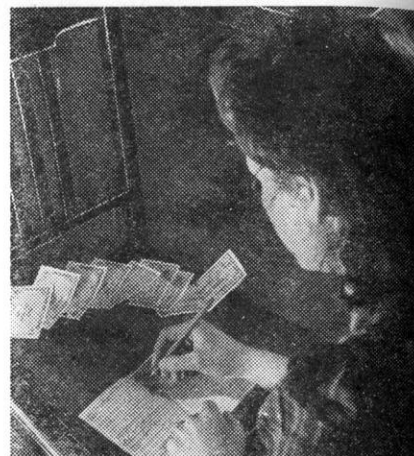
(Continued on Page 18)



6 p. m.: The mirror is small but it shows the old dress in the "New Look" length.



9 p. m.: Maxl sleeps on the couch as his parents sit around the table, mending and reading.



10 p. m.: Each night the small budget account is checked to see how much of the new money is left.

How the Household Budget Is Set Up

After Marga Braumann received DM 120 for her family—DM 20 for each member—following the inauguration of currency reform on June 18, by exchanging old Reichsmarks for the new Deutsche Marks, she began to calculate: she had to pay DM 43 for one month's rent and DM 2 for her son's school meals. Her husband, being employed out of town as a fitter, had to take DM 20 with him for expenses. She allotted DM 3 a day for food for the week to last until her husband received his first wages in the new money.

There were still DM 34 left; and there were many necessities. Her husband needed underwear. Their little boy, who on his way to school often was exposed to rainy weather, needed a raincape. As for herself, she had longed for a new saucepan. She made a rough estimate of the prices; perhaps she would be able to manage. So she went shopping: a shirt for her husband, DM 11; a pair of socks, DM 4.35; a raincape for the boy, DM 9.85; an aluminum saucepan, DM 8.95; total DM 34.05. She must calculate once more: She had DM 120, and she needed DM 120.05. Perhaps she could take a bit from the food money.

She closed her eyes and pondered: Cherries, strawberries, street-cars with vacant seats, new movies—perhaps the next time. Her husband

would soon bring home DM 60 a week. That would be a new basis. So again Marga Braumann estimated the following weekly expense budget:

Food (DM 4 a day)	DM 28.00
Rent	DM 11.00
Gas and light	DM 2.50
Fixed expenses per week	DM 41.50

Therefore, DM 18.50 out of 60 would be at her disposal for other expenses.

"I have to be most exact with my four marks for the daily food," Mrs. Marga said. "Turnip-tops at 20 pfennigs (100 pfennigs in one mark) are still too high. They didn't used to be as much at this time of the year. Also, a cucumber at 55 pfennigs a pound is too expensive. Neither does it fill. Of the DM 18.50 which I can

spend freely, I should like to save five marks a week. And about the rest—well, I don't know yet. There are so many things I would like to have. I really must think it over."

Mrs. Braumann has become an important factor in the economic life of the country, although she is only a housewife, for there are approximately 11,000,000 housewives like her in Germany. Each of them represents a household of four or five persons. They do the shopping for these households, and thus represent the spending power of 50,000,000 inhabitants. What those 50,000,000 eat and drink, the clothing they wear, what they need every day, and their entertainment — all go through the hands of the housewife.

"Adopted" Town Again Receives Aid

Worthington, Minn., once more has extended a helping hand to its "adopted" town of Crailsheim. Its citizens sent more than 4,000 items of badly-needed clothing which were distributed recently among the Crailsheim population.

Worthington, similar in size to Crailsheim, "adopted" the Wuerttemberg-Baden town in order to help the needy and promote mutual understanding between the German and American peoples. (See *Weekly Information Bulletin No. 121, Dec. 1, 1947*).

The Minnesota community was the first in the United States to pledge material and cultural aid to a German town.

Included in the latest shipment were 900 pairs of shoes, 500 summer dresses, 140 woolen dresses, 300 pairs of trousers, 165 women's coats, 265 men's shirts and many other items.

Boar Meat Requires Thorough Cooking

Dr. R. J. Hood, chief of the Public Health Branch, OMG Bavaria, warned all persons who eat wild boar meat to be sure it is long and thoroughly cooked. There were 19 cases of trichinosis sickness and four deaths resulting from eating wild boar meat during June, Dr. Hood reported.

Boar meat, like all pork, should be cooked to at least 150 degrees Fahrenheit in order to kill this dangerous parasite. This temperature must be attained throughout the meat, which requires even greater heat on the exterior of a roast to properly cook the center.

The first cases of trichinosis in several years were reported from Hammelburg, where the chief of police served wild boar meat at a party on May 29. Nineteen persons were stricken, four of whom died, including the local gamewarden and his wife, and the wife of the police chief.

UGO Agreements Valid

Wage and tariff agreements negotiated by the independent provisional leadership of the Berlin trade union movement (UGO) will be valid throughout the western sectors of Berlin as the result of orders by the western Military Governments.

This move to safeguard the rights of workers in their sectors followed the refusal by the Socialist Unity Party head of the city labor department, Walter Schmidt, to recognize agreements negotiated by UGO.

UGO representatives gained a clean majority at the trade union elections in Berlin last spring but were prevented from taking office in the FDGB through manipulations of the election machinery by the Communist-dominated central organizations. As a result, the independent provisional leadership was formed.

Move to Heidelberg

As the following have completed their move to Heidelberg, the official mail address has been changed from APO 757 to APO 403: Judge Advocate Division; Inspector General Division; Finance Division (less EUCOM Audit Agency).

59,250 Tires from US To Help Move Harvest

The scheduled import of 59,250 giant tires from the United States is expected to rehabilitate the German truck fleet sufficiently to move the autumn harvest from the fields. It is planned to make raw material purchases for tire factories from the European Recovery Program (ERP) tire allocations in order to support the rising trend of indigenous production.

Swiss Aid Children

The program for sending undernourished German children to Switzerland for three months of recuperation has provided vacations for 7,569 youngsters. Approximately 2,000 of these children were drawn from the US Sector of Berlin.

Comparison of weights and other nutritional factors, made by physical examinations prior to and following these periods of rest, invariably showed substantial gains and improved health conditions.

New Job Policy

A new policy with respect to job placements of denazified individuals has been put into effect in the US Sector of Berlin. Henceforth, persons who have been appropriately designated as only nominal Nazis through the German denazification procedures may be referred for positions with the US Forces or in the German economy, on the same basis as persons who have never been members of the Nazi Party.

Hesse Trustee for 215,000 German Books

A total of 215,000 German books and other archival items, held in the custody of the Property Division, OMG Hesse, will be turned over to the trusteeship of the Hessian minister president.

The books, once part of the Prussian State archives and other public and private libraries and collections, are being transferred from the Offenbach archival depot to

Wuerttemberg - Baden Opens 7th Center

Wuerttemberg-Baden's seventh US Information Center has been opened in Esslingen in conjunction with the girls' branch of the German Youth Activities group. This GYA project, founded by American women in Esslingen, which has a population of 74,000, has mushroomed from a membership of 15 to 750 within a few months.

German and MG officials stressed at the opening ceremony the importance of the information center as a place where peoples of different nations could know each other better.

Mrs. Estella Rollason outlined the work of the GYA committee, of which she is chairman.

Employment Quota Revised

The German Coal Mining Management at Essen requested that a quota of 250 recruits per week be furnished from the US Zone. The original quota of 1,000 per week, which had never been attained, was revised downward because the Ruhr mines are approaching maximum employment.

Regulation Revised

MG Regulation Title 16 has been revised to permit payment as an occupation cost of irregular requisition claims arising prior to July 1, 1947, without the necessity of prior approval by US Army authorities. The revision was enacted so as to facilitate the processing of claims of this description.

new locations in Frankfurt and Offenbach. Protection of the material will be the responsibility of the Hessian government.

Mr. John R. Cain, deputy director of the OMGH Property Division, disclosed that the Hessian government may make temporary use of the property in the public interest until subsequent MG directives settle the question of its final disposition.

Population Rises 2 Percent in Zone

A recently released study of the population changes in the US Zone in 1947 indicated an increase of approximately two percent over the 1946 figure. The population at the end of 1947 was 17,725,000, compared to the previous year's figure of 17,370,000.

The increase was relatively low, as compared to 1946, since the transfer of millions of expellees into the US Zone was halted at the beginning of 1947, but was relatively high as compared to prewar increase rates which ranged from 0.5—1.0 percent per annum.

In contrast to the prewar situation when a population increase was almost exclusively the result of an excess of births over deaths, two-thirds of the rise in 1947 was the result of immigration.

Immigration into the US Zone during 1947 was estimated at 442,200. Excluding returned prisoners of war, interzonal immigrants formed by far the largest part of the total. The total included 216,000 returned prisoners of war, mostly between the ages of 20 and 40; 70,600 refugees from other zones and from Berlin, who had arrived legally; and an estimated 128,400 others whose zone of origin was impossible to determine.

The number of those who crossed the border illegally and are now living in the US Zone without ration cards is unknown, and these people are not included in the figures of the study. The most important factors contributing to interzonal migration

into the US Zone were the natural attempt of families to reunite, and the political and economic conditions in the western zones, as contrasted with those in the Soviet Zone and Berlin.

