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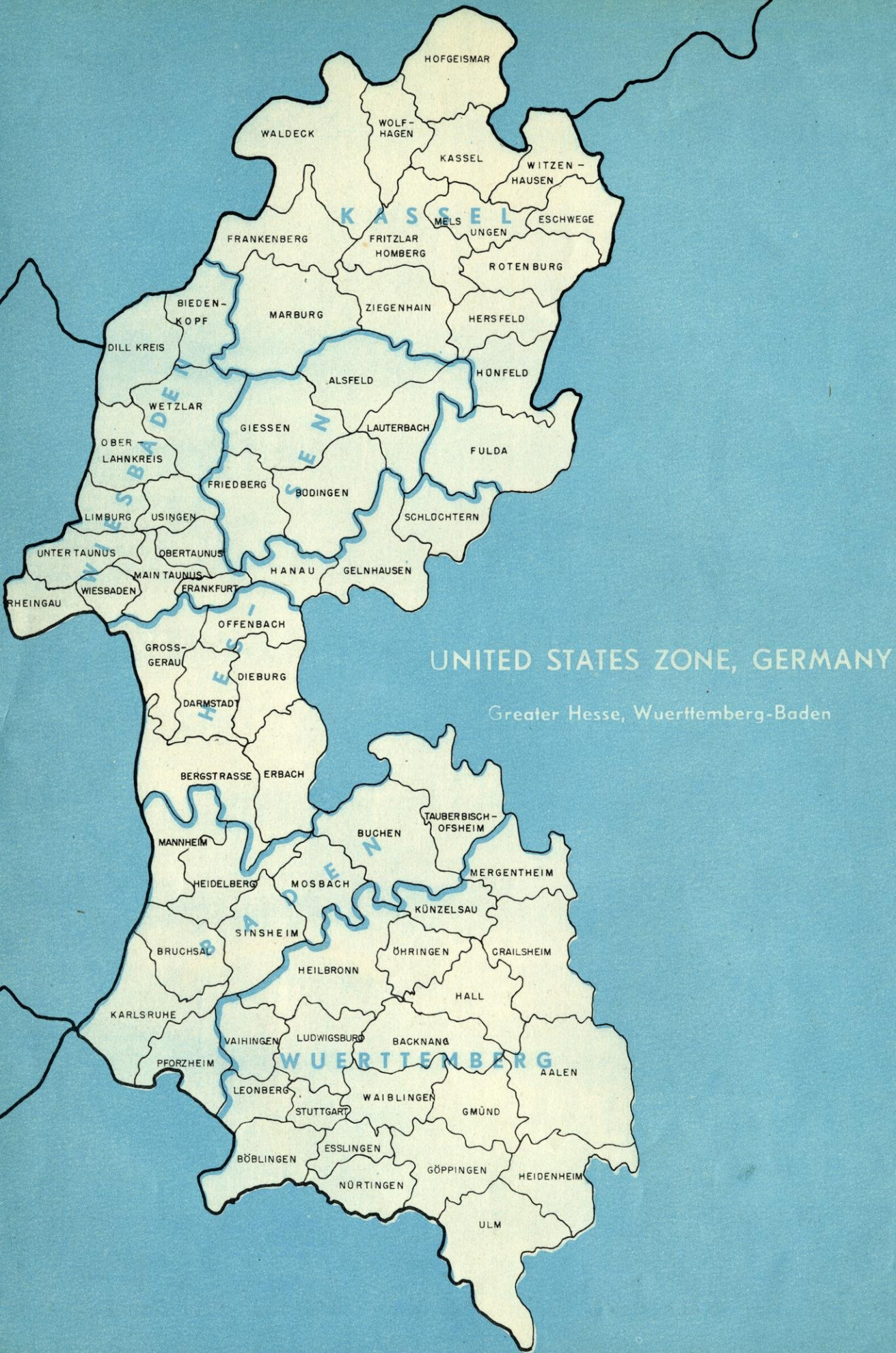
AUG 18 1947

University of Wisconsin

GERMAN LUMBER



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

COVER PICTURE

GERMAN LUMBER—One of the best available products for export from Germany to help pay a share of the tremendous imports is lumber. The cover picture shows lumber being unloaded at Rotterdam, the Netherlands. The program being carried out for getting this lumber without devastating the German forests is told on page 4. (Photo from Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Fred A. Bloch, who furnished the material for the article on **Conservation in German Forests**, is with the Building Materials Section, Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

Child Feeding Program was based on reports made by William C. Okey of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Okey was sent to Germany by the War Department on a special mission to study the whole program of feeding children in German schools.

Documentation of Third Reich was furnished by Werner R. Haller of the Regional Government Coordinating Office in Stuttgart.

NEXT WEEK

Articles scheduled for Issue No. 104 of the Weekly Information Bulletin include Bridge Reconstruction, Dismantling Norddeutsche Hütte, Music Exchange Library, and Youth Settlement Project. The first of the list of new books in the OMGUS Reference Library, which could not be printed in this issue, also will be used. The monthly publication of the official Station List also will appear.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Hot Meals at Schools: (top) Pupils line up between classes at school in Friedenau, Berlin. (upper left), Close-up of same group. (other views) Scenes taken in Frankfurt. (photos from Army Signal Corps and DENA-Bild).



CHILD FEEDING PROGRAM

MANY nutrition surveys in the western zones of Germany have been made—all agreeing on one conclusion: that among the most undernourished people in the country are children in the age group from 6 to 14 years. When Herbert Hoover made his tour of Germany he, too, became convinced of the same thing.

Various plans for feeding these children were carried out last winter with German charity organization contributions and voluntary relief supplies from America. But it was not until the Hoover recommendations were converted by MG officials into an over-all school feeding program that German boys and girls could have a diet which allowed a "growing" margin. Before the so-called "Hoover program" was established, hot meals of 400 calories a day were being served to some 250,000 children in the US Zone. Provisions, however, came mostly from available CRALOG supplies. The new program draws its supplies from governmental aid thus giving the plan more stability.

By the end of June 3,550,000 children were receiving the supplemental meal of 350 calories each day at school. Of these children, 1,400,000 children are in the three southern Laender and Bremen, and 2,150,000 are in the northern Laender.

The over-all direction of the program is handled by the Bizonal Executive Committee. Its agents allocate the food for school feeding to the individual Laender, receive imports, and direct shipments to the proper destinations. In each of the southern Laender a Land Committee has been formed to administer the program. In the northern Laender, where school feeding has been in

operation in the British Zone since January 1946, the Ministries of Education in the various Laender administer it. MG officials merely consult and advise the German authorities.

The allocation of the food for school feeding is based on a distribution plan prepared by the German Bizonal Executive Committee and approved by the US/UK Military Governments. In the southern Laender, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in each Land accepts shipments, arranges for warehousing, and directs distribution of the food to the schools. In the northern Laender the Ministry of Education in each Land accepts delivery of the food. Issuance of food is for a two- or four-week period in advance. It is based on reports from the schools and menu plans to utilize the foods available and provide a meal of 350 calories per day.

IN certain of the northern Laender the price varies from 10 to 35 pfennigs per meal, but the average charge is 25 pfennigs. Children who cannot afford this sum receive the meal without charge, and their special cases are determined by local school officials. Non-paying children are supported by the Land Department of Public Welfare.

An example of how the program operates can be seen in Bremen. Formerly, food for the school children came from the British Food Team. Supplies were released from the Oldenburg warehouse to a large wholesale food distributor with two warehouses in Bremen. This company acted as an agent in distributing food to kitchens where it was prepared for the schools.



Under the "Hoover program", the food is allocated by the German Executive Committee in Stuttgart and shipping instructions are given to a central distributing agency. MG officials receive the food and direct the program.

SIX committees of parents composed of 10 to 12 members have been formed to assist in checking the operation of the program in the Bremen schools. The membership of the committees is representative of the trade unions, women's organizations, and the political parties and is made up of the parents of school children. Committee members visit the schools and check the meals served. They also report any indications that the program is not being operated efficiently and in the best interests of the children.

