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Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 98 June 1947

[S.I.]: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division USFET, Information Branch, June 1947

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WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- WALDECK
- HOFGEISMAR
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- KASSEL
- ESCHWEGE
- FRANKENBERG
- MELS
- FRITZLAR
- UNGEN
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HÜNFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
- FULDA
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BODINGEN
- SCHLOCHTERN
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- UNTERTAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- RHEINGAU
- WIESBADEN
- MAIN TAUNUS
- FRANKFURT
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- MANNHEIM
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KÜNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
- ÖHRINGEN
- CRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- NÜRTINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- ULM

COVER PICTURE

SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS — Before the war-wrecked shell of the building which had housed their school, this quartet of students of social work in Berlin discuss some problems confronting their profession. An interesting analysis of the training problems in Germany is published on page 3.

(Photo by PRO, OMGUS)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Margerite T. Boylan, who furnished the material for **Training Social Workers**, recently completed a 60-day study of conditions in Germany for the OMGUS Welfare Branch. Dr. Boylan is on the School of Social Work faculty at Fordham University. During the past year she served as an advisor in establishing a new school of social work at Milan, Italy.

Political Parties was taken from the Civil Administration Supplement to the Military Governor's Report No. 21.

Books on Germany—International Scene is the fourth and final article of the series written by Henry A. Dunlap, Chief Librarian, OMGUS Reference Library. This series indicated the wide choice of books available to MG workers.

The Regional Government Coordinating Office (RGCO), which furnished the material for **The Parliamentary Advisory Council**, is the MG supervisory and advisory body over the Laenderrat with offices in the Villa Reitzenstein in Stuttgart where the Laenderrat holds its meetings.

NEXT WEEK

The ramifications of the Deutsche and Dresdener Banks will be described in Issue No. 99 of 30 June. Other leading articles will include the role of MG Courts in Germany and educational opportunities for German workers. A series, giving the principal points of the recently revised MGR Title 1, will start in the same issue.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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TRAINING Social Workers

OVERCROWDED cities, displaced persons, disillusioned youth, a disproportionate larger number of women—these are some of the complex problems which challenge the schools of social work in Germany today. Gathering strenght after the weakening effects of war and Nazism, these schools are now flooded with both men and women applicants who see in social work a way to contribute to the reconstruction of their country.

Before State Socialism in Germany there were 39 schools of social work—19 under the jurisdiction of the state or city, and 20 under voluntary auspices (7 Catholic, 11 Protestant, and 2 Interconfessional). In addition,

there was at Berlin a post-graduate academy—*Soziale Paedagogische Akademie*—founded in 1930. Workers who had completed their training at a school of social work and had several years of experience, were eligible for admission to this advanced training school which offered a two-year course. With the development of Nazism, however, this academy and a number of the confessional schools were closed.

Today, in the US, British, and French Zones there are 26 schools open for classes. Nine are under the jurisdiction of the state or city and (17 are under voluntary auspices. Before the Nazi regime there were 10 schools in the territory which is

now under the control of the USSR and Poland; at the present time only two—at Leipzig and Magdeburg—exist. Plans, however, are being made to open schools in Jena and Potsdam.

During Weimar Republic days, representatives of all the schools of social work in Germany met every year under the auspices of the Prussian Ministry of Social Work in Berlin. At these meetings, social problems, policies, and techniques in social work were considered. The influence of these conferences is reflected in the similarity of program developed by the schools of social work throughout Germany. Yet there was sufficient flexibility in the pattern to allow for adaptation to local conditions, rural or industrial.

To enter a school of social work the would-be student must be at least 19 or 20 years of age. In the past the great majority of schools admitted only women. This may be explained in part by the fact that some of these schools were founded by women's organizations. For example, the Catholic Women's Leagues sponsor three Catholic schools—one in Aachen, one in Berlin, and one in Munich. In Stuttgart the school of social work

(left) A student in the Social Workers' School, Berlin, enjoys the practical application of her lessons by helping two small children. (below) Other students learn handicraft which they will teach children placed in their care. (photos by PRO, OMGUS)



was founded and supported by the Swabian Women's League.

There is, however, an increasing recognition of the need for trained male social workers. In Freiburg, Caritas sponsors a school for women founded in 1918, and a school for men opened in 1928. In Ludwigsburg, a new school was opened recently for men. Other schools in their reorganization plans are making provision for the enrollment of men students.