Emigration out of the US Zone during 1947 was placed at 203,200. Interzonal emigration accounted for 68,000 (including 27,400 released prisoners of war), and displaced persons repatriated and resettled in foreign countries for 125,200. An additional 10,000, conservatively estimated, left the US Zone under individual emigration.

In 1947, 58,634 displaced persons were repatriated and 66,547 were resettled. Among those repatriated, Poles were most numerous. Practical work on the resettlement program, restricted to United Nations displaced persons, is still in its initial stage.—*From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 36.*

Too Many Physicians

Concern is felt over the increased ratio of physicians to population. In Traunstein county, for instance, where there was formerly one doctor for every 1,333 inhabitants, there is now one for every 822. This approaches the one-to-800 ratio of the United States. Since German citizens are not accustomed to consulting physicians except in extreme cases, it was felt the country will not be able to provide a living income for this physician ratio.

Scrap Plan to Help Bizonia's Credits

Two important advances in the program for exporting German scrap to build up the Bizonal Area's foreign exchange credits were announced by JEIA.

The first step is an increase of Export Bonus "A" for scrap exports from five percent to 15 percent of the net proceeds, in foreign exchange, of export sales. This fund can be used for the purchase of tools, equipment and materials, defraying expenses of development of foreign business, and limited purchasing of food.

The second step is the allocation among the various nations of 1,200,000 tons of scrap which, according to German officials, will be available for export during the first year of the European Recovery Program.

Of the 1,200,000 tons, to be sold at prevailing world market prices, 540,000 tons have been earmarked by JEIA for the United Kingdom, 440,000 tons for the United States, and the remaining 220,000 tons for other nations. Contracts for approximately 25 percent of the total have already been concluded at prices ranging between \$26 and \$28 per ton FAS (free along side).

As an auxiliary move to spur scrap exports, \$500,000 worth of scrap cutting equipment is being obtained in the United States as imports out of JEIA funds.

12 Nations Represented at Students' Seminar

Students from 12 foreign nations attended the official opening ceremony of the international summer seminar arranged jointly by the Canadian Committee of the International Students' Service and the Education Branch, CCG(BE).

Countries represented in the six-week course at schloss Ploen, Schleswig-Holstein, included Canada, Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Italy and New Zealand.

Prof. Marcus Long, dean of studies, said the seminar was a dream of international education which had come true. He added that: "Excluding all differences of nationality, language, religion and politics, in this seminar we are united as members of the commonwealth of the mind."

Robert Birley, educational advisor to the British military governor, said the seminar, was intended to foster cultural contacts between Germany and the outside world, had assembled at a critical time for all. It was

unfortunately impossible, he said, to have students from Berlin.

"The people of Berlin are showing a wonderful resolution and none more than the students of its universities. The struggle there is to uphold the principles for which this course stands: The right of intellectual freedom, the right of men with different views to meet together to discuss their problems in the hope that they may learn from their very differences, and the right to meet frequently those from other lands."

Education Ministry Aids Needy Students

The Hessian Ministry of Education has allocated DM 60,000 to tide needy, currency reform-hit students over until the winter term.

First expenditure from the new fund was made in Darmstadt, where DM 20,000 were used to pay salaries of students engaged in voluntary reconstruction work on the severely-damaged buildings of the technical institute there.

In addition, DM 20 for train fares were given to each of Hesse's 250 neediest university students living at a distance from their schools. Approximately 40 percent of all students enrolled in Hessian universities live outside of the state, officials said.

Expellees from eastern Germany who are studying at institutions of higher learning in Hesse are eligible to receive financial aid from the state Office for Refugees and Expellees.

Education authorities said that a plan to feed all Hessian students a daily meal during the winter term has been approved and will be carried out during the next semester.

To Study in Germany

Lt. Col. G. Foch has been named the first officer to be assigned by the US Military Academy to study in Germany since World War II. Colonel Foch plans to enroll in regular sessions at Heidelberg University this fall and winter and will major in German language and literature. He expects to return in 1949 to West Point as a German instructor.

Food for Teachers

Permission has been given for German school teachers to participate in the Hoover Child Feeding Program. Meals for teachers must, however, be provided from the food stocks now being released, no extra issues being made for this purpose.



Mrs. Mary Gachnik (above) is the first Department of the Army civilian in the European Command to receive a promotion for exceptionally meritorious service. She is employed as secretary to the Intelligence Division, OMG Hesse, at Wiesbaden.

(PIO OMGH)

Heads Reserve Officers

E. K. Neumann, executive officer of OMG Hesse, was elected temporary president of the Wiesbaden reserve officers association. Elected with Neumann were Theodora Bodds, vice-president, and Frederick Norton Leonard, secretary-treasurer, also of OMG Hesse.

Big Bread-Grain, Potato Yield Predicted

Wuerttemberg-Baden is headed for its biggest bread-grain and potato harvest since the end of the war with farmers substantially increasing their deliveries, according to a prediction by Mr. Paul F. Taggart, chief of the OMGWB Food and Agriculture Branch.

In the case of the rye and wheat grains for making bread, Mr. Taggart based his forecast on yield checks. To date, wheat fields in 110 townships and rye fields in another 110

German Sales Show In N.Y. Planned

A plan to conduct a German sales show in New York City next spring was announced by the Joint Export Import Agency. The show, to be entitled "Germany 1949 Industry Show," will be held March 1 to 21 in the New York Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Center.

It is planned to have 75 representative individual firm exhibits as well as a number of collective industry displays. Facilities will be available to conclude sales on the spot.

Pointing to the need and advantages of the proposed show, members of the working committee cited statements of German businessmen returning from trips to the United States who reported a growing interest in German products among the Americans.

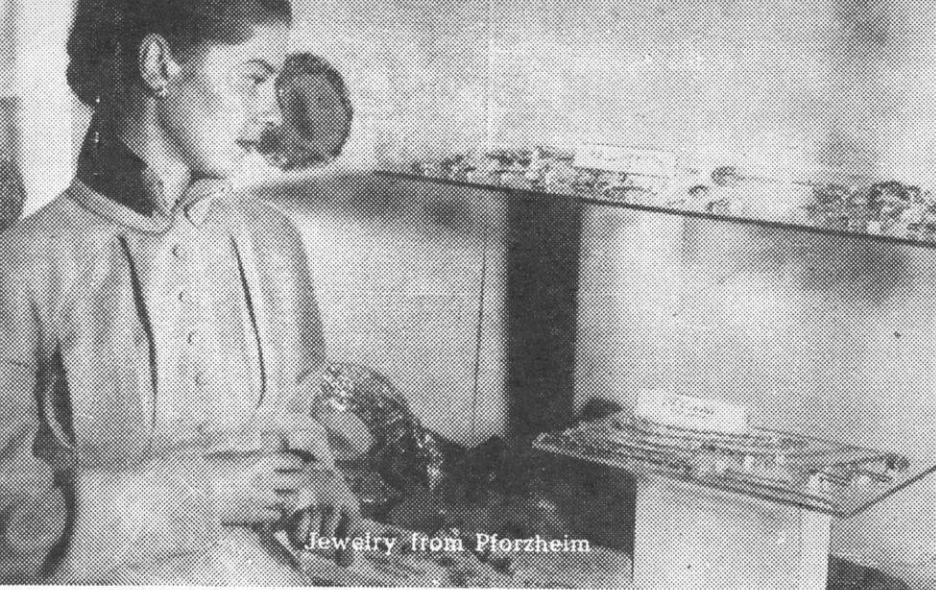
Exhibition costs and travel expenses are to be borne by the exhibitors.

Germans Work in France

"There is no future for us in Germany," was the reason given by most of the Bavarian men and women who volunteered recently to work as laborers in France. A French recruiting mission, now in Bavaria, accepted 235 out of almost 1,000 applicants. Most of the recruits were unmarried and between the ages of 20 and 40. Many were unemployed or in occupations in which they had not been trained.

show that the crop is of "good quality and quantity, with considerably higher yields being found so far than reported last year."

While the German Ministry of Agriculture looks for only a 20 percent increase in this year's crop over last year's 87,398 delivered tons, the OMGWB official thought that estimate was too conservative. Thus, farm quotas will probably be readjusted when the final yield figures are available.



Jewelry from Pforzheim



Truck from Hamburg

The St. Erik's Trade Fair

Photography by Al Byers, JEIA

Forty-two exhibits from German firms of the Bizonal Area were among the displays at the St. Erik's Trade Fair in Stockholm, Sweden, late in August. Leather goods, road machinery, light delivery trucks, photographic supplies, precision instruments, office machinery, jewelry, ceramics and porcelain were among the German exhibits, approved by the Joint Export Import Agency. Among

the first sales was a 26-ton concrete-mixing machine for highways and airport runways, the sample being delivered to a Swedish firm immediately after the fair.

Dr. Karin Kock (right), Swedish minister of commerce and industry, greets Mr. Kenno Ockhardt of bizonal Department of Economics, as Mr. T. E. Palmer (center), chief of the Export Branch, JEIA, looks on.



Photographic Supplies from Munich



Porcelain from Bavaria



Spotlight Focuses on Economic Problems

Economic problems and the activities of Dr. Ludwig Erhard, director of the economics department of the German Bizonal Economic Administration, shared the spotlight in the US-licensed press.