Twelve private kitchens located throughout the city and suburbs prepare and send food to the schools where it is served to the children. These kitchens are under police supervision and their methods checked in food preparation, sanitary conditions, and the amounts of food used. Each school makes a daily report of the number of children receiving the meal and the taste and appearance of

(Continued to page 12)



Conservation in German Forests

THE forests of Germany, greatly loved by the German people, recently have become the subject of an emotionally—confused protective campaign.

German officials have made public speeches, and letters have been addressed to MG authorities from Germans who felt it their responsibility to save the German forests. They have not hesitated to refer to the provisions of the Hague Convention which in their opinion explicitly provide that an occupying state shall be regarded only as administrator of the forests and that the occupation must safeguard the "capital" of such property and administer it in accordance with the rules of the Hague Convention.

Actually, these protests have been based on the Germans' own misconceptions. It is to the interest of Military Government that the German forests be managed in an efficient, non-destructive manner. Forest products must continue to support the military occupation and at the same time contribute the maximum to the German economy. Almost 10 percent of the whole German economy depends on forest products—an indication of the importance of good forest management. While the present cutting program dips into the reserves of old timber, it does not endanger the forests. In Bavaria, biggest forest owner in the southern

Lumber from German forests awaiting transportations to Great Britain and Holland under the export program.

(photo by Byers)

area, annual overcuts have not kept the growth from rising from 3.59 festmeters per hectare in 1937 to 3.8 festmeters per hectare in 1946.

Nor does the present cutting program sink into forest "capital." German forests have been under excellent management for many scores of years during which time large reserves of old timber were built up through conservative cutting. For the current year the programed cut was 256 percent of the rate of annual growth, in order to meet estimated requirements. But a considerable part of these estimated requirements was found to be incorrect, and consequently the actual cut will be in the neighborhood of 180 percent of the annual growth.

A MISLEADING statement. "The stands of timber in Bavaria are such that the present rate of cutting only could continue for six years before the present stand of commercial saw timber would be exhausted," is often repeated by German officials and laymen. The claim disregards the additional volume of growth during these years. It is true that the forests might be endangered if the forest operators did not adequately re-seed the forest clearings,

but re-planting is, of course, part of the MG program.

At the present time a cut which surmounts the annual growth is necessary to maintain the German economy and only a small percentage of it is going into export to supply funds for needed food. A very large percentage is being cut for firewood which is necessary only as long as coal production remains below capacity.

The lumber export program with a planned total of 650,000 cubic meters to be shipped to Great Britain and the Netherlands was started in April 1946 and probably will be finished by the end of 1947, a 20-month program. For this project an amount of less than one million festmeters of round timber is needed; that is, approximately four to five percent of the total timber cut for all purposes and approximately seven percent of all timber less fuel wood cut during the corresponding period.

BUT the export program itself has not made the progress expected. There have been various indications that either the program has not received the necessary support by German officials who did not realize its importance, or the project actually was sabotaged. For a long period of time it was believed by MG officials that the majority of all reporting lumber stockholders, such as sawmills,

lumber wholesalers, and retailers, and woodworking plants did not take correct inventory and underestimated their reports considerably. An inspection trip made by MG representatives confirmed this impression.

Dissatisfaction with the progress of the program made it necessary on 4 June to issue an order establishing a new cutting schedule. In this order forwarded to the ministers-president of the three southern Laender in the US Zone, it was mentioned that if the schedule was not met on a monthly basis starting 1 July, lumber stocks and the total production would be frozen by Military Government and offered for sale abroad.

The June schedule with the requested outshipment of 50,000 cubic meters was reached. German officials are taking steps to block unreported lumber stocks on hand are going to make them available either to the Germany economy or for export. It is expected that the July goal will be met, but the outshipment in August and September may face some difficulties due to shortage of transportation and labor, which will be needed for the harvest during these months.

IN negotiations with the British Timber Controller who visited the southern area with representatives of OMGUS, an agreement was reached for Great Britain and Holland to

accept 30 percent of the material in German domestic grades and sizes. This will ease up the cutting considerably and all hoarded lumber can be made available for the export program.

A new agreement also was made on export prices and the basic price for "unsorted" material, which originally was \$22.25 per cubic meter and which rose last fall to \$26.70. The price is now approximately \$33 per cubic meter.

Germany's lumber production today goes for three purposes: approximately nine percent is used for occupational requirements and for the crating of reparation items; five and a half percent for the lumber export program to Great Britain and Holland; and about 85½ percent to the German economy.

While a large part of the lumber released to the German economy is needed for reconstruction purposes, a considerable amount goes into the woodworking industry. Before the war this industry made up six percent of the over-all German industrial production value.

RECENTLY the bizonal woodworking agency mapped a plan which was based principally on the assumption that about 750,000 cubic meters of sawn timber and approximately 80,000 cubic meters of plywood would be at the disposal of the woodworking

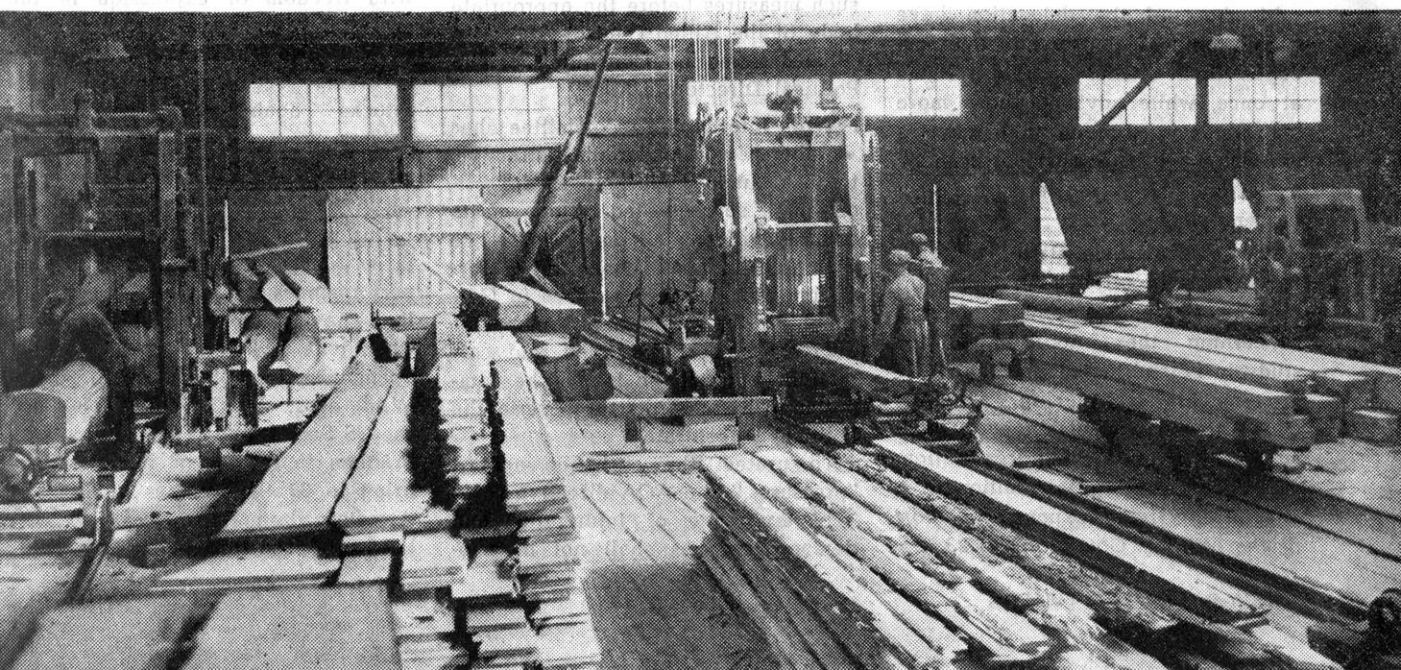
industry in the bizonal area for the coming year. Items such as furniture, manufactured joinery, domestic wooden articles, mouldings, picture frames, bobbins, barrels, musical instruments, coffins, pre-fabricated houses, and all kinds of technical articles made of wood, are planned for manufacture with a total production value of more than RM 700 million. It is expected to make available approximately 12 percent of this total production for export.