Candidates for admission to a school must have completed 10 years of education, four years in elementary school and six years in a higher school. In addition, three years of practical experience is required as a nurse's aid, a helper in a kindergarten, a worker in a day nursery, or a teacher. Since many of the universities were damaged by bombs during the war, the registration is necessarily limited. As a result, some of the schools are receiving applications from students who have had university training as pre-medical students or in other professions. Because of the great number of applications schools must now be more selective in the choosing of their student body.

Students pay from RM 200 to RM 250 per year for tuition. Denominational schools receive grants from their respective sponsoring organizations while the state and municipal schools are supported largely by public funds. Formerly, the schools received scholarship grants from the state but these have not been available since the war.

IN ALL schools it takes two years to produce a trained social worker, but there are different ways of doing it. In some schools the students study theory for a year, put them into practice for six months, and then complete their course with a final six months of theory. In other institutions six months of theory is followed by four months' practice, eight months' theory, and a final practice period of three months. The curriculum ranges from the study of religion, psychology, hygiene, and labor laws to handicraft and singing. The confessional schools place emphasis upon religions and character training so "that the Christian life in faith and charity may become effective." There is no opportunity to select subjects

according to one's interests. Courses in all schools are obligatory for all students as a preparation for public examinations.

FACULTY members usually are three in number who work full time, plus a number of part-time teachers from specialized fields including the Ministry of Health, the Courts, the Labor Office, and the Youth Bureaus. Some of them have doctorates in law, medicine, divinity, economics, and social science. In general, the school directors are experienced persons, devoted to their profession and with a remarkable spirit of sacrifice and courage.

Some, however, fear that policies in force today will create a supply of trained social workers beyond the demand. They cite their experience during the years of the economic depression in the 'thirties when despite the urgent need for social service, well trained social workers could not obtain positions because of lack of funds to pay salaries. They also express some misgivings in regard to obtaining qualified teaching staffs, and of the possibility of present pressure for short term courses, thus lowering the standards of the schools. Their policy is to strengthen the programs of the schools already in existence.

Several schools have established short term courses as an emergency measure to train persons already holding social work positions. For example, the Sozialpaedagogisches Institut, Hamburg, conducts evening courses for persons employed in social work organizations. Fifty persons are enrolled in the classes which are held once a week for one year. Courses are offered on such problems as housing, care of refugees and expelled, and homeless children.

Land Public Welfare authorities have assisted the towns by providing special in-service training programs. The most ambitious of these was a 30-day in-service training course conducted by the Ministry of Labor and Welfare for Hesse in the summer of 1946. Seventy male welfare workers participated in this training course, which consisted of lectures and study material, mainly on legal and economic aspects of relief.

Lack of housing—the problem of most schools in Germany today—is

one of the main handicaps to the schools of social work. Many of the buildings were destroyed or badly damaged. Temporary quarters in a hospital, a child care institution, a kindergarten, or a vocational school are now being occupied. Loss of libraries, furniture, and equipment has been a serious blow and the shortage of fuel, food, and clothing during the past years has aggravated the situation. Schools which formerly provided rooms for resident students now have no dormitories. In "closed cities" (towns in which the housing situation is so acute that persons are forbidden to move into that area) no accommodations can be obtained and students frequently must travel great distances every day. Yet many teachers and students seem to feel that these hardships will give them more understanding of the poor and will help them to serve more effectively.

For practice or field work the students are assigned to Public Welfare Bureaus of the municipalities; to Health, Youth, Labor Offices, and the courts; and to the various agencies and institutions of the two major religious welfare federations, *Der Deutsche Caritasverband* and the *Innere Mission, Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen*. The practice work usually is under the direction of the social agency but schools and agencies collaborate in the supervision of students through their conferences and reports.

Examinations are almost identical in all cities. When the two-year course is completed, students take the state examination—both written and oral—and receive a certificate. After one year's practical experience in social work, workers are licensed by the state as welfare nurses for one of the three chief branches: health, youth welfare, or family welfare work.