Arno Rudert, SPD co-licensee, in the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, commented on Dr. Erhard as follows:

"The consistency with which he uses his powers to remove former government controls cannot be surpassed. The economy liberated from its fetters shows itself intensively alive. After three years of apathy, energies which one no longer thought existed are restored... If this spirit of private initiative and enterprise continues and takes hold of the building industry, perhaps the housing office will be unnecessary a year from now."

Rudert warned, however, that "The will to work depends on every worker getting that share in the social product which will spur his efforts. The road to performance must not be blocked through low wages and high prices, but everyone of us must realize that we can achieve comfort and well-being only very slowly..."

"Erhard has acted boldly... He has loosened fetters which it seemed impossible to loosen."

The *Kasseler Zeitung* commented cautiously on the recent Social Democratic vote of no-confidence for Dr. Erhard:

"The meeting was one in which two diametrically-opposed concepts clashed... We are firmly convinced that both parties were solely concerned with the well-being of the people, but we cannot help but wonder if it would not have been better for the time being to subordinate economic dogmas to realities. The leap into free economy dared by Dr. Erhard cannot yet be described as a complete success; but to many consumers it appears as the lesser evil."

Hans Weber in the *Main-Post* (Wuerzburg) blamed Erhard for the "unrest which has increasingly taken hold of the population over the arbitrary and uncontrolled rise in prices:

"Professor Erhard, whose chaotic administration as Bavarian minister of economics cannot be forgotten, is regarded as an exponent of 'free economy'... But even in CDU/CSU and FDP circles one objects to his too-rapid pace... Everything that formed the basis of an orderly state... has been destroyed. Decisions based on power alone, when they are unethical and contrary to morals, must result in undermining the power itself... No wonder the insufficiently-considered administrative tricks of the Frankfurt Bizonal Administration continue to inflame the population."

Erhard defended his economic policy in an article in the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich):

"I have always emphasized that in our position regulations are necessary, and therefore I have never used the expression: 'free play of economic forces.' Today free market economy is being pilloried, with evident demagogic malice, as aiming at exploitation and as responsible for the rise in prices. Transitory difficulties are represented as fundamental faults."

This section is devoted to translations prepared by the Scrutiny Board for the Information Control Division, OMGUS, of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to inform the readers among the occupational forces of what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

Berlin Incidents

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) viewed recent incidents in Berlin with alarm:

"The shots fired at Potsdamer Platz (by German police pursuing a group during a black-market raid) are only a fragment in the mosaic of the East-West conflict... but they have terrifying significance. For the first time Germans have shot at Germans in the conflict between East and West... This is a fresh warning signal for us not to become too passionately involved in the duel between two worlds for which we are providing the locale."

Kasenkina Case

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauber-bischofsheim) said the action of school teacher Kasenkina, who jumped out of a window of the Soviet consulate in New York, contains a lesson to the Germans who paid "far too little attention" to the constitutional conference at Herrenchiemsee of ministers president of the three western zones:

"The case of teacher Kasenkina is not just the tragic story of an individual. In it the inner cruelty and tyranny of the 'omnipotent' state stands revealed... Here begins our tragedy. The German people stand before decisive constitutional questions. But they take little interest in them. They do not understand constitutions; instead they crack jokes about them... It is possible that many an important freedom will be omitted (from the proposed constitution for western Germany) or that if we get a good constitution it will just remain on paper... When we talk of this Russian woman's leap we should consider that there is a close connection between her fate and... our future constitution and its value."

Der Neue Tag (Weiden) regarded the circumstances surrounding the Kasenkina case as a proof of Russian weakness as well as impudence:

"First of all, it shows how brazenly Russian diplomacy dares to operate

nowadays, when it tries to practice terror... in the land of its greatest political antagonist... But how weak a state must feel when it no longer can afford to permit a plain citizen the choice between living within or without its borders."

Danube Conference

The **Mannheimer Morgen** said the Soviet attitude at the recent Danube Conference was illogical and hypocritical:

"For instance, the contention that only the states bordering on the Danube should be represented. True, the British and French have no territory there; but neither has Russia... If Vyshinsky (Soviet deputy foreign minister) was really interested in the revival of East Europe it would have been logical for him to support the earliest possible participation of Austria and Germany. In 1936 Germany alone shipped 1,000,000 tons on the Danube; and almost 24 percent of Bulgaria's foreign trade, for example, was transported on the Danube to Austria and Germany."

Achilles Heel

The **Badische Neueste Nachrichten** (Karlsruhe) said Soviet Russia's Achilles heel is economic, and warned

the West Powers against making concessions at the current Moscow talks.

"The Kremlin regards the Marshall Plan as its chief enemy because it is the most potent answer to Soviet infiltration of Europe... Russia's weakness is economic weakness... Its satellites know very well that only the West can help their revival. Nothing hurt them so much as the fact that they were forced to refuse Marshall Plan help on Russian command... The course of events in Yugoslavia shows this... Thus it can be assumed that Russia's fundamental demands at Moscow include the renunciation of present plans for German revival, and Soviet participation in Ruhr control. If the West Powers agree to this, it will be a smashing defeat for which the raising of the Berlin blockade would be very poor compensation."

The **Stuttgarter Nachrichten** said that any compromise in Moscow would be better than war:

"It is understandable that the sudden revival of secret diplomacy among the victor nations gives us every reason for the blackest pessimism... The German people... feel that a compromise in Moscow will be at Germany's expense... But it should be clear to us that any compromise is preferable to the latest danger of

war... As our economic situation improves our political prospects will also get better... We know that American policy, although sometimes hard to understand, aims at rapid revival of Germany."

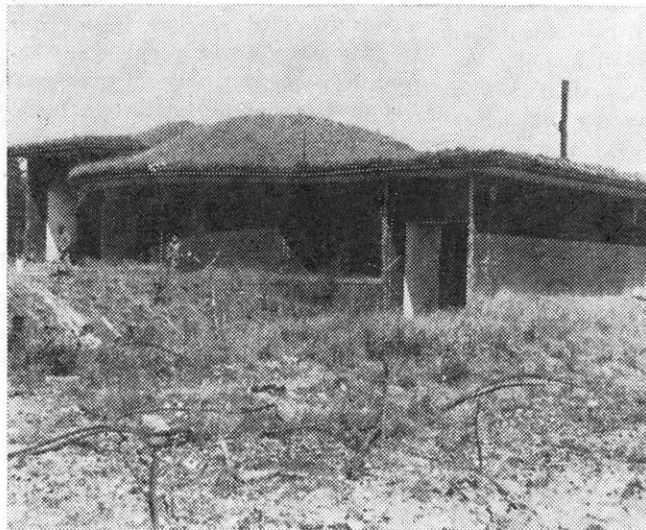
Harriman Praised

The **Schwaebische Post** (Aalen) accused the Allied committee formed to allocate ERP funds in Europe of "sabotage of the Marshall Plan" in the Bizonal Area, but found great hopes for Germany in the personality of ERP Ambassador W. Averill Harriman:

"We welcome the fact that Ambassador Harriman personally will head the bizonal mission in Paris in order to represent effectively American intentions. Perhaps he will have a chance to point out with proper forcefulness to what degree French and British dismantling nullifies the American plan... The German interests will be well taken care of by a personality of the caliber of Harriman whose voice will not lack weight in Paris."

Trained for the Job

All German state health departments now have chiefs who have been officially appointed and professionally trained.



A 250,000-gallon camouflaged gas tank in Bavaria is destroyed. At left, the tank before its destruction. At right, after the tank was destroyed under supervision of the Office of Military Government as part of the demilitarization program. This tank and six similar ones were used by the former German army to store liquid mustard gas. The contents of the tanks have been reconverted into nitrogenous fertilizers for German agriculture. (PIO OMGB)

15 GERMAN NEWSMEN TOUR UNITED STATES

Group from Western Zones and Western Sectors of Berlin Attend Six-Week Seminar at Columbia University American Press Institute

FIFTEEN GERMAN JOURNALISTS from the western zones of Germany and the western sectors of Berlin are in the United States on a two months' tour to study the functions and operations of America's free press.

Ten members of the group are newspaper editors or publishers. The others, one of whom is a woman, are from magazine editorial staffs. Of the editors, two are from British-licensed publications and one is from the French Zone. The other 12 are from US-licensed information media.

After arriving in New York early this month by air, the journalists entered Columbia University's American Press Institute for an intensive six-week seminar on the techniques of newspaper and magazine publication. Two additional weeks were to be devoted to field trips, visiting publications and sources of news.

Col. Gordon E. Textor, director of the Information Services Division, OMGUS, said the project had received the full approval of Military Government officials representing the three Western Powers in Germany, because they recognized the necessity for well-grounded, technically-trained working staffs as a bulwark of a democratic press.

"Permission for those journalists to study in the United States is one more evidence of the effort being made by the democratic occupation powers to insure the growth of an alert, independent press as a force for democracy in Germany," he declared.

THE MEMBERS of the group will spend half of their six-week study period at the university in discussions with American newspaper and magazine executives and writers.

For an additional two weeks, each German journalist will be attached to an American newspaper or magazine staff, observing the work of editors and reporters.

The touring journalists took up the following questions at a six-week seminar of the Columbia University American Press Institute:

Function of a free press in a democratic society; the fight for freedom of the press; the effect of the press on a democratic government; the editor's place in his community; the techniques of reporting and editing; separation of news and opinion; news interpretation; clear writing, and the techniques of illustration.