The over-all production of lumber during the first half year of 1947 in the southern part of the US Zone was about 10 percent higher than the production in the same period during last year.

However, all the difficulties encountered during the last year have not been overcome. The shortage of heavy truck tires, particularly needed for the purpose of hauling logs out of the woods and the scarce supply of forestry and sawmill tools and equipment still are bottlenecks which only allow the production to get up to approximately 75 to 80 percent of the prewar capacity.

Plywood production is not quite in such a satisfactory position. While sometimes in 1946 in the southern area the monthly production was 2,500 to 2,700 cubic meters, production during June 1947 went down to 50 percent of the previous year's average monthly production solely

Sawmill in Wuertemberg-Baden preparing the lumber for export.
(photo by Byers)



due to glue shortage. Raw material for the manufacture of glue is used for other purposes, particularly for fertilizer and, therefore, an improvement in this situation cannot be expected in the near future.

Log felling, sawmill operation, and lumber production have now become the responsibility of the Food and Agriculture Committee in Stuttgart, while all lumber requirements are to be determined by the Economic Committee in Minden, after consultation with the Food and Agriculture Committee in Stuttgart. Personnel difficulties on the German side so far have hampered the final organization of a Forestry and Lumber Committee as a part of the Stuttgart group.

Allocations for Army requirements, for export, and for the Ruhr Miner's Housing Program are completely dependent on decisions made in Stuttgart. So far, plans indicate that for the forestry year 1947-1948 (1 October through 30 September) the bizonal cutting program should not go above 200 percent of the annual growth—a sum which will not endanger the safety of the German forests.

Pole Return Urged

A delegation of Polish students, sent to Warsaw in March to participate in discussions on possible repatriation (from the US Zone) of fellow students, returned from a tour of academic institutions in Poland.

Members of the delegation have been urging students who have just begun their studies to return home at once, while advising those more than midway through their courses to remain until arrangements can be made for orderly transfer to a Polish university.

The student delegation inspected universities in all leading cities, inquired of students and professors concerning the opportunities for study in Poland, and found that their government is making vigorous efforts to aid students in every possible way by furnishing free tuition, meals, and housing in addition to a stipend for living expenses.—*Report of the Military Governor, No. 23.*

Periodical Exchange Permitted

THE exchange of German newspapers, books, magazines, and films is permitted for the first time among the four occupied zones under provisions of Allied Control Authority Directive No. 55, which, in accordance with the 23 April decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers, is designed "to facilitate further development of the democratic German press and to establish in all of Germany, a free exchange of information and democratic ideas." The exchange of publications will be handled through normal German channels.

The Allied Control Authority laid down certain specific limitations and directed, "The requirements of military security and the needs of the occupation rank foremost in the restrictions imposed." The directive provides further that "this exchange shall not be limited by zone commanders except by... the necessities of ensuring that Germany carries out her obligations to the Allies and the necessity of preventing a resurgence of National Socialism and militarism."

The exchange plan stipulates that "each zone commander will retain the right to take such measures as he may deem necessary against any publications or persons who violate these provisions, subsequently informing the Allied Control Authority of his actions; he shall in addition have the right, if he chooses, to raise the question of the application of such measures before the appropriate body of the Allied Control Authority—the Information Committee of the Political Directorate."

THE Information Committee has the power under the directive, to institute quadripartite investigation, if so requested by one of its members, of any alleged interference with the free exchange of information and democratic ideas in Germany. In the event of disagreement over the alleged violation and corrective action to be taken, the committee will forward its report to the Political Directorate.

To protect the exchange against "pressures," the ACA directive says: "This exchange of information and democratic ideas shall not be sub-

ject to any pressure of any sort, administrative or economic, on the part of the Central Government or Land Governments."

Col. Gordon E. Textor, Director of ICD, OMGUS, said the idea for a free and unrestricted exchange of German publications of all kinds has instituted by US Military Government in August 1946. "At that time," he said, "formal invitations were sent to the Soviet and French Military Administrations to join in a plan that was already being worked out with the British occupation authorities.

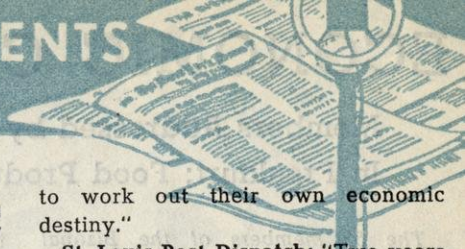
"The formal invitation contained the provision that US Military Government would prohibit circulation in the US occupied areas, as of 16 September 1946, of material from other zones not covered by such agreements. However, no agreement was reached until 25 June this year."

WHILE it is expected the exchange of newspapers, books and periodicals will be undertaken immediately, the exchange of films still has to be fully implemented, the ICD Director explained, adding that a long-standing agreement among the four occupying powers in Berlin has permitted exchange of each powers's films in the four sectors of the city.

ACA Directive No. 55, pertaining only to distribution of information, in no way interferes with or modifies ACA Directive No. 40 which deals with freedom of expression in the press and among political leaders, subject also to certain restrictions involving security and malicious attacks against the occupying powers.

Three More American Plays

During the first two weeks of July, three American plays had their first performances in Germany, all in Berlin. They were: "Yes, My Darling Daughter" by Mark Reed, which opened in the British Sector, "Ah, Wilderness" by Eugene O'Neill in the US Sector, and "Claudia" by Rose Franken in the Soviet Sector. These bring to 38 the number of different American dramatic works which have been produced throughout Germany.



New Directive Termed Realistic

American press comment on the new directive by the State, War, and Navy Departments to US occupation authorities in Germany generally took the view that the new statement of policy, is based upon a realistic appraisal of the current situation in Germany and Europe.

The directive covered a wide range of policy, from encouragement of democratic activity to the necessity for carrying out effective demilitarization of Germany, and instructed US Military Governor to "take measures which will bring about establishment of stable political and economic conditions and which will enable Germany to make a maximum contribution to European economy."

The **New York Herald Tribune** stated: "Although in itself it is no more than an inevitable consequence of decisions already taken and long-term trends which are now irreversible, the new Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive to the American Military Government in Germany stands out as a landmark in the development of American policy."

The Tribune said the new directive differs from the previous directive of May 1945 on two main points—level of industry concept and question of Soviet willingness to cooperate "in a genuinely joint administration of the peace."

On first point, the Tribune said: "The new directive, by contrast, calls for the encouragement of the Germans 'to rebuild a self-supporting state devoted to peaceful purposes, integrated into the economy of Europe' and rejects any permanent limit on industrial capacity. The fact that German industrial and raw material resources, however they may be apportioned or regulated, are absolutely indispensable elements in any plan of European reconstruction, has at last forced itself through all the theories."

On the second point, the Tribune maintained that "the Soviet Union has sought to organize an exclusive

sphere, appropriating for it as much of German (as well as other) production, plant and skills as she can secure. It has forced the West to try to re-integrate what is left into a going system . . .

"The directive still says nothing as to the ultimate disposition or control of the German element within the western system; it does not even exclude the return of Soviets to that system in the unlikely event that the Kremlin should feel able to take the risk. But it does mean that we are beginning on a wholly new basis."

New York Sun: "A Germany beaten to its knees must be revived, in the main by dependence upon its own resources, until it can stand on its own feet. But that restoration must be so carefully accomplished that only the powers necessary to a life of peace are given to a nation that has twice plunged the world into war . . . The delicate balance required for successful execution of the new policy will be attained only if there is a combination of alert intelligence on the part of Western Allies and of a genuine desire for a new chance for a decent role in the world on the part of mass of Germans."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "A first requirement for European recovery and world stability is that Germany, while being kept constantly under guard to prevent a resurgence of militarism, be restored to a position of self-support and enabled to make the largest possible contribution to continental revival."

"That is why the directive to US Military Government in Germany to take measures for German economic recovery is of greatest importance to all of us . . . Revised policy does not mean that denazification is to be dropped nor that remaining German war criminals shall not be punished. These matters specifically are to be pushed. But it does mean that Germans are to be helped to create an orderly government of their own and

to work out their own economic destiny."