IN ALL these fields the profession pays very modestly. The beginning salary of a social worker is about RM 200 per month minus deductions for income tax, social insurance, and retirement fund. Social workers, however, seem to have accepted this low salary scale. Some of the more ambitious among them who have a diploma qualifying them to enter a university, later go on to obtain a doc-

tor's degree. They then may hope for a position as an official in the state or municipal welfare departments. A distinction is made between an official and an employee: an official enjoys life tenure in his position while employees do not. The state certificate can be withdrawn if the social worker at any time shows that he lacks the qualities which are necessary prerequisites for social work or if he acts in opposition to state regulations.

To improve the status of the profession in general, a German Association of Social Workers was founded in 1916, and at about the same time a Catholic and a Protestant association of social workers were organized. These associations were dissolved in 1933. In 1945 a new organization of social workers was formed in Berlin and the Soviet Zone as one of the 18 affiliated groups of a labor union, *Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, F. G. 14. Verband der oeffentlichen Betriebe und Verwaltungen. Fachgruppe der Sozialpaedagogen*. In 1946, the Catholic Social Workers Association also was reorga-

nized in the British and American Zones and now has a membership of nearly 3,000.

Today the schools are sponsored by the land or municipal public welfare bureaus or by one of the two principal religious groups—the Catholics, numbering approximately 25,000,000 and the Protestants, numbering about 38,000,000. A few schools are inter-confessional. Those under religious auspices are opposed to the taking over of their work by the state. The private schools are more flexible and are able to experiment in the development of new programs. The land and city schools are more or less under the influence of the dominant party.

CONSIDERING social work in Germany as a whole, MG officials believe that problems could be seen in more perspective by social workers if they could reestablish relations with international organizations. Then, once again, they could be in touch with the progress achieved in the field of social welfare in other countries. To that end, it is the recommendation of a recent study that

a carefully selected group of social workers be sent as delegates to attend the Fourth International Conference of Social Work to be held in the United States in April or May 1948. Members of MG's Welfare Branch are also interested in planning for scholarships and fellowships to be obtained from US schools for a period of one year for a limited number of German social workers.

In Germany itself, assistance is planned in the restoration of school buildings, in building up libraries, and in providing needed equipment and supplies. Exchange of knowledge within Germany will continue as the policy of Military Government with special encouragement to the holding of conferences in special fields such as professional training schools, child welfare, youth, and women's organizations. Through such conferences the general level of training of schools of social work may be raised and professional personnel developed to undertake a modern program.

Lecture on Social Work problems at the school in Berlin. (photo by PRO, OMGUS)



CARE Aid Enlarged in Hesse

SPEAKING before a conference of executives for the CARE program recently in Wiesbaden, Dr. James R. Newman, Director of the Office of Military Government for Hesse, explained details of a project, sponsored by Hesse MG personnel, designed to increase the flow of CARE packages into the pantries of needy Hessian DP and German families.

Dr. Newman outlined particulars of the plan, under which complete case histories of deserving destitute Hessian families will be supplied CARE's New York office. Thus any American family or individual desiring to "adopt" a German family will be able to make a selection based upon personal consideration of full factual data.

In addition, benefit dances and other fund-raising parties will be held in the Hesse MG Club, the proceeds of which will be used to purchase CARE packages for distribution within the land.

In announcing the project, Dr. Newman praised the CARE and CRALOG campaigns, stating that "millions of Germans would have starved if it were not for the generous help given through American charities." Translating the current Hessian weekly meat ration of 250 grams into an American equivalent, Dr. Newman compared it to the size of a "five cent hamburger bought at any US roadside stand before the war."

German children are going barefooted, the MG director went on, not because they want to, but because "they just do not have shoes."

"I am confident," Dr. Newman said, "that the Germans of Hesse are doing all they can to produce the maximum their land is able to yield, and therefore we can now fairly ask the citizens of America to help all they can. I would not believe it right, however, to ask our people to send food unless the maximum effort is being made by the Hessians in their own behalf."

"When an American buys a CARE package, he is making a real, vital contribution to the cause of Military Government. I believe the individual purchasing of a package by an American for an individual Hessian family

is the best basis. It will encourage correspondence between an American and Hessian family and, eventually, a better understanding of mutual problems and ideas. It will lead to a firm foundation for the democracy we are striving so hard to build here in Hesse."

I AM aware," Dr. Newman continued, "that the destitution here is no greater than it is in many of the Allied countries we liberated, but here in Hesse, in addition to our immediate humane problem of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, we have the additional burden of teaching our way of life."