During the seminar the editors and publishers will visit Washington, D.C., to study news coverage of the Federal Government and national politics, will inspect small and medium-size newspapers, and will be guests of a number of newspapers, press associations and publishing organizations for roundtable discussions with staff members.

Expenses of the German writers' trip and seminar at Columbia will be borne by the Rockefeller Foundation, in accordance with a request made by Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, who in 1945 was the first US Military Governor in Germany.

The publishers and editors from US-licensed newspapers and news agencies who are participating in the seminar include:

Walter Gong of the **Nordsee Zeitung**, Bremerhaven, Bremen.

Heinrich Kierzeck of the **Fuldaer Volkszeitung**, Fulda, Hessen.

Felix Richter of the **Sueddeutsche Allgemeine**, Pforzheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Werner Friedmann of the daily **Abendzeitung** and the semi-weekly **Sueddeutsche Zeitung**, Munich, Bavaria.

Werner Karsunky and Hans-Norbert Finkel of the **Bad Nauheim** and

Berlin bureaus of the American-licensed news agency DENA.

Joseph Eberle of the **Stuttgarter Zeitung**, Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Helmut Meyer-Dietrich of the daily **Der Tagesspiegel**, Berlin.

The writers from US-licensed magazines are:

Guenther Werhahn of the illustrated monthly **Der Standpunkt**.

Carl Hermann Ebbinghaus of the semimonthly **Der Ruf**.

Eugen Kogon of the monthly political cultural magazine, **Frankfurter Hefte**.

Wilhelm von Cornides, editor-publisher of **Europa-Archiv**, a monthly journal devoted to current history and economics.

From British-Licensed Publications are:

Annemarie Langens, editor of **Mosaik**, fortnightly women's magazine in the British Sector of Berlin.

Joachim Pabst of the **Nordwest Zeitung**, Oldenburg, Lower Saxony.

From the French Zone is: Heinz Pfeifer of the **Badische Zeitung**, Freiburg, South Baden.

Arrangements have been made for the German writers to live and take their meals on the Columbia University campus during their New York stay. Their program will be directed by Dean Carl Ackerman of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism.

Author Addresses Club

Mr. Arnulf Overland, prominent Norwegian author and poet, accompanied by Mrs. Overland, visited Hamburg to lecture at the Hamburg Press Club. Both were prisoners in German concentration camps during the Nazi occupation of Norway.

239 Typhoid Cases

There were 239 cases and 18 deaths during the April typhoid epidemic in Eislingen, Goepfingen county, Wuerttemberg-Baden.

OMGUS GIVES JRSO THE GO-AHEAD

New York Corporation Authorized to Locate and Sell for Charity Heirless Properties Left by Jews Who Died Under Nazi Oppression

THE TASK of locating heirless properties left by Jews who died in Germany under Nazi oppression, and of turning the proceeds from these properties into charity use has been delegated by OMGUS directive AG 010.6 (PD) of Aug. 18 and attached Authorization No. 1 to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, (JRSO), a New York corporation.

Mr. Benjamin Ferencz, 28-year-old attorney and executive counsel of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes in Nuremberg, has been appointed director general of the new organization. The recognized personnel and the operating procedure of the organization are defined in Authorization No. 1.

MG agencies were instructed through the state OMG directors, and German government agencies were requested through their ministers president to extend JRSO and its authorized representatives the privileges granted them by their appointments and by Authorization No. 1.

Cooperation by MG and German authorities as well as by representatives of JRSO will facilitate the speedy disposition of claims under the Restitution Law, MG Law No. 59, the letter said. Any question as to the interpretation of the provisions of the appointment or authorization should be decided by Military Government.

THE FOLLOWING personnel were authorized to act for and on behalf of JRSO within the US Zone and within the terms of the appointment pursuant to Regulation No 3 and the conditions set forth in this authorization: Mr. Joel H. Fisher (US), Mr. Benjamin Ferencz (US), Mr. Saul Kagan (US), Mr. Joshua Starr (US), Dr. Jiri Weis (Czech), Dr. Meinhold Nussbaum (Palestine), Mrs. Hilda Helen Fink (South Africa), Mr. Sidney Earl Garber (US) and Mr. Maurice Crynbblatt (who holds a German identification card).

In performing their duties these representatives may be accompanied by such clerks, interpreters, secretaries and assistants as are necessary, who will have authority to act only under the direct supervision of an authorized representative and while such representative is personally present.

Since the Restitution Law does not apply to the US Sector of Berlin, this authorization was not made applicable thereto. Upon proper application showing the necessity therefore, certain phases of the authorization may be extended to cover activities within the American Sector of Berlin.

The JRSO and its duly authorized representatives are authorized to examine and extract information from those files and records existing in the US Zone, specifically described below:

1. All files and records held by German governmental agencies, required and maintained by the Nazi Government for the purpose of registration of property of Jewish individuals and organizations in Germany during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

2. All tax forms held by German governmental agencies filed for the years 1933 through 1945 required by the Nazi Government for the purpose of assessment of discriminatory taxes against Jews because of their race or religion.

3. All files held by German governmental agencies which were established by the Nazi Government for the purpose of deportation of Jews.

4. All files of the Devisenstellen which have been specifically designated "Jewish" or an equivalent.

5. All files held by German governmental agencies kept by the Nazi Government for the purpose of maintaining information concerning the public auction of Jewish property.

6. All state registers (Grundbuecher) and commercial registers (Handels-

register) covering the period since Jan. 30, 1933.

7. Files and records of notaries covering the period since Jan. 30, 1933, which are records of property owned by Jewish individuals and organizations on or after Jan. 30, 1933. The notary would certify that the records made available were the complete records in his possession or under his control of property known to him, or believed by him, to have been owned by Jewish individuals or organizations on or after Jan. 30, 1933.

8. All files and records held by German governmental agencies which were the records of the property custodial agency appointed by the Reich to take custody of property of Jewish individuals and organizations between 1933 and 1945, insofar as they relate to property of such individuals and organizations.

9. All files and records of the Reichsbank maintained by the Nazi Government in order to record securities owned by Jewish individuals and organizations which were kept in depositories.

10. All files and records of officially authorized pawnbrokers kept in order to maintain records of the delivery and disposition of jewelry belonging to Jewish individuals and organizations.

THE FOLLOWING information from the files and records in the offices of the Military Government and/or German governmental property control authorities was to be furnished to JRSO in a manner to be designated by Property Control & External Assets Branch, Property Division, OMGUS:

1. A description and the location of all properties under control because they might be properties taken under duress, e. g. the street address of real estate, the type of personal property and its present location.

2. The full name of the present registered owner, where known.

3. The full name of the owner from whom it was taken, where known.

The following information should be made available to the JRSO from the files and records of the Central Filing Agency (Zentralanmeldeamt):

1. All reports filed pursuant to Article 73 of MG Law No. 59.

2. The information (described in six previous paragraphs) with respect to any claim filed pursuant to Article 56 of MG Law No. 59.

The authorization contained in the preceding paragraph is subject to the following conditions.

1. The responsibility for the safe custody of the records and files remains with the present custodian thereof. He will authorize the examination and extraction of information from the files within the authorization above under such terms as he may establish to safeguard against the loss, removal, alteration or destruction of any documents, but shall not restrict the examination in such a way as to delay or hinder the expeditious obtaining of the authorized information.

2. Any expense in connection with the transfer, removal and copying of information will be borne by the JRSO; however, the ordinary custodial duties of separating and producing the authorized files from the others will be done by the custodial agency, without expense to the JRSO.

ALL INFORMATION obtained by reason of this authorization shall be used by the JRSO exclusively in connection with the filing and prosecution of claims by it under the Restitution Law. No information will be sent from Germany or given to any other agency, person or organization in Germany for any purpose whatsoever.

A "JRSO Operations Report, (MG/PC/11/F)" covering the operations for the previous calendar month and containing the following information shall be submitted monthly to the Property Control and External Assets Branch, Property Division, OMGUS, c/o OMG Hesse, APO 633, US Army, Wiesbaden, Germany, not later than the 10th day of each month.

1. Names, number and type of documents of identity, citizenship, and present residence in Germany of each allied employee or representative and each indigenous employee or representative, not reported in previous monthly reports.

2. Names and other pertinent facts concerning all changes in status of personnel during previous month, e. g. change of location or station, dismissals and terminations.

3. Total expenses within Germany for the month.

4. Total receipts of funds within Germany and sources thereof.

5. Locations, addresses, telephone numbers and names of key personnel of each separate office maintained, not reported in previous monthly reports, including changes occurring during the month.

6. Description and evaluation (including basis therefor) of all property, including funds, acquired during reporting period pursuant to the settlement, or adjudication of claims under MG Law No. 59.

The JRSO and each of its branch offices are to maintain a set of books which show, in detail, all financial transactions of the organization and its branches and all transactions in which property is acquired or disposed of by it. Such books shall be kept in accordance with accepted accounting principles and shall be open to inspection at all times, by representatives of OMGUS.

Action Against Absenteeism

The Bipartite Board, prompted by certain strikes in the Bizonal Area, ruled that existing regulations whereby workers who absent themselves from work for any unauthorized reasons cease to be entitled to supplementary rations, be strictly enforced.