St. Louis Post Dispatch: "Two years of experience in dealing with the German people—and two years of attempts at dealing with the Russians—comprise the background of the new State, War and Navy Departments' directive . . .

"Potsdam led to Paris and Paris to Moscow and the story was the same: No comprehensive agreement could be reached on what to do with Germany. The new directive recognizes all this. It says, in effect, that half a loaf is better than none. Thus, the United States and British Zones are made the basis of a joint effort, with door left open to Russia and France if they are willing to come in later . . .

"Those who worked out the directive are to be commended for seeing so clearly that, in the long run, German people must save themselves. If they are to have democracy, it will need to be indigenous German democracy. We cannot hope to transplant our experience and practices to Germany, nor should we attempt to. We are opposed to communization of Germany; by the same token, we must avoid even seeming to cram our system down German throats."

American Works Published

The Bavarian Reprint Service, sponsored by Military Government to facilitate receipt of foreign works by German publishers, has received 918 items. Of these all but one have been submitted to German editors and publishers, 241 have been accepted for future publication, and 54 have already been published.

Museum Materials Returned

Material stored by British Zone museums in Castle Bronnbach, Wuerttemberg-Baden, was returned, virtually completing transfer of publicly-owned cultural material to the British Zone from Wuerttemberg-Baden.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL TOLD PROBLEMS

Members Addressed by Military Governors of US and UK Zones at Meeting In Frankfurt; Food Production, Coal Output, and Cooperation Emphasized

The 53 members of the Bizonal Economic Council, who are now taking up the economic problems of the American and British Zones, recently were addressed by the two zone Military Governors, General Lucius D. Clay and Sir Sholto Douglas. Speaking to the group at Frankfurt, where the bizonal agencies are centered, General Clay and Sir Sholto Douglas discussed some of the economic problems with which the organization will be faced. The text of both speakers follows, that of General Clay preceding.

I AM very glad to be with the Bizonal Economic Council today, and to evidence with Sir Sholto Douglas our joint interest in the success of your work. Sir Sholto Douglas has pointed out to you our recognition of the difficult problems which have been placed in your hands. He has emphasized the immediate importance of increased food production and collection and of increased coal production. He has referred also to the grave situation in transport, which necessitates an emergency effort to expand the repair of railway rolling stock.

To help you in solving these problems, the economics executive administrations which come under your purview are to be consolidated in Frankfurt. As Sir Sholto Douglas has indicated, your assistance and cooperation with the authorities of Hesse and Frankfurt are necessary to provide the housing and other facilities so that these administrations may be brought to Frankfurt at an early date.

The members of your council have been selected by the elected State Parliaments, and, therefore, represent the free choice of the German people. You have been given responsibility to guide the economic destiny of more than 40,000,000 people and you find in your hands an economic machine which is barely in motion. However, you do have certain assets both

tangible and intangible. The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States has advised you that 300,000 tons of grain will be made available monthly, and this grain will be provided by the government of the United States and the United Kingdom, leaving ultimate repayment by the German people to the future.

YOU have, to finance an export program, a working capital in excess of one hundred million dollars, and at present a monthly income from exports which is between 15 and 20 million dollars. This working capital and these export proceeds are not utilized to finance your food imports but are available to procure raw materials for your most essential internal needs and to build up your export trade so that you may become self-supporting. You have left, in spite of war damage, excellent plant facilities and a nucleus of highly skilled labor around which to build for the future. These tangible assets have been placed in your hands so that the German people who have selected you as their representatives may know that their economic recovery is yours and their responsibility. Your intangible asset lies in the capacity of your people to work and their willingness to work under proper leadership.

There is no easy road ahead, and the way to a reasonable standard of living cannot be traversed overnight. Physical incentives cannot for the moment be substantial, and your people must, in the face of limited food and even more limited consumer goods, work with the realization that only through work can these incentives be obtained.

SOUND export programs will develop credit. When the economic machine is once in gear and moving, it will gain momentum and your way of life will become easier. There must be the will to give

the momentum and hope to prevent despair. You must have the will and provide the hope.

I am sure that Sir Sholto Douglas agrees with me that the firm growth of democracy and the development of a reasonable standard of living go hand in hand. Neither can be sacrificed for the other. Just as you have in your hands the economic future of 42 million Germans, so do you have in your hands the exercise of your economic powers in a democratic way for the benefit of the people as a whole.

You have the opportunity that has been given to few men to serve your people well. I congratulate you on this opportunity. I assure you that Sir Sholto Douglas and I will watch the progress of your work with close attention and that within our broad objectives we will cooperate with you and assist you in every way possible in the accomplishment of your task.

Text of the speech by Sir Sholto Douglas follows:

I AM glad to come here today with my American colleague, General Clay, to meet the Economic Council for the Bizonal area.

It is evidence of the progress that has been made in the transference to German hands of many of the duties that Military Government has hitherto had to discharge, that this Council, representing as it does the population and political parties of the US/UK area of occupation, should have been charged with the vital task of dealing with the economic affairs of this densely populated and highly industrialized part of Germany.

I am well aware of the difficulties of the present economic situation. The problems are great and their solution will require determination, courage, patience and hard work. The German

people possess these qualities, and if they obtain from you the responsible leadership which is necessary in a democratic community, they can emerge more quickly than is imagined from their present situation into a satisfactory economy, and again exchange their resources for those of other nations in this interdependent world.

IN order that this may happen, there are several fundamental problems to which I hope you will address your urgent attention, the most important of these are food, coal, and transport.

The development of indigenous agricultural production and a strict and equitable control of food distribution will do more than anything else to improve the ration standard. Military Government is obtaining what supplies are available for import, but it is to a combination of home production and imports that you must look for the improvement we all desire.

The raising of coal outputs is the vital basic requirement of the industrial field. It is for you to work out, with the assistance of Military Government, methods of rapidly increasing the production of coal so that the German industrial economy may make the necessary progress and that the needs of neighboring countries, who have always been good customers of Germany, may be adequately met.

I am aware that one of your most pressing immediate problems is the solving of the grave situation in repairing railway locomotives, wagons and railway repair shops. Current repairs are not keeping pace with the wastage of wagons. To move the coming harvest, to prepare for the building up of winter stocks of fuel and materials, and to keep the life blood of essential rail transport flowing in the winter months calls urgently for intensive work between now and the autumn in hastening railway repairs and the provision of the necessary materials. That is a responsibility which I am sure must be in the forefront of your minds.



Robert Moses (center), construction coordinator and commissioner of parks, New York City, is shown in Berlin looking over ruins of the city. With him are Robert L. Henry (left), chief of the Building Material and Construction Section, Economics Division, OMGUS, and a member of the Berlin Magistrat's office.

(photo by Bowlds, PIO, OMGUS)

IT is most important, if the new arrangements are to give quick results, that the various executive administrations should be brought together in Frankfurt with minimum of delay. We, therefore, urge you to spare no efforts to this end and to do everything possible to ensure the provision of labor and the allocation of the materials requisite for the speedy completion of the necessary accommodation.

Provided these problems are tackled with energy and vision I am confident that we shall shortly see a real upward trend in the rehabilitation of German economy.

Bicycles for Border Police

Use of bicycles by border police in Hesse has proved of great aid in maintaining inter-post communications as well as in apprehending illegal border crossers. The border police have 98 bicycles in use.

Tobacco Release Authorized

In order to alleviate an urgent need of German minimum economy, blanket authorization was issued to release all supplies of tobacco for which no proof of removal by force is submitted.

Tourist Trade Starts In South Germany

OMGUS has given approval to foreign travel bureaus for guided tours, payable in US dollar instruments, in the three southern Laender of the US Zone. Under the plan, about one-half of the total dollar selling price of the tours would be credited to the German economy through the Joint Export-Import Agency (US/UK) to be applied against Germany's food imports which are being paid for by the US and UK Governments.

Negotiations are in progress between the American Express Agency and the Joint Export-Import Agency as to housing and transportation problems, with a view toward inaugurating the program next month. The tourist plan will be on an experimental basis, with a possible broadening of the program next year to include all interested foreign travel bureaus. The American Express Company is arranging for hotel and transportation services with German authorities and with the US Army Quartermaster for the necessary food.