Paul C. French, executive director of CARE, disclosed that "CARE has during the past year distributed more than 1,200,000 packages to the American, British, and French Zones and to all of the Berlin sectors. Our orders in the United States are increasing daily and we of CARE are doing all in our power to make known to the American people the desperate needs of war-affected peoples, not only in Germany, but in 14 other European countries. I have seen these needs both now and particularly for the coming winter and, upon my return to New York, I shall do all in my power through the press and radio to relay what I have seen."

Soviet Zone Agency

Marshal V. Sokolovsky, Military Governor of the Soviet Zone of Germany, was quoted in a Soviet News Office dispatch published in all Soviet-controlled newspapers as approving the setting-up of a top German economics commission for the Soviet Zone.

The SNB dispatch said Marshal Sokolovsky issued an order "which, as a basis for cooperation among the leading German bodies, approves the agreement concluded on 10 February 1947 between the central administrations for industry, fuel power, trade and commerce, and the governments of the Laender and provinces of the Soviet Occupation Zone." The dispatch continued:

"The proposal of the German economic authorities have been met by the establishment of a permanent economic commission and an independent economic branch for an exact coordination of the work of the German economics administrations.

"Members of this commission are the presidents of the central administrations for industry, transport, fuel and power, agriculture, and trade and supply. Furthermore, the chairman of the Free German Trade Union Association and the chairman of the Mutual Farmer's Aid Organization are to be members of the commission."

Personnel Changes

Dwight T. Griswold, who has been Director of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS, since January, has left to assume his new post as head of the US Mission for Aid to Greece. His nomination to the new post was confirmed unanimously by the US Senate.

Col. Gordon E. Textor has assumed his duties as Director of the Information Control Division, OMGUS, succeeding Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure who has returned to the United States to head the New York office of the War Department's Civil Affairs Division.

Waldemar Thorson has been named Acting Chief, Control Office, OMGUS. Col. David L. Robinson, who has been Control Officer, is now in the United States.

Lt. Col. George E. Norton, Jr., has been named Acting Adjutant General, OMGUS, during the temporary absence of Lt. Col. G. H. Garde.

Col. Louis G. Gibney has been Acting Personnel Officer, OMGUS, during the temporary absence of Col. James T. Duke.

Lt. Col. Morris O. Edwards served as Acting Director of the Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden during the temporary absence of Sumner Sewall, the Director.

Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress was named Acting Commanding General, US Ground and Service Forces, Europe, during the temporary absence of Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner from EUCOM Headquarters.

PARLIAMENTARY ADVISORY COUNCIL

**By Val Bowman,
Staff Writer**

THE Parliamentary Advisory Council acts as a mirror in which the members of the Laenderrat can view the opinions of the voters back home.

The council has no actual power, but its influence can be great.

The job of the Council is to advise the Laenderrat and keep it close to the elected representatives of the people. After the Landtage became elective last fall, and the Ministers-President were elected officials instead of appointed executives selected by Military Government, a sort of stalemate occurred in the enactment of legislation at Stuttgart. The Laenderrat members, who are the Ministers-President of the three Laender and the President of the Senate of Land Bremen, became hesitant to take responsibility on their shoulders. They took the position that all legislative power originated with the Landtage, and they didn't want to commit themselves on any issue without first consulting their constituents. A period ensued in Stuttgart during which little progress was achieved in the legislative field.

To get around this difficulty German leaders suggested the creation of the Parliamentary Advisory Council, and with the approval of Military Government it was set up. So far it has met four times, including one constitutional meeting.

The Council consists of 24 members, seven from each of the larger Laender—Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Hesse — and three from the smaller Land Bremen. These men are appointed by the Landtage of the various Laender on a representative basis—for example, Bavaria has three CSU Parliamentary Council members because the CSU is the strongest political party in that state with 57 percent representation in the Landtag. SPD has two Council members as a result of its 30 percent representation in the Landtag, while FDP with five percent, and WAV with seven percent have one Councilman each.