1947 Statistics Ignored

The year 1947 is not used in compiled agricultural statistics in the Bizonal Area for purposes of comparison, because it was an abnormal farm year as a result of extremes of a long, severely cold winter and a severe drought in the summer.

MG Trade Rules Are Still in Force

MG regulations which prohibit German trade associations from allocating raw materials, restricting trade, regulating sales, prices or charges are still in force and must be observed, the Bipartite Control Office announced.

Bipartite officials pointed out that some uncertainty appears to have arisen regarding powers of the trade associations as a result of publication of powers which would have been granted to industry groups under the terms of legislation which has been proposed but which has never been enacted. An ordinance establishing industry groups and granting them certain regulatory functions was passed by the Bizonal Economic Council June 17 but was vetoed by the Council of States.

In view of the fact that this ordinance has not been passed, bipartite officials said, legal position of the trade association remains unchanged, and the restriction of their activities as announced last February by Military Government is binding. German firms which feel that they are being discriminated against by the trade associations should bring their grievances to the attention of local MG authorities who will take proper action.

War Damage Liability

In spite of prohibition by Military Government, the State of Wuerttemberg-Baden sought to assume war damage liability by "house rent relief" legislation, which authorized the payment of pensions to persons whose houses were damaged or destroyed. Payments have been suspended by order of Military Government.

Steg Transfer Near End

US Military Government virtually has completed the transfer to the German State Corporation for the Utilization of Public Property (Staatliche Erfassungsgesellschaft fuer oeffentliches Gut, or STEG) of all captured enemy equipment which had been under US property control, and of all funds derived from the sale thereof.

Occupational Activities

DM47,000 in northern Hesse for Berlin relief Otto Witt, editor of the *Neue Ruhr Zeitung*, Essen, presented Berlin's deputy mayor with DM10,000, raised during a recent press campaign in the Ruhr The takeoff of CARE gift parcels from the United States to residents of Berlin was shifted from Frankfurt to Hamburg to reduce transportation and delay.

High Living Cost: The cost of living for Germans in Hesse was 13.4 percent higher in July than a year before, according to the state Statistical Office. More than half of the increase—7.3 percent—occurred during currency reform, initiated June 20, as shown in the comparison of the July level with that of June. The rise was attributed to increases in prices of food, textiles and household goods. The improvement in quality of household goods was cited as one factor influencing the retail price increase.

Production: In Hesse, industrial production rose 20 percent to 53 percent of the 1936 level In Bavaria, industrial production increased from 62 percent of the 1936 level in June to 75 percent in July.

Harvests: Plans for the storage of 1,500,000 tons of surplus potatoes throughout the winter have been drafted by the Bizonal Food, Agriculture and Forestry Department. Farmers will store the potatoes in pits and receive DM2 for each 110 pounds of potatoes so stored On orders approved by CCG(BE), 1,250,000 agricultural workers in the British Zone have received wage increases of approximately 12 percent Unfavorable weather has caused some loss of yield from wheat and rye. Oats may have suffered more serious damage.

Waterways: Clearance of wartime debris from a 49-mile stretch of the Rhine between the Dutch border and Ruhrort is permitting upstream navigation at night for the first time since the war. Downstream navigation is not permitted at night because of the swift current Inland water transportation established a postwar

record in the Bizonal Area with a total coal lift of 2,515,113 tons during August High water levels of the Rhine permitted barge loadings to 100 percent of capacity.

Black Market: Black market prices have been devalued in the ratio of 20 to 1 since the advent of currency reform in Hesse, according to the state Statistical Office. This was twice the ratio of the legal devaluation which generally provided the exchange of 10 Reichsmark for one Deutsche mark. . . . The black market was also affected by currency reform as shown by the sharp decline in thefts of automobiles in Schleswig-Holstein. Car thefts totaled nine in July compared to 56 in February and 33 in May.

School Feeding: With the reopening of schools in Berlin on Sept. 1, the school-feeding program was resumed in the US, British and French Sectors. It was expected that 260,619 children in the three sectors would be given a meal a day, compared to 119,426, or 97 percent of the elementary school enrollment, last year. There is also a school-feeding program in the Soviet Sector.

Displaced Persons and Refugees: The removal of all displaced persons from Berlin was completed with the transfer by air of approximately 5,400 persons to assembly centers in the US Zone Under an agreement between the Danish Foreign Office and the US and British Military Governments, 18,000 refugees and 4,400 former German soldiers and PW families will be moved from Denmark to the British Zone and between 2,000 and 3,000 compassionate cases to the US Zone The acute refugee problem in Schleswig-Holstein has been relieved by the movement of 10,000 persons to Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia.

Leather Industry: The demand for hides continues acute. At recent hide auctions, prices increased by 300 percent and were 25 percent higher than world prices. The public is refusing rubber substitute materials, which were previously used for almost all "leather" repair work and a large proportion of new shoe manufacture. . . . July production as compared with

June increased as follows: work and heavy sport shoes, 58 percent; street shoes, 88 percent; light shoes, 106 percent; shoes with wooden soles, 32 percent.

Manpower: Unemployment among women in the Bizonal Area increased by 31.7 percent up to Aug. 19, compared to only 18.5 percent for men, largely because more women registering for jobs had previously been nonworkers The total number of unemployed reached 759,000 Aug. 19, in contrast to 620,100 a month earlier. . . . Anton Storch, trade unionist of Lower Saxony, has been elected director of the newly-organized bizonal Department for Manpower.

Newspapers: As a result of the removal of newsprint allocations in the US Zone, nine Hessian newspapers, formerly appearing twice weekly, began daily publication and increased in size from 12 to 32 pages a week; in Wuerttemberg-Baden all newspapers increased publication to four times weekly, doubling their number of pages to 20 a week; Bremen papers added eight pages to their weekly output.

Education: The beginning of the school year in Hesse was shifted from the fall to the traditional spring term by the Hessian cabinet. The change prevented between 58,000 and 60,000 youngsters from entering school before next Easter, and another 10,000 to 11,000 elementary school graduates must wait a half year before entering high school A total of 552 over-age teachers, representing more than three and one-half percent of all Hessian educators in public institutions below the university level, will be retired from service within the next seven months. The majority of these teachers, having reached the 65-year-old retirement age, will be pensioned Oct. 1.

Medical Care: Doctors may settle and practice wherever they may choose in Wuerttemberg-Baden. OMGWB implementation of an OMGUS policy caused a fundamental change in the long-established practice of the North Wuerttemberg and North Baden District Chambers of Physicians to issue settlement licenses

to given areas. The chambers' future function will be strictly advisory.

News for Export: DENA, US-licensed German news service, has commenced supplying Norway, under a JEIA arrangement, with its services. The Norwegian Press Service of Oslo is receiving DENA's radio printer, home affairs, foreign policy, economics, market and stock exchange, and cultural affairs services. This is the first export of news services under a JEIA arrangement, although DENA has had exchange and sale arrangements previously with other non-German agencies.

New Groups: A new political organization, the Radical Social Freedom Party, has been authorized by OMGWB in Stuttgart Permission has been denied in Hamburg for the licensing of a veterans' organization consisting of former German army officers and soldiers The recently-recognized political party, Union of South Schleswig Electors, has been given permission to operate throughout the state of Schleswig-Holstein.

Management-Labor: Works council laws recently passed in Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bremen to let labor participate with management in economic and production matters were considered by the Bipartite Board to be inappropriate at this time. While not opposing the enactment of such laws in principle, the Board felt that this legislation should wait until the Germans of the Bizonal Area have drafted a constitutional law specifying the division of power between the state and central governments.

Railroads: Two new freight cars rolled off the assembly line of the Fuchs plant at Heidelberg Sept. 10, starting the 3,000-car program for the German railroad system which is expected to be fulfilled by the end of January Another military sleeper train has been added to the Frankfurt—Bremerhaven run to handle the heavy passenger traffic to and from the Bremen Port of Embarkation. It runs daily as the second section of the Garmisch—Frankfurt—Bremerhaven train The Bizonal Area and the French Zone have joined other European countries

in the observance of international coach regulations.

Foreign Trade: The conclusion of five commercial agreements for the Bizonal Area was announced recently by the Joint Export-Import Agency. The value of the commodities provided in the agreements includes: \$16,000,000 to, and \$21,000,000 from, Austria; \$8,000,000 to, and \$13,539,000 from, Denmark; \$30,000,000 to Switzerland and liberal licensing of exports from that country; \$68,280,000 from the Netherlands and normal Dutch imports; \$51,000,000 to and \$56,000,000 from, Italy. Hops, machinery chemicals, motor vehicles and textiles were included among the bizonal exports.

Anglo-German: Hymns were sung in both the English and German languages at the same time at the first Anglo-German church service held recently in the Johanneskirche (John Church), Hamburg. The services were conducted jointly by the Rev. C. Bache, British chaplain at Hamburg, and the church's pastor.

Trade Union: Lorenz Hagen was elected president of the Bavarian Trade Union Federation, receiving 284 of the 310 votes cast at its recent convention in Munich. The executive

committee was named, composed of nine Social Democratic members and two Christian Socialists. The Communists lost their two places on the committee.