The American Express Company has proposed a 10-day tour at a price which has not yet been fixed. The tours are planned to include Paris and return, with train transportation between Frankfurt and the French capital, and German bus transportation in Germany. The tours would include Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Wuerzburg, Rothenburg, Nuremberg, Munich, Oberammergau, and Heidelberg. Under the proposed plan parties of 25 persons will leave Paris every other day with the result that no more than 25 persons would be in any one German city on the same day.

Pending completion of bipartite arrangements for uniform treatment in both US and British Zone, tourists for the present will not have shopping facilities in the US Zone.

More Home Gardens

Estimates indicate that there will be about 1,940,000 home and subsistence gardens in the US Zone this year, as compared with 1,700,000 in 1946 and 1,500,000 in 1945. Home gardening is being vigorously encouraged as a means of supplementing low food rations.



LAST POW—The certificate of release presented by Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, Commanding General of the 1st Military District, to the last German prisoner of war of the American Forces in Dachau. The recipient is Walter Hartwig, a former major.

(Army Signal Corps photo)

Finance Appointees

The appointment of Jo Fisher Freeman as Deputy Director of the Finance Division OMGUS, was announced by the Director, Theodore H. Ball. Mr. Freeman has been the Chief of the Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch. He was formerly associated with the National City Bank of New York, and its offices in London, Yokohama, Kobe, Harbin, and with the Central Bank of China in Shanghai and Chungking. On his return to Japan from China in December 1941, he was held in Japanese civilian internment camps.

Benjamin H. Brown has been appointed Executive Officer of the Finance Division. A former lieutenant in the US Navy, he has been a lecturer in history at Columbia University and a moderator on current affairs for Mutual Broadcasting Company in New York.

Judson C. Jones was appointed Chief, Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch. He has been associated with the US Treasury Department for the past 18 years.

Henry C. Conrad was appointed Deputy Chief, Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch.

Admission Restricted At UNDP Centers

All inquiries made by displaced persons in connection with their status will be referred to the local representative of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization, according to the PW & DP Division, OMGUS. A representative, in most cases, may be located in the former UNRRA offices or installations.

The PW & DP announcement continued that applicants for admission to United Nations Displaced Persons assembly centers will continue to be examined and cleared only through established admission control centers of the PCIRO. No change is made in the established policy of 21 April 1947 which was summarized in the latest Report of the Military Governor as follows:

1. Effective 21 April 1947, admission to United Nations displaced persons assembly centers, as well as any other form of gratuitous US Army assistance, will be denied all persons entering the US Zone or the US Sector of Berlin on or after that date. Exceptions to this policy may be directed only with permission of the US occupation authorities.

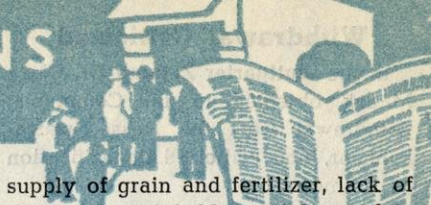
2. UNDP's already resident outside assembly centers in the US Zone and US Sector of Berlin will be considered for UNDP care only on the basis of extreme hardship.

3. All applicants for admission to assembly centers, including those claiming hardship, must be processed through control centers at Kassel, Darmstadt, Stuttgart, Regensburg, or Munich.

4. UNDP's employed in guard and labor services units are considered as being in assembly centers and, when released without prejudice, are entitled to transfer to an UNDP assembly center.

5. Bona fide DP residents in United Nations assembly centers prior to 21 April 1947 are not affected by the new order.

6. Unsuccessful applicants will be referred by the control centers to German local authorities for instructions as to documentation, shelter, and employment.



Two Political Considerations

Licensee Paul Distelbarth, writing in the *Heilbronner Stimme* on the political balance sheet which Germany faces, noted two facts which Germany must consider.

"The first fact is that such an immense bulk as Russia has ... a corresponding gravitational power which is not concerned with frontiers... The second fact which is perhaps still more significant is that Germany cannot exist without regular, strong cooperation with the territories of western and south-western Europe, i.e. Russia and her satellites, if she wants to regain economic life at all...

"We need them badly as consumers of our industrial goods and as source of food and raw materials, and they need us as well. It is obvious that Germany cannot live without a highly developed industry... Neither America nor England are interested in meeting Germany again as a competitor on the world market. Yet they cannot absorb the surplus of these territories."

The editorial concluded: "Thus, if it should come to a rupture between East and West—we will not entirely give up the hope that it be prevented finally—we shall not for a single moment disregard the fact that we cannot escape from the growing influence of the East whatever we may do, and that on the other hand we need the West as badly as it needs us. And we must carefully avoid getting stuck in an inner hostility to Russia and her Allies. It would be our disaster."

Neutrality Favored

The *Oberbayerisches Volksblatt* (Rosenheim) commenting on a "split between East and West," said:

"We haven't any power or respect which could be useful to any big power concerned. Taking the side of one or the other would be like a small excited dog who barks while

Own Initiative Needed

The *Wiesbadener Kurier*, editorializing on the European task after the original setback of the Paris Conference, commented:

"It has now been revealed again that this continent must take the initiative for working jointly on reconstruction. Support from abroad is necessary and welcome but it is not the only salvation from chaos and collapse."

on the protecting leash of his Eastern or Western master. We cannot take responsibility for a dangerous policy and we had better look for shelter in time before the storm breaks loose which the political meteorologists fear everywhere, so that we will survive this in case it comes. We hope, however, that the gloomy prognosis will prove to be unjustified."

The editorial concluded: "It is certainly unbearable for us to think that we may have to say good-bye one day to our brothers in the Eastern Zone with whom we are connected by countless and close ties. But we cannot alter the thought that this development might be possible. We must bear in mind that—as matters stand—only a war could bring about change. But it would be naive to believe that a change achieved this way would justify such a dreadful price."

Too Much Not Expected

The *Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung* (Heidelberg) made the following appraisal of the effect of the Marshall Plan on German economy:

"The principle observed so far, of regulating the German standard of living, as based on the Potsdam Agreement, will also be in the Marshall Plan. It has resulted in a small

supply of grain and fertilizer, lack of distribution of fodder and fat, and in the recent refusal to permit whale-fishing. But it will at least be changed so far as the reconstruction of the Ruhr is concerned. A short time ago the rigid system in the establishment of the German standard of living on very low levels was broken for the first time when the permission for import of larger quantities of fat was given.

"We must not believe that the 'rich uncle from America' can throw away billions. Germany, at least, should not expect too much from the financial aid of the Marshall Plan. The reconstruction of the Ruhr district has only been emphasized so much in the discussions of foreign countries because of coal, not because of us Germans.

"In case of success of the Marshall Plan we in Germany better prepare for the fact that available US money will flow mainly into western Europe and the countries around us. That will also be helpful to us. If these countries, by increasing their dollar credit, are better able to import, it would also help to increase German export, chiefly if export will be freed from the many hampering barriers which still burden it today."

Aid Youth for Future

The *Offenbach Post* commented on the International Youth Meeting in Munich as follows:

"Youth, in its majority, does not know separating frontiers. They are enthusiastic and prepared for action, even for the most difficult... We all must be blamed for the present situation. For us only one thing remains to be done: to have confidence in those who are growing up. Our mission is to prepare them for their future task. Certainly we shall no longer live when the construction of the new Europe will be completed, but we may have the satisfying feeling that we did not stand passively aside."

Withdrawal Criticized

In the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* Dr. Clara Manck objected to the Communist withdrawal from the Hesse Spruchkammer, and criticized denazification as follows:

"It cannot be denied that the denazification laws had been approved by all parties, including the Communists. Then would have been the time to protest against their fundamental faults: the mingling of punishment and atonement, of legal and political guilt..."

She continued: "This is the fundamental and most difficult problem: where no precise plausible charges can be made, even the best judge cannot administer justice. All cases disappear in the same colorless gray of formal party membership. The mere party follower thinks the fine he is charged unjust, not because it is inflicted upon him—he is usually glad to have it all finished—but because the fellow-Nazi whom he had known as a mean fanatic, and whom he had perhaps fought, gets away with the same fine."