According to the statute under which it was established the Parliamentary Council shall comment on:

1. All draft laws and decrees to be submitted to the Laenderrat.

2. All control Council measures placed before the Laenderrat by the Regional Government Coordinating Office.

3. Problems of basic political importance.

Proposals which fall in category 3 must be submitted to the Parliamentary Council by the Secretary-General of the Laenderrat, after they have been approved by the Directorate. The Directorate consists of four "plenipotentiaries" or permanent representatives of the ministers-president, a special representative of each minister-president from the Land capitals, and the Secretary-General of the Laenderrat.

No definite date has been set for Parliamentary Council meetings, but so far meetings have been held the day before the monthly meeting date of the Laenderrat. Each Land has one vote in the Council, and for decisions unanimity is required. The Council has a quorum only if every Land is represented at the meeting.

The Laenderrat is not bound by the action of the Council — the council is purely an advisory body — but only on a few occasions has the Laenderrat overruled the PAC. In each of these instances the overruling was in the interests of speedy enactment of legislation which was believed to require zonal uniformity. One main difference seen between the two bodies is a tendency on the part of the Council to debate an issue at length. The Laenderrat, mindful of Military Government desires and American ideas of efficiency, frequently acts in the interests of speed, while the Council, imbued with the German love of debate and circumlocution, would engage in long discussions before deciding on it.

So far the Laenderrat has taken the position that all legislative matters should be submitted to the PAC for advice and comment, but not executive or administrative matters. The Parliamentary Council would like to have everything submitted to it for comment.

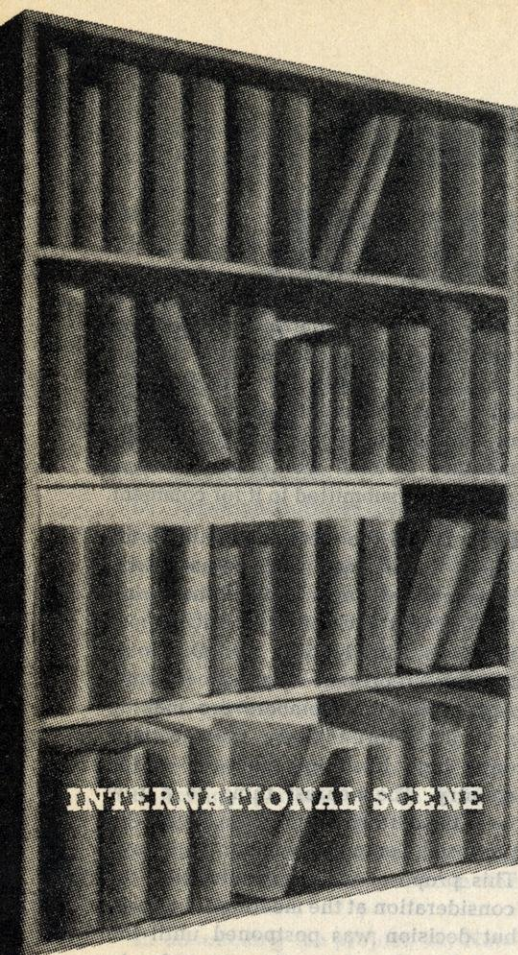
TO DATE the meetings of the Council have been harmonious—which is somewhat remarkable considering the fact that such bitter political opponents as Alfred Loritz and Dr. Josef Mueller represent the same Land. Apparently the members are making a strong effort to keep the meetings on a high level for the sake of the country. The nearest thing to a row was the drawn-out debate over the proposed Compulsory Labor Draft Law. This proposal was first submitted for consideration at the meeting of 14 April, but decision was postponed until the next Laenderrat meeting, in order to permit the discussion of the law within the respective Landtag. At the next meeting, on 5 May, Bavarian Council members came instructed by their Landtag to vote against it. Dr. Kohler, CDU member from Hesse, stated heatedly that no Land delegation should come to a meeting with final instructions from its Landtag, as this would make it impossible to coordinate its opinion with those of the other Laender. He raised the question whether any Land delegation should block Parliamentary Council action by voting proposed legislation in advance.

Dr. Dehler of Bavaria submitted that since the Parliamentary Council was a bridge between the Laenderrat and the Laender, the unanimous opinion of any Landtag should be respected.

The discussion did not result in any clearcut decision, but discussion and approval of the Compulsory Labor Law was effectively blocked.