Miscellaneous Items: A special performance of "Double or Nothing," Radio Frankfurt's popular quiz show, netted DM 500 for the Hofheim German-American Social Discussion Club's welfare fund Four balloons participating in a recent international balloon race from Maastricht, Holland, landed in the vicinity of Duesseldorf Three and a half tons of books were presented by the Swiss Red Cross to the Miners' Welfare Commission at Essen Four of the defendants, convicted and sentenced to prison in Berlin's Askania Werke case involving the unlawful manufacture and possession of ACA-prohibited war materials, were granted clemency by US Military Government and released Fall term classes have started at the Army Education Center in the new Heidelberg University building which was badly damaged by fire in June Restrictions have been removed as to the number and type of telegrams sent from the Bizonal Area to Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Salvador.

Industry Index Rises in Bizonal Area

Industrial production in the Bizonal Area in April, according to preliminary figures recently made public, reached 50 percent of the 1936 base-period level. This is a postwar record and a two percent increase over the March figure.

Favorable weather, the absence of serious strikes or breakdown, and the cumulative effect of the rise in coal production during the preceding months were contributing factors.

The principal increases were in textiles, which rose nine percent; iron and steel, which rose six percent, and building materials which rose 11 percent. Of the eight major industries for which figures were available, iron and steel, vehicles, building materials, rubber products, and textiles rose to postwar peaks; paper and pulp re-

mained constant; coal and leather declined.

The four percent drop in coal production from 77 percent of the base-period in March to 73 percent in April, the same level as in February, may be expected to have serious results in the coming months unless the coal output appreciably improves.

Farms Under Scrutiny

The preliminary investigation of two-thirds of the farms in Bavaria whose owners have applied for exemption from the Land Reform Law, claiming that their farms are engaged in seed-breeding, seed multiplying or livestock breeding, has been completed by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

EXCERPTS TAKEN FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

POLICE FOR PRIVATE USE

For US and foreign business firms requiring armed guards, MG Regulations, Title 9, Section 9-215, provide that full-time special police may be employed by the appropriate German authority of the local government for the purpose of protecting private property. When so employed, such police will be placed under the jurisdiction of the regularly established municipal police department and their operations will be supervised by the chief of the police. The using agency may be subject to charge for the services of such guards.

For those firms desiring unarmed guards, MG Regulations, Title 9, Section 9-216, provide that properly licensed private police may be hired as watchmen or guards by private organizations for the protection of their personnel or property. Such private police will not be armed except with a baton, nor will they wear uniforms similar to those worn by the regular police. — From Sec I, EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 24.

RELEASE OF FARM LANDS

MG Law No 54 provides that the "right to possession and use" of the former military and para-military lands is granted to the state governments of the states in which the lands are located. This law also directs the minister president to put such lands so suited to agricultural and land settlement utilization insofar as they have been released by US Forces.

In order to return as much arable land subject to MG Law No 54 as possible to the German economy, OMG state directors were instructed to:

Determine which lands, subject to the provisions of MG Law No 54 in each state, are either secured for the Army by virtue of a Real Estate Requisition Form 6GRE marked "CONFISCATED", or contain military works subject to action under the demolition program.

Notify the minister president that all properties subject to MG Law No 54 not in the above categories may be considered as automatically released for possession and use under the terms of MG Law No 54, but that it is not within the competence of a state government to take or attempt to transfer title to such properties. — From OMGUS letter AO10 (EA), May 26.

EUCOM NUMERICAL DESIGNATION

The numerical designation of Headquarters EUCOM is 7890th Headquarters Group (EUCOM). All orders assigning officer personnel to EUCOM Headquarters will show "Headquarters EUCOM (7890th Headquarters Group (EUCOM)". — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 28.

REGISTRATION OF FIREARMS

All privately owned firearms in the European Command, other than in Austria, were required to be registered prior to 1 June 1948. The only exception to this requirement was in the case of privately owned firearms thereafter imported and classed as "in transit" firearms. "In transit" firearms are required to be registered within 30 days of entry of the firearms into the command.

All privately owned firearms registered prior to 1 June 1948 are to be considered as properly registered firearms except in those cases where the legality of the registration appears questionable. In such cases, an investigation should be initiated to determine the legality of the registration. Subsequent to 1 June 1948, the registration of privately owned firearms will be strictly in accordance with the requirements of EUCOM Circular 20.

In the event all the requirements for registration of a firearm are not complied with, the firearm will be impounded. This action also applies to firearms that should have been registered prior to 1 June 1948 but for which application for registration was not submitted prior to that date, unless it is determined that the owner was not at fault. The decision of

the registration official shall be final in such cases.

These impounded firearms for which the owners can prove legal title will be retained in the custody of the registration officials until departure of the owners from the European Command, at which time owners will be issued a "Transport Permit". The firearms of those individuals who cannot establish legal title shall be treated as abandoned or unclaimed property and disposed of accordingly. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 28.

ORDERLY HOUR

It is desired that unit commanders of all units in the European Command designate an orderly hour once a week for the purpose of solving problems which may be brought to them by enlisted men. This orderly hour will be at such a time that the maximum number of men in the organization can take advantage of it.

The company commander with such of his assistants as he desires, including enlisted personnel, will be available to the men of his organization at that time, and all men in the organization should feel free to present themselves with any problems, official or otherwise, which they wish to set before the company commander.

During the orderly hour every effort should be made to solve simple problems, such as allotments, insurance, etc. Those problems which cannot be solved will be taken up by the unit commander with the proper agency to effect a solution.

All EUCOM personnel will be informed concerning the contents of this directive, and be instructed that nothing in this directive in any way supplants or restricts the privilege of an enlisted man to go direct to an inspector general without reference to the company commander. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 28.

GERMAN AIR MAIL SERVICE

Attention is directed to the availability of air mail service through German civil postal channels to all countries except Japan and her dependencies. Present maximum weight is one hundred grams (approximately four ounces).

Special air letter forms are available at 10 cents each. Rates on regular air mail range from 10 cents for 20 grams to European countries and 15 cents for 10 grams to other than European countries.

Postage is payable in Military Payment Certificates and the service is available at most German post telephone and telegraph stations maintained for Allied personnel.

EUCOM circular 40 of 1948 prohibits occupation personnel from sending communications for German nationals through Army Postal Service channels. This prohibition does not apply to postings through the German civil post, and a member of the US occupation forces may transmit through the German civil air mail service on behalf of a German national any communication which the German national himself may lawfully so transmit. — From EUCOM Cir 57.

MONETARY REFORM

The expiration date for the making of a declaration under provisions of paragraph 1, Article 15, of Law No. 63, Third Law for Monetary Reform (Conversion Law), has been extended from Aug. 20 to Oct. 20. Article 15 is entitled Liabilities to United Nations Nationals.

Text of the amended paragraph follows:

1. The provisions of Part Two of this Law shall apply to Reichsmark liabilities to United Nations, unless the United Nations creditor refuses a payment tendered or made in accordance with the provisions of this Law, or objects by a declaration made to the debtor on or before 20 October 1948, against the conversion of the debt into Deutsche Marks as provided by this Law.

HEIDELBERG, MANNHEIM RESTRICTED

The cities of Heidelberg and Mannheim are designated as restricted areas. This restriction does not apply to personnel quartered or

billeted within the satellite communities of Weinheim, Schwetzingen, Seckenheim, Neckargemuend, Kleingemuend, Leimen, Eppelheim, Edingen and Friedrichsfeld.

The following personnel may visit Heidelberg and Mannheim as indicated in each case:

1. MG personnel at Mosbach, Sinsheim, Bruchsal, Buchen and Tauberbischofsheim.

2. Team supporters and rooters at scheduled athletic events, provided no messing and billets are needed. Special arrangements must be made well in advance through the Special officer, Heidelberg Military Post.

3. Individual unofficial visits covered by leave or pass during daylight hours and which involve no messing, lodging or use of post entertainment facilities. (To cover sightseers who are present for a few hours only.)

4. Organized sightseeing parties sponsored by Special Services or other agencies during daylight hours when no billeting, messing or entertainment facilities are involved. These groups should obtain advance clearance through the Special Services officer, Heidelberg Military Post.

5. Personnel on non-duty status may visit relatives or friends provided a bona fide address in the cities of Heidelberg or Mannheim is included in their travel orders or pass, and no messing and billeting facilities will be required from post operated establishments.

The term "messing" as used above, applies to organized messes and not to EES snack bars which are available to personnel authorized to be in Heidelberg. — From Sec III, EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 25.

REPORT DISCONTINUED

The "Solid Fuels Report, MG/C&I/10/F," will be discontinued immediately upon institution of replacement report "MG/C&I/510/F," for which directive and report forms will be continued until the first report period to be covered by the replacement report. — From OMGUS letter AG 319.1 (EA), July 21.

WORKERS' INSURANCE

Classes of workers covered under the German unemployment insurance system and their employers will be required to continue the contributions hitherto collected by the German health insurance authorities for unemployment insurance or for unemployment relief under applicable German law. Separate accounts will be kept by such authorities for this type of contribution. Such funds may be used as provided by German law not in conflict with Military Government policy. — Amendment in MG Regulation 15-740.3.

"FLASH REPORT"

The "Flash Report, MG/C&I/22/F," has been discontinued and replaced by the "Advance Report, MG/C&I/522/F," which will continue to be submitted as per previous instructions from BICO. — From OMGUS letter AG 319.1 (EA), July 24.