Intolerance Assailed

The *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* raised its voice against intolerance: "It is astonishing to find places once in a while where time seems to have stopped. Where it may happen that churchgoers and participants of the Corpus-Christi Procession are insulted and affronted, and where, worst of all, children are said to be taught this wild intolerance.

"Or where a Protestant evacuated woman living in Kassel died, and the relatives were forced to undergo the trouble of transporting the corpse to home town only because the idea is spread in the Catholic village where they live that the village graveyard is 'desecrated' by the Protestant."

Forty-Hour Work Week

The *Mittelbayerische Zeitung* (Regensburg) observed the failure of negotiation on the forty-hour week in Bavaria:

"It is regrettable that the employers failed to understand that cutting down of working hours... would contribute to the maintenance of efficiency. It

would be all the more regrettable if the employers should perhaps have refused such a regulation because they might have to pay the wage balance for the shortened working time."

Court Reduction Set

A 25 percent reduction in the case load of Military Government courts must be effected by 1 November 1947, according to a directive issued by OMGUS to Land MG officers.

Under the directive, German courts may for the first time try cases involving theft or unauthorized possession of Allied property, provided the value thereof is no more than \$25. Failure to carry proper identification and unauthorized border crossings are other examples of the types of offenses which directors of Land Offices of Military Government may now authorize German courts to try.

The directive emphasizes that the transfers are made solely as a matter of administrative convenience, and do not confer on any accused the right to choose the court in which his case is to be heard.

(Continued from page 3)

Child Feeding Program

the food. Samples of food are taken from the schools and analyzed by a city laboratory for the caloric content of the meal. Since the samples are taken in the schools, the kitchens do not know when the food prepared by them will be analyzed.

All the school children between the ages of 6 to 18 years are eligible, which means that approximately 78,000 children in Bremen and Bremerhaven receive the meals. These children are attending school in 100 elementary, 18 secondary, and 12 vocational schools in Bremen and in 13 elementary, three secondary, and one vocational schools in Bremerhaven.

Meals cost 25 pfennigs with approximately 20 percent of the boys and girls unable to pay. The Bremer Volkshilfe, a private welfare organization, helps to pay for these free meals. Recently, the proceeds from a variety show, which ran for four

weeks, all went to the school feeding program. Through such means the additional money needed to carry on the program is obtained.

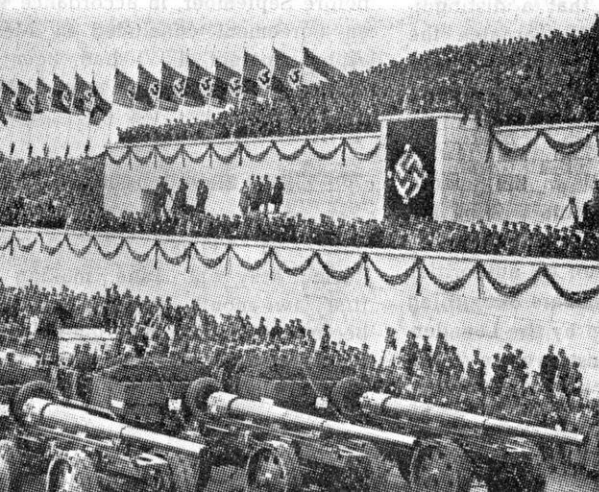
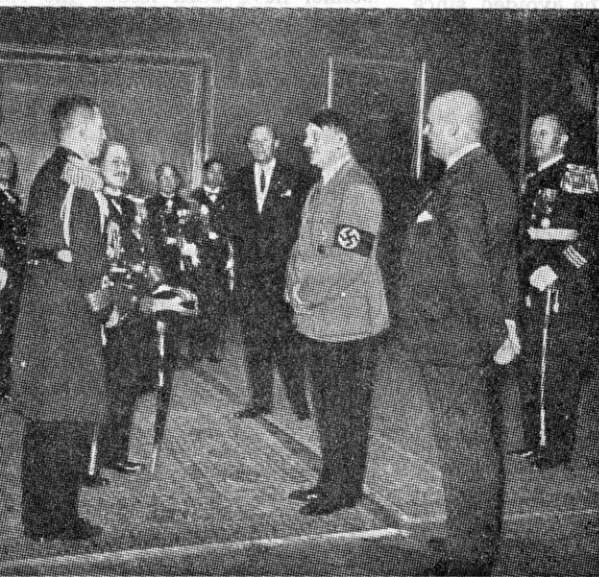
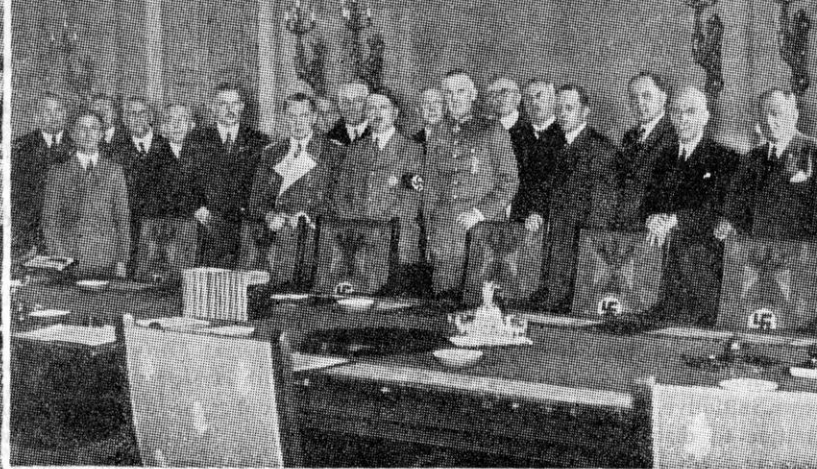
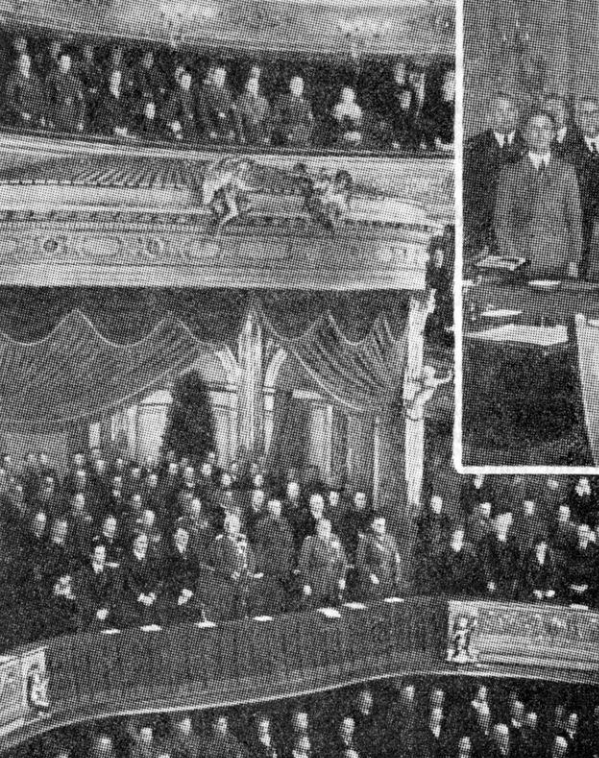
IN many regions, school feeding has been developed around a meal composed of soup. A number of factories mix ingredients into dry soup mixes which are delivered to the school kitchens through regular commercial wholesale and retail channels of distribution. The food for the soup mixes is released to the factories by the regional food team offices. The recipes for the mixes also are given to the factories and their function is to mix the ingredients in the proportions specified and package the material ready for distribution.

Oatmeal soup—consisting of milk powder, sugar, oatmeal, and flour—and pea soup—made from dry peas, flour, fat, meat extract, and salt—are two of the commoner types of soup furnished. When the prepared mixes are received by the kitchens all that is needed for cooking is to add water in the proper proportion. Instructions are given with each product as to the amount of water and soup mix to use in order to provide soup with the proper caloric content.