At the recent June meeting of the PAC, however, the delegation from Bremen came forward with the statement that they were prepared to support the principle behind Bavaria's

(Continued on page 24)



INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Part 4

THE purpose of the first three bibliographies in this series was to make known to OMGUS personnel a small portion of the published material on Germany and the occupation available in the OMGUS Reference Library. All the publications listed were mainly concerned with some aspect of German life or with some phase of the occupation. It was logical to assume that personnel of Military Government should be made aware of available information on Germany.

To have stopped the series with the third bibliography would have been in a sense leaving a task unfinished. It would have implied that occupation personnel need only know something about Germany and its people in order to perform their work well. It would have ignored the fact that there is a world about us, of which we form a very small part. What occurs in China, in India, in Palestine, affects us. The problems of the rest of the world, while not as close to us as those of Germany, are just as important. Being so important they also require some study.

BOOKS ON GERMANY

By Henry A. Dunlap, Chief Librarian

A limited knowledge of world affairs can be gained from information media that do not properly come within the scope of this bibliography. The newspaper, the newsmagazine, and the radio are inexpensive and readily available sources for information on current world events. They supply up-to-the-minute information in brief, concise form. Alone, however, they do not give the reader sufficiently detailed information to make him truly well-informed. To achieve this, books are needed.

TODAY a veritable flood of books on all conceivable subjects is pouring forth from hundreds of publishers. Countless thousands of these publications deal with vitally important world problems. It would be a physical impossibility for any one person to collect and read all these publications. Yet if an individual is to be even moderately well-informed on world affairs he must consult a small percentage of the books of the day. His great problem is the selection of a few from the many.

The twentieth century has seen two World Wars, the League of Nations, the United Nations, and the atomic bomb. The old concepts of science, politics, and diplomacy are daily giving way to new discoveries, new theories, new inventions. Keeping pace with these often startling new developments is no easy task.

This list of books, "The International Scene", is intended merely to indicate to the reader the type of material available in the OMGUS Reference Library. It is hoped that it

will make personnel more cognizant of great international problems.

No attempt has been made to set up special smaller classifications under the general heading of "The International Scene," since most of the books are either overlapping or related in content. Some of the subjects covered include the United Nations, the atomic bomb, peace, postwar problems, international relations, and World War II. The books are listed alphabetically by author, with city of issue, publishing house, date, and size of each listed in parentheses.

Conditions of Peace, by Edward Hallett Carr (New York, Macmillan, 1944, 282 pages). A sober discussion of the conditions that led to two World Wars, and some recommendations to prevent recurrence of past errors. The book is primarily concerned with British postwar policy, but points out that both Great Britain and the United States will face great but different problems. It is a realistic, forceful work. The whole outlook of this book can well be expressed by quoting the last paragraph: "The old world is dead. The future lies with those who can resolutely turn their back on it and face the new world with understanding, courage and imagination."

Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice, together with interim arrangements (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1945, 2 vols). "... an exact facsimile of the volumes which were officially signed by the delegates to the United Nations Conference on

International Organization at San Francisco ..." Text is in English, French, Chinese, Russian, and Spanish.

Agenda for a Postwar World, by J. B. Condliffe (New York, W. W. Norton, 1942, 232 pages). This work is an attempt to state some of the vast and intricate problems that will have to be answered in order to establish and maintain a lasting peace. It is mainly concerned with economic matters and recommends that "the peace must be politically hard, but it ought to be economically generous."

On the Threshold of World Order, by V. M. Dean (New York, Foreign Policy Association, 1944, 96 pages). A non-technical, brief discussion of such problems as the future of the British Commonwealth, the post-war German problem, armaments, the economy of tomorrow, and similar topics. This pamphlet merely gives background information to enable the reader to form his own opinion on the problems discussed.

Documents on American Foreign Relations, January 1938—June 1944. (Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1939—1945, 6 vols). This set is specifically prepared in order to contribute "to a better popular understanding of American foreign relations." It includes speeches, papers, statutes, and treaties. A good index in each volume facilitates the use of this work.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council, by H. Finer (Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1946, 121 pages). The Economic and Social Council is one of the principal organs of the United Nations. This book discusses the position of this Council in relation to other international agencies, and its relation to other U.N. organs.

The Origins and Background of the Second World War, by C. Grove Haines and Ross J. S. Hoffman (New York, Oxford University Press, 1943, 659 pages). Written before World War II came to an end, this work seeks to explain World War II by an analysis of world events since the first World War and a keen examination of the politics, economics, religions, and cultures of our day. An excellent bibliography is given at the end of each chapter.