OMGUS COPIES DISCONTINUED

The OMGUS copy of the following reports have been discontinued: MG/Food/515/F "Flour, Naehmittel and Grain By-Products Report"; MG/Food/518/F "Vegetable, Fruit and Marmelade Report"; MG/Food/529/F "Yield Estimates and Stand of Growth of Fruits"; MG/Food/550/F "Hops, Malt and Beer Report."

The OMGUS copies of all other "500 series" food and agriculture reports, which are required to be submitted to OMGUS headquarters, are to be addressed as follows: Food and Agriculture Group, Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS, APO 742, US Army.

All food and agriculture reports not belonging to the "500 series" are to be forwarded to Reports and Statistics Group, Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS headquarters, as per previous instructions. — From OMGUS letter, AG 319.1 (EA), July 21.

SOLID FUELS REPORT

The "Solid Fuels Report, MG/C&I/10/F," was discontinued immediately upon institution of replacement report "MG/C&I/510/F," for which directive and report forms are to be issued by BICO. The subject report is to be continued until the first report period to be covered by the replacement report. — From OMGUS letter AG 319.1 (EA), July 21.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Post Personnel Records Schools, AG 352 AGX, Hq EUCOM, 9 Aug. 1948.

Pay Scales for Displaced Persons in Organized Service Companies (Civilian Guard), AG 248 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 Aug. 1948.

Payment of Military Payment Certificates to Personnel in Labor Service Companies (Civilian), AG 248 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 Aug. 1948.

Displaced Persons Immigration Act of 1948, AG 383.7 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 Aug. 1948.

Revised Agreement between the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO) and the Commander-in-Chief, European Command, AG 092 CAD-AGO, 23 Aug. 1948.

Manual Arts Monthly Reports (Reports Control Symbol ECSSP-41), AG 400 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 Aug. 1948.

Legislation for Monetary Reform, AG 003 (FA), OMGUS, 19 Aug. 1948. Gives texts of Regulations Nos. 6 and 7 under MG Law No. 61, Regulations Nos. 4, 5 and 6 under MG Law No. 63.

Circular No. 69, Hq EUCOM, 19 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Turn-in of Unserviceable Ordnance Assemblies. Sec II—Tires, Tubes and Batteries for Materials Handling Equipment. Sec III—Gardening of Requisitioned Land by German Owners. Sec IV—Definition of a Displaced Persons Assembly Center. Sec V—Pre-Trial Confinement of Military Government Prisoners Authorized to be Confined in Military Guardhouses. Sec VI—Nonexpendable Organizational Equipment. Sec VII—Naming of Military Installations.

Monthly Denazification Report, CAD OMGUS, 20 Aug. 1948.

Circular No. 70, Hq EUCOM, 20 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Operation of Dining Cars on Special Trains. Sec II—Enrollment in Correspondence Courses. Sec III—Medical Disposition Board. Sec IV—Painting of Metal Beds, Wall Lockers and Stands, and Similar Items of Barracks Furniture. Sec V—Overhead Safety Guards of Fork Lift Trucks. Sec VI—Transient Personnel in Bremen Enclave. Sec VII—Conversation of Materials for Packing China and Glassware. Sec VIII—Rescissions: Lists UFSET letter AG 430.2 RMJ-AGO, Issuance of Perishable Subsistence, Oct. 19, 1948; Sec IV of UFSET Cir 14 of 1946; several sections of EUCOM Weekly Directives of 1947 and 1948.

Circular No. 71, Hq EUCOM, 20 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Monthly Club Status Report. Sec II—Tables of Clothing and Equipment Allowances for the European Command. Sec III—Reporting of Military Motor Vehicle Traffic Violations. Sec IV—Customs Inspections at International Boundaries. Sec V—Change in Status of Chemical Ammunition. Sec VI—Appointment in the Regular Army for Assignment in Judge Advocate General's Department. Sec VII—Restrictions on Visiting Cities of Heidelberg and Mannheim.

Weekly Directive No. 33, Hq EUCOM, 20 Aug. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I—Identification Symbols. Announces new directive to be issued.

Sec II—Validity Period for US Military Rail Tickets.

Sec III—Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records.

Sec IV—Marking of USAFV Vehicles.

Sec V—Enlistment in the Regular Army. Cites pending change for men without prior service.

Sec VI—EUCOM Fire Prevention Week. Cites emphasis for week of Oct. 3 to 9.

Sec VII—Recruiting, Regular Army and Air Force. Announces 21-month enlistment period.

Sec VIII—Company Grade Officers' Supply and Administration Course, Kitzingen Basic Training Center.

Sec IX—Assignment of Officers to Military Missions. Cites procedure.

Sec X—Freight Consolidating System. Cites procedure.

Sec XI—Ordnance Technical Inspections. Gives schedule.

Sec XII—EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables. Covers period of Aug. 13 to 19.

Weekly Report Nos. 120 and 121, Legal Div, OMGUS, 21 Aug. 1948.

Circular No. 72, Hq EUCOM, 21 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Gardening Program for the European Command. Sec II—IRO Travel Orders: Cites procedure. Sec III—Sale of US Army and Captured Enemy Weapons: Cites authorization. Sec IV—Photograph: Amends Sec V of EUCOM Cir 17 of 1948. Sec V—Rescissions: Lists sections of EUCOM Weekly Directives.

Legislation for Monetary Reform, AG 003 (FA), OMGUS, 23 Aug. 1948. Gives texts of Regulations Nos. 4 and 5 under MG Law No. 61.

Legislation for Monetary Reform, AG 003 (FA), OMGUS, 23 Aug. 1948. Gives text of Regulation No. 8 under MG Law No. 61.

Circular No. 73, Hq EUCOM, 23 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Final Type Physical Examinations: Lists installations and gives procedure. Sec II—Organization of Table of Organization and Equipment and Table of Distribution and Allowance Units: Lists policies and procedure for requests. Sec III—Collection for Charge Sales to EES: Concerns POL products. Sec IV—Designation of Authorized Representatives by Responsible Officers: Concerns civilian appointments. Sec V—Household Servants: Amends EUCOM Cir 61 of 1948 as to food furnished by the employer.

Rationing of Gasoline, AG 463 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 Aug. 1948.

Pit Prop Cutting and Shipping Report, MG/Food/78/F, AG 319.1 (EA), OMGUS, 24 Aug. 1948. Discontinues report.

Monthly Camera and Binocular Production and Distribution Report, MG/C&I/51/F, AG 319.1 (EA), OMGUS, 24 Aug. 1948. Announces replacement by BICO form.

Circular No. 74, Hq EUCOM, 24 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Inspections SOP: Cites general procedure. Sec II—Transient Billets and Meals for Transient Indigenous Drivers: Cites procedure at Frankfurt Military Post. Sec III—Recoilless Rifle T15E13: Cites precautions. Sec IV—Tire Pressures for Artillery Carriages. Sec V—Saluting Weapons: Cites care. Sec VI—Winterization of Maintenance Shops. Sec VII—Colors, Standards and Flags: Requires reporting of those not property of active units. Sec VIII—Clothing and Equipment: Directs seven-day limit for replacement on turn-in. Sec IX—Verification of Dependents' Destinations: Provides liaison man at BPE.

Rationing Report, Form "A," MG/T&C/1/F, AG 319.1 (EA), OMGUS, 25 Aug. 1948. Discontinues report, but contemplates BICO report.

Circular No. 75, Hq EUCOM, 25 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Medical Officer Training and Utilization. Sec II—Legally Trained Officers as Members and Personnel of Courts-Martial. Sec III—Army-Navy Catalog of Medical Material: Lists items continued as non-expendable. Sec IV—Foreign Service Tours of Military Personnel: Amends EUCOM Cir 88 of 1947. Sec V—Entry of Private Automobiles into Belgium and Luxembourg.

Troop Assignment No. 25, Hq EUCOM, 25 Aug. 1948.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin 34, Hq EUCOM, 25 Aug. 1948. Covers period of Aug. 16 to 20.

Amendment in German Translation of Military Government Ordinance No. 31—United States Military Government Courts for Germany, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 26 Aug. 1948.

Mailing Address, AG 312.4 (AG), AG OMGUS, 26 Aug. 1948. Requests notification of changes.

Procedure for Administration of Organizational Units of Headquarters, OMGUS, Physically Located outside Berlin, AG 322 (PO), OMGUS, 26 Aug. 1948.

Company Officers' Course at Kitzingen Basic Training Center, AG 352 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 Aug. 1948.

Appropriation and Projects Pertaining to Non-Occupation Costs (Indigenous Funds), AG 120 BUD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 Aug. 1948.

Civilian Personnel Memorandum No. 47, Hq EUCOM, 26 Aug. 1948. Contains sections on insurance information, notification of permanent station address, and rescissions.

Circular No. 77, Hq EUCOM, 27 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Clarity, Brevity and Essentiality of Message: Cites procedure for correction of deficiencies. Sec II—Daily Dispatch Record of Motor Vehicles: Directs entry of USA vehicle registry number. Sec III—EUCOM Athletic Policy: States restriction of TDY and/or DS. Sec IV—Reproduction of Joint Chiefs of Staff Papers: Cites limit of authorization. Sec V—Adoptions by Nationals of the United Nations. Sec VI—Change of Name and Birth Data: Cites procedure. Sec VII—Individual Requisitions, Policy: Cites procedure concerning officers. Sec VIII—Rescissions. Lists several sections of EUCOM Weekly Directives of 1947 and 1948; EUCOM letter AG 440 MCH-AGO, "Accounting for Penicillin," European Command, May 5, 1948, and part of Annex C, EUCOM-SOP 98 concerning accounting for penicillin.