The use of prepared soup mixes makes the problem of cooking more simple than when a more varied menu is attempted. It also makes possible the preparation of a uniform-type meal, and this is important when the meals are prepared in a large number of individual schools.

BECAUSE of the crowding in classrooms most of the schools serve food both in the morning and in the afternoon to different groups of children. A few of the largest schools serve meals in three shifts.

Officials believe the importance of the school program cannot be overestimated both from its nutritional value to the children and its public relations value between Military Government and the German people. When the present available school food supplies are exhausted, they would like to see new stocks earmarked for this purpose, selected for their usefulness to children's diets and for their adaptability to school feeding.



Documentation of Third Reich

THE German man on the streets has a very confused mental picture of the history of the Third Reich. He knows the National Socialist Party rose to power, and — was a part of his life for so many years that he naturally thinks he understands a good deal about how it operated. But the whole story has never been graphically presented to him and he often cherishes a host of misconceptions.

The Laenderrat of the US Zone has recently taken steps to bring out the full, true picture by proposing to set up a Research Institute devoted to compiling the history of the Third Reich and publishing books about it which will be simple, succinct, and which will appeal to a wide circulation.

The idea was born out of the Nuremberg trials. American officials at Nuremberg became interested in the project as a result of conversations they had with a member of the Stuttgart Society for Local History. This factually-minded German said the records of the trials were fascinating documents, and absorbing literature for an historian, but that they did not make interesting reading for the average citizen. In spite of the startling material which studded the record, and the frequent moments of sheer drama, the literal transcription of the

These scenes are to be explained in new documents: (top right) Early photograph of the Reich cabinet; (top left) Ceremony in Berlin State Opera House in 1934, President Hindenburg in center; (center left) Visit of the Japanese naval group in 1934; (lower left) Display of armed might at Nuremberg in 1935.

(photos from old prints)

proceedings in the courtrooms was dull going for ordinary folk. He suggested that if the material could be made available for Germans in an edited form, the cause of true history would be well served.

THE Stuttgart historical society decided to sponsor the idea, and approached members of the Laenderrat with a suggestion that practical steps might be taken to implement it. Whereupon the Laenderrat, on its own initiative, formed a special committee to discuss the entire matter. The committee drew up plans for the organization of the institute called "Forschungsinstitut zur Geschichte des Dritten Reiches" (Research Institute for History of the Third Reich).

This institute, designed on ideals of pure scholarship and research, divorced from all politics, has as its purpose the education of the German people. This aim is expected to be accomplished through collection and screening of documentary material throughout the zone, editing of the material at the institute headquarters, and dissemination of this material through newspapers, books, and magazine articles.

The seat of the institute has not yet been determined. Munich, always eager to enhance its reputation as a cultural center, has put in a strong bid for it, offers inducements, such as suitable quarters and even suggested subsidizing early publications until the project can become self-supporting.

The proposed organization of the institute will consist of an administrative council, which will be composed of two representatives from each Land: one from the Land Chancellery, and one from the Ministry of Education. Its function is to be administration.

The real responsibility for the work of the institute will fall on the shoulders of a board of directors, which will consist of four to seven members. They are to be men of outstanding achievement in the fields of history and economics, and politics. These directors are intended to be the "front" of the institute, responsible chiefly for the quality and standards of its publications.

Members of the Laenderrat Directorate from Hesse objected to this vesting of authority in a directorate, when the make-up of the institute was being discussed. They wanted the initiative and responsibility to be retained by the administrative committee formed by members from the four Land governments.

HOWEVER, the majority of the Laenderrat Directorate did not concur with Hesse's viewpoint. It was pointed out that a policy making board if constituted of men who were active in politics would smack unfavorably of the old Propaganda Ministry. Other objections included the fact that political appointees are subject to frequent and unexpected change, whereas the governing body of an institute of this type should be very stable for successful results.

Some vote-conscious Laenderrat members suggested that too close a tie between the institute and the four governments should be avoided, since the work of the scholars might backfire to the detriment of the politicians on occasion. Suppose the institute dug up and published material which would shock the people, and facts which they wouldn't want to believe? Wouldn't they be apt to say: "This can't be true, it's probably just a political fabrication . . ." and to turn against the party who had members on the institute administrative council?

Besides there was no guarantee that a policy-making board formed of men active in current governmental matters would be able to resist using the institute for a little private muckraking, which would undermine the scholarly purpose for which it was established.

IT was concluded that a distinguished board would guarantee the level of the undertaking, and Military Government advisors from the Regional Government Co-ordinating Committee concurred in this view.

An important figure in the smooth operation of the institute will be the business manager. His job will be to coordinate the ideas of US authorities and the institute members. According to the plan drawn up by the Laenderrat Directorate he must have outstanding ability: his "job description"

states that he should be an "able organizer, publicity agent, and historian."

Both a scientific and a publicity commission may be appointed as an aid to the Board of Directors, to assist with details in these respective fields.

The institute is intended to be self-supporting. Schools and colleges are to be furnished historical material free, or at a nominal charge, while the sale of books, and magazine and newspaper material is expected to defray operating expenses.

Restriction on Passes

US Military and civilian personnel are not eligible for single round trip interzonal travel passes. An OMGUS cable, C-20429 of 13 July on this subject states as follows:

"It has come to the attention of this office that United States personnel have been issued the single round trip Interzonal Travel Passes authorized by Control Council Directive 43. Control Council Directive 43 provides for issuance of such passes solely to Germans and was not intended to cover travel of United States personnel, military or civilian, who are subject to EUCOM Adjutant General travel regulations. Such passes as have been issued to United States or Allied personnel will be cancelled immediately and appropriate steps taken to insure that none are issued to such personnel."

Refugees from Denmark

The movement of 12,000 German refugees from Denmark to the US Zone is expected to be completed before September, in accordance with an agreement concluded in March. Approximately 4,550 had been received into the US Zone as of 31 May.

Courts Have 100,000 Cases

German courts in the US Zone disposed of 111,681 criminal cases during May and June, making the first two-month period since the beginning of the occupation that more than 100,000 cases had been completed.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Change 22 to Title 23, Military Government Legislation, AG 014.12, 13 May 1947. Adds new Legislation. Text issued same date.

Property Ordered Forfeited or Confiscated by Military Government Courts, AG 386.3 (GDS-AGO), Hq EUCOM, 19 May 1947. Concerns disposition of US Army property other than perishables.

Clerical Schools for German Employees of the US Army, AG 230 GCT-GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 21 May 1947. Concerns general guide for the training of German civilians.

Excess Stocks within Military Posts, AG 400.7 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 May 1947. Amends EUCOM letter of 17 May 1947.

Transportation of Unaccompanied Children from Overseas to Homes in the United States, AG 292 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947. Quotes WD letter.

Fiscal Bulletin No. 7, Hq EUCOM, 26 May 1947. Concerns National Service Life Insurance and Group Insurance plan for officers overseas in the US Army.

Activation of Army Exchange Service District Exchange Offices, AG 331.3 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 May 1947. Amends USFET letter, 10 March 1947 by deleting Frankfurt to read "District Exchange Office Number 1."

Travel of Occupation Personnel, AG 200.4 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 June 1947.

Evacuation of Waste Paper, AG 400.93 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 June 1947. Pertains to the recovery of scrapped and waste paper for reuse.

Damage and Pilferage of Household Goods and Baggage, AG 332.3 RYT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 June 1947. Pertains to the responsibility of handling agencies.

Transient Billeting Accommodations, AG 624 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 June 1947. Concerns the prohibition of overnight sleeping accommodation in other than EUCOM Recreation areas and the Bremen leave center.

Reporting and Evacuation of Scrap and Waste Material, AG 400.7 GSP-

AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 June 1947. (Rescinded 7 July 1947, Note below).

Detail of Mess Officers in Quartermaster Corps, AG 210.6 CGM-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 June 1947. Concerns officers recommended for detail in Quartermaster Corps.

Lack of Proper Organizational Maintenance, AG 451 ORD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 June 1947. Pertains to vehicles evacuated to field maintenance shops for repair.

War Department Field and Technical Manuals, AG 300.7 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 June 1947. Concerns the shortage of TM's and FM's and the redistribution of surpluses.