War and Peace Aims of the United Nations September 1, 1939—December 31, 1942, edited by L. W. Holborn (Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1943, 730 pages). A very inclusive compilation of statements by the various nations concerning their war and peace aims. It includes agreements, treaties, and speeches of responsible statesmen. The material is arranged by country, then chronologically. Use of the work is facilitated by a good index. Appendices contain speeches and statements made by the various religious denominations and political parties.

International Conciliation (New York, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1940—date). This publication is issued each month and contains short papers on current international problems by America's greatest scholars, addresses by internationally known statesmen, treaties, state papers, and similar documents. At the end of the year all twelve issues bound together form an extremely valuable compilation of important international papers for the year.

Problems of Post-war Reconstruction, edited by Henry P. Jordan (Washington, D. C., American Council on Public Affairs, 1942, 292 pages). A collection of the opinions of eminent American scholars on the vital post-war international problems that now confront the world. The general topics treated include: In Quest of Peace, Problems of the Old World, The Western Hemisphere, Government and Business, and The Paradox of Power Politics.

Full Production without War, by Harold Loeb (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1946, 284 pages). A scholarly and technical study of the problem "of adjusting production in the United States so that the needs of many of the desires of the entire population" can be met. The author maintains the thesis that non-production "created the climate which fostered the birth and growth of the Fascist-Nazi ideology."

Problems of the Postwar World, edited by T. C. T. McCormick (New York, 1945, 526 pages). This is a

symposium on post-war problems, divided into three main parts: Economic Policy, Government and Society, and International Relations. "The papers in this volume are addressed to the educated and thoughtful layman and not to the social scientist." Some of the topics covered are: Income and Employment, Bases of Economic Foreign Policy, Post-war Education, American-British Relations, and The Peoples of Germany.

The New Europe, by Bernard Newman (New York, Macmillan, 1944, 568 pages). Written before the end of World War II this is a suggestion for the organization of post-war Europe. The plan is based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter, and after an introduction entitled "Approach to the Problem" the author devotes separate chapters to Poland, Russia, the Baltic states, Finland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, France, Italy, and Germany. Each chapter treats briefly the historical growth of the nation, its racial elements, geography, and its position in relation to the rest of Europe. Of great value are the clear statements of the problems faced by these nations at the end of the war.

Look to Frontiers, by R. Peattie (New York, Harper, 1944, 246 pages). The subtitle of this work is: "A Geography for the Peace Table." It is not so much concerned with politics nor history, but largely with "the earth factors," which includes geopolitics, regionalism, boundaries, and related matters. The book is avowedly written for popular consumption.

United Nations Agreements, edited by M. B. Schnapper (Washington, American Council on Public Affairs, 1944, 376 pages). "Primarily a record of those important agreements, pledges, and declarations which have been made by two or more of the United Nations and associated countries since the outbreak of the war." Included are broad general agreements such as the Atlantic Charter; broad post-war agreements; food and agriculture agreements, lend-lease and military service agreements; special agreements between the United States and other nations; special arrangements among other nations to

Milch Sentence is Confirmed

which the US was not a party. Also included is a Country Index and a Subject Index.

Atomic Energy for Military Purposes; the official report on the development of the atomic bomb under the auspices of the United States Government, 1940—1945, by H. D. Smyth (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1946, 308 pages). An extremely lucid yet technical description of the development of the atomic bomb. It includes the "basic scientific knowledge on which the several developments were based" and the administrative history of the Atomic Bomb Project.

Charter of the United Nations; report to the President on the results of the San Francisco Conference, by the chairman of the United States delegation, the Secretary of State, issued by US Department of State (Washington, US Government Printing Office, 1945, 266 pages). This is the story behind the development and adoption of the U. N. Charter. Each article of the Charter is explained, and an appendix gives the text of the final document, compared with the Dumbarton Oaks proposals on opposing pages.

A Report on the International Control of Atomic Energy, issued by US Department of State, Committee on Atomic Energy (Washington, US Government Printing Office, 1946, 61 pages). A report by a board of expert consultants, who made their recommendations after a thorough study of the problem. Their purpose was not to develop a final plan for international control, but to prepare