Circular No. 78, Hq EUCOM, 27 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Special Defense Counsel: Cites procedure for courts-martial. Sec II—Sale of New Automobiles: Cites new procedure. Sec III—Feeding of Indigenous Civilian Contract Workers in the US Area of Control, Germany: Cites procedure. Sec IV—Report on Officers Returning to the ZI for Reassignment. Sec V—Removal of Winterized Tops on 1/4-Ton Trucks: Cites restriction. Sec VI—Reporting of Fires and Explosions: Cites procedure. Sec VII—Quotes for and Disposition of Graduates from the 7701 EUCOM Band Training Unit. Sec VIII—Personnel Receiving Additional Pay (Reports Control Symbol GSGPA-98 (R1)): Cites procedure.

Overseas Separation of Enlisted Personnel, AG 220.8 AGP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 Aug. 1948. Cites requirements and procedure.

Weekly Directive No. 34, Hq EUCOM, 27 Aug. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I—Fitting of Uniforms. Cites references and emphasizes compliance.

Sec II—Kit, Chemical Agent Detector, M9. Orders disposition.

Sec III—Use of the Hitler Yacht. Amends Sec VIII, EUCOM WD No. 18 as to personnel permitted on the boat.

Sec IV—Audit of Nonappropriated Funds. Cites definitions and procedures.

Sec V—Consolidation of Inspections.

Sec VI—Volkswagen Engine Oil.

Sec VII—Security Clearance of Personnel. Emphasizes complete reports.

Sec VIII—Officer Candidate School. Concerns WAC applications.

Sec IX—Quota for Troop Information and Education Staff School.

Sec XI—Quota for Basic Education (Literary Training) at Frankfurt, Munich and Nuremberg Army Education Centers.

Sec XII—Vehicle Production Line Maintenance.

Sec XIII—Disposition of Reichsmarks in GYA Funds.

Sec XIV—Signal Corps Training Films. Lists

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

"Grass & Brush Fire Fighting" and "Chemistry of Fire."

Sec XV—Recurring Reports. Lists changes in control symbols.

Sec XVI—Payments of Contractors. Provides for immediate partial payments.

Sec XVII—Courses of Instruction at European Command Engineer School.

Sec XVIII—Certification of MC Officers as Specialists by Interim Board of Preventive Medicine. Cites DA circular.

Sec XIX—Solicitation for Sale of Merchandise.

Sec XX—Establishment and Maintenance of Linguistic Fluency Records. Cites amendments to DA Circular 294 of 1948.

Sec XXI—Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records.

Sec XXII—EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables.

Request from German Nationals to be Placed in Contact with United States Firms or Individuals for Business Purposes, AG 004 (EA), OMGUS, 28 Aug. 1948.

Circular No. 79, Hq EUCOM, 28 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Dangerous Shotgun Ammunition; Warns against certain foreign shells. Sec II—Class VI Supplies aboard Army Transports; Revises prohibition. Sec III—Procurement of German Wines and Liquors for US Forces; Cites limitations and procedure. Sec IV—Command Responsibility; Concerns communications facilities. Sec V—Handling of the Flag of the United States. Sec VI—Misappropriation or Loss of Entertainment Motion Picture Programs; Amends EUCOM Cir 85 of 1947 to cite punishment. Sec VII—Sale of Soft Drinks and Soda Water; cites requisition procedure and prices.

Circular No. 80, Hq EUCOM, 28 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Replacement of Gas Cylinder Lock Screw in US Rifle, Cal .30 M1. Sec II—Officer Candidate Schools; Quotes and implements DA Cir 136 of 1948. Sec III—Separation of Officers for Enlistment or Reenlistment; Gives administrative procedure. Sec IV—Ordnance Monthly Maintenance Activity Report (Reports Control Symbol ECORD-15). Sec V—Security of Mail; Concerns inspection. Sec VI—Real Property Record—ENG Form 1266; Provides uniform reporting.

Circular No. 81, Hq EUCOM, 30 Aug. 1948. Sec I—Engineer Support of European Command Exchange System and "Stars and Stripes."

Special Rations for Persecutees Ended

As a result of the general improvement in the food situation, the special ration which has hitherto been authorized for persecutees in the Bizonal Area was withdrawn effective Sept. 1, the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group announced.

Persons in the Bizonal Area classified as political, religious or racial persecutees had received a preferential ration—one category higher than they would otherwise have received as ordinary German consumers—since the beginning of the occupation. The extra ration was originally authorized to help build up the physical strength of former concentration camp inmates who had been forced to exist on a semi-starvation diet.

In March, 1947, the special ration

Sec II—Stock Record Accounts; Concerns serial numbers. Sec III—Change of Boundaries for Exempted Air Installations; Concerns procedure. Sec IV—Hospitalization of US Military Personnel; Concerns administration in non-US Army hospitals. Sec V—Disclosure of Unclassified Technical Information to Foreign Governments; Concerns policies and processing of requests. Sec VI—Rescissions; Lists several sections of EUCOM Weekly Directives of 1947 and 1948, and EUCOM letter AG 475 ORD-AGO, "Turn-in of Ordnance and Engineer Class V Supplies," Nov. 3, 1947.

Top Secret Identification Cards AG 371.2 (AG), OMGUS, 30 Aug. 1948. Cites new policy.

Circular No. 84, Hq EUCOM, 1 Sept. 1948. Sec II—Fingerprinting of Confined Persons. Sec III—Improvement of Personal Appearance and the Hand Salute. Sec IV—Rescissions: Lists Sec III, EUCOM WD 6 of 1947; USFET letter, AG 421 GEC-AGO, "Wearing of the US Army Uniform by Displaced Persons," Oct. 19, 1945; USFET letter, AG 293 GEC-AGO, "Notification of Death and Disposal of Records and Personal Effects pertaining to Deceased Civilian Interns in Camps under US Army Control," Oct. 2, 1946; USFET letter, AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, "Forcible Repatriation of Active Collaborators who are United Nations Nationals," April 12, 1946; USFET letter, AG 013.1 GEC-AGO, "Notice of Arrest," Oct. 28, 1946; two USFET letters, AG 014.1 GEC-AGO, "Administration of Military Government in the US Zone in Germany," Oct. 1, 1945; Sec XI, EUCOM WD 8 of 1948.

Order No. 2 Pursuant to Article III (5) of Military Government Proclamation No. 7, "Bizonal Economic Administration," AG 010 (LD), OMGUS, 1 Sept. 1948. Concerns equalization of burdens.

Local Procurement in Germany of Appropriated and Nonappropriated Fund Agencies of the US Occupation Forces, AG 400.12 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 Sept. 1948.

Establishment of a Spanish Consulate General, AG 091.112 (PA), OMGUS, 2 Sept. 1948. Notes establishment of office in Frankfurt.

Clarity, Brevity and Essentiality of Message, AG 300.5 (AG), OMGUS, 2 Sept. 1948. Quotes Sec I of EUCOM Cir 77 of 1948 (note above).

Transfer of Prisoners—Advance Copy of Change 7 to Title 5, "Legal and Penal Administration," AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, 2 Sept. 1948.

was withdrawn from persons who elected to remain in displaced persons camps, but was continued for those living outside the camps. A proposed decision in the spring of 1947 to end all preferential rations for former persecutees was postponed at the time due to the generally low level of the ration.

With the basic ration now exceeding 1,800 calories daily plus the increased availability of unrationed foods, this valid objection has now been removed.

Communists Lose Ground

Works council elections in 70 factories in North Rhine-Westphalia showed the Communist Party had lost 25 percent from former KPD representations.

Twine for Harvest Available in Bizonia

Sufficient binding twine for this year's bizonal harvest is available for the first time since the beginning of the occupation, the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group announced.

A total of 9,100 tons of binding twine is being produced in bizonal Germany this year.

In order, however, to make up the full 14,000 tons to take care of bizonal Germany's sugar minimum harvest requirement, 5,000 tons of binding twine are being imported by the US/UK authorities.

The imported twine came from the United States and Mexico. The US twine was obtained by the Department of the Army in Washington through arrangements with the War Assets Administration. The Mexican twine was the result of a JEIA-negotiated contract.

Foreign Trade Accord

The French Military Government has agreed to modify the foreign trade procedures in the French Zone of Germany and bring them into line with those of the Bizonal Area in preparation for in amalgamation of JEIA and OFICOMEX, Mr. A. F. K. Schlegrell of the Joint Export Import Agency announced.

"The amalgamation of JEIA and OFICOMEX is a preliminary and vitally important step towards German unity," Mr. Schlegrell said: "By bringing together the resources of the three occupation zones, the foreign exchange available from exports will be increased and a higher level of imports of essential goods will become possible."

Iron-Lung Gift

In a brief ceremony, representatives of Military Government and the local Constabulary regiment at Straubing presented two bio-motors, the German counterpart of the American "iron-lung," to the health authorities at Straubing hospital.