Standards for Personnel Military Police Units, AG 200.3 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 13 June 1947.

Training Memorandum No. 1 Changes No. 1, Troops and Schools, Hq EUCOM, 13 June 1947. Pertains to the use of ammunition and guard mount.

Payment of Allotments to Danish Employees, AG 320X248 GPA-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 13 June 1947. Rescinds part of paragraph 3h, USFET letter, 23 December 1946 as pertains to employees of Danish nationality.

Safety Bulletin, AG 729.3 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 June 1947. Pertains to material valuable in accident prevention.

Civilian Personnel Newsletter, AG 230 GPA-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 18 June 1947. Concerns material for inclusion in a monthly Civilian Personnel Newsletter among the major commands.

Commissary Clearances, AG 331.3 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 June 1947. Concerns the payment of commissary accounts in full before leaving the military post on permanent change of station or extended detached service.

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

Screening of Labor Service Companies (Civilian Guard, Polish), AG 322 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 June 1947. Discontinues report required in USFET letter AG 370.093 GDS-AGO, 19 August 1946.

Special Services Furnishings for Dayrooms, AG 400 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 June 1947. Substitutes for paragraph 1 of EUCOM letter 18 June 1947.

Application Procedures for Transportation of Dependents, AG 230 AGO-D, Hq EUCOM, 24 June 1947. Quotes WD instruction.

Operational Status Report of Technical Service Units, AG 319.1 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 June 1947. Amends EUCOM letter 6 June 1947.

Troop Assignment (No. 12), AG 370.5 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 June 1947. Concerns CIC Detachments.

Employment of Civilian Guards and Industrial Police, AG 370.093 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 June 1947. Concerns reduction in employment of organized DP Civilian Guards by Industrial Police.

Annual General Inspections, AG 333 IGI-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 June 1947.

Suspended or Released Ammunition Lots, AG 471 ORD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 June 1947. Lists changes and corrections to USFET letters, 14 December 1946 and 20 February 1947.

Semi-Annual Library Reports for Period 1 January—30 June 1947, AG 331.1 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 June 1947.

Preparation of WD AGO Form 21, AG 342.06 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 26 June 1947. Pertains to amendment in paragraph 15 of this Form 21, Enlistment Record Regular Army.

Policy Concerning Acquisition of Additional Real Estate, AG 601 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 June 1947. Cites policy as outlined in EUCOM letter, file AG 602 GDS-AGO, 9 April 1947 and EUCOM-SOP, 11 June 1947.

Circular No. 50, Hq EUCOM, 28 June 1947, Section I, Assistance of US Army to Foreign Governments. Sec-

tion II, **Individual Transportation in the European Command**. Section III, **Repair of Furniture**. Section IV, **Rescissions**.

Customs Regulations for Entry into France, AG 019.311 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 30 June 1947. Concerns entry into France of cars owned by US tourists; articles that may be imported or exported without customs; money and travelers checks; tobacco and food.

Graphic Training Aids, AG 060 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 July 1947. Pertains to a series of training posters illustrating the desired traits of a well trained soldier.

Conservation of Solid Fuels, AG 463.3 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 July 1947. Pertains to the elimination of gas, electricity, and water wastage.

Return of Dependents to the United States, AG 230 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 July 1947. Concerns dependents returning unaccompanied to the United States without sufficient funds to defray their expenses.

Circular No. 52, Hq EUCOM, 3 July 1947. Section I, **Leaves, Passes, and Travel**, amends subparagraph of Cir 9 of 1947 as to currency. Section II, **Duty Travel Orders and Clearance**, amends paragraph of Cir 28 of 1947 as to currency. Section III, **Assistance from US Military Sources to Civilian Agencies and Personnel**, amends paragraph of USFET Cir 165 of 1946 as to full-time employees of certain agencies. Section IV, **Medical Treatment and Evacuation of Dependents and Civilian Employees**, prohibits long-term hospitalization of dependents in civilian hospitals in the occupied zones, provides evacuation to the United States, and cites responsibility thereafter.

Maintenance Memo No. 2, Hq EUCOM, 3 July 1947. Gives corrected German translation of same memo dated 22 April 1947.

Youth Publications, AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 7 July 1947. Advises method of carrying out ICD, OMGUS, request for priority in distribution to youth groups.

Transportation of Dependents to the Zone of the Interior, AG 230 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 7 July 1947. Amends letter of 19 June 1947 to

provide additional companion for mother and young baby.

Possession of Army Exchange Service and Government Issue Items and US Military Payment Certificates by Indigenous and Displaced Persons in the US Occupied Zone of Germany, including Land Bremen and the US Sector of Berlin, AG 400.73 GCA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 7 July 1947. Rescinds USFET letter AG 430.2 GEC-AGO, "Subsistence and Army Exchange Service Items in Hands of German Civilians", 14 September 1946 (corrected as noted below), and warns MP and search personnel to conform to this letter in seizing articles.

Reporting and Evacuation of Scrap and Waste Material, AG 400.7 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 7 July 1947. Rescinds EUCOM letter of 10 June 1947 (note above), states new instructions, rescinds conflicting instructions in USFET-SOP 95 of 1946 pending revision, and incloses new report form.

Fiscal Station Code, AG 130 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 July 1947. Adds two stations and redesignates Rhein/Main, Hesse, station.

Rationing Policies, AG 331.3 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 July 1947. Confines authority for establishing rationing policies at AES installations to EUCOM exchange office.

Audit of Non-Appropriated Funds, AG 130 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 July 1947. Restricts responsibility for the audit of all non-appropriated funds in the European Command to Chief of Finance, Hq EUCOM.

Physical Examination of Indigenous Household Servants, Mess Attendants, Bakers, Barbers, etc., AG 702.3 MCH-AGO, 9 July 1947. Rescinds USFET letters AG 710 GEC-AGO, "Routine Examination for Communicable Diseases among Civilians", 4 October 1945, and AG 720 GAP-AGO, "Examination and Immunization Requirements for Household Employees", 12 November 1946, and states new instructions including conformity to AR's.

Military Posts, AG 322 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 July 1947. Amends and revises USFET letter of 21 February 1947.

Interzonal Transfer of Members of Criminal Organizations to the Zones of their Residence, AG 383.6 (IA), OMGUS, 10 July 1947.

Possession of Army Exchange Service and Government Issue Items and US Military Payment Certificates by Indigenous and Displaced Persons in the US Occupied Zone of Germany, including Land Bremen and the US Sector of Berlin, AG 400.73 GCA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 July 1947. Corrects rescission in letter of 7 July 1947 (as noted above).

Travel to Czechoslovakia, AG 200.4 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 July 1947. Quotes advise from US Military Attache in Prague.

Construction and Maintenance in EUCOM Exchange System Installations, AG 600.1 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 July 1947. Cites responsibility.

Interzonal Travel of Germans and non-German Nationals between the US and French Zones, AG 200.4 (IA), OMGUS, 14 July 1947. Concerns use of passes.

Circular 53, Immunization, Hq EUCOM, 14 July 1947.

Circular No. 54, Hq EUCOM, 15 July 1947. Section I, **Aircraft in the European Command Assigned to Pools**, amends EUCOM Cir 2 of 1947. Section II, **Leaves, Passes, and Travel**, amends EUCOM Cir 9 of 1947 as to authorized border crossing points. Section III, **Duty Travel Orders and Clearance**, amends EUCOM Cir 28 of 1947 as to travel to Holland. Section IV, **Rescissions**, concerns sections covered in more recent circulars.

Fiscal Station Code, AG 130 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 July 1947. Lists inactivated stations.

Disposition of Strategic and Critical Materials Frozen under the Captured Enemy Material Program, AG 386.3 (ED), OMGUS, 16 July 1947. Amends OMGUS letter of 1 April 1947 as to reports.

Reduction of Case Load of, Preparation of Cases for Trial before, and Legal Principles to be Followed by, Military Government Courts, AG 013.3 (LD), OMGUS, 16 July 1947.

Amendment No. 1 under Military Government Law No. 51 "Currency", AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 17 July 1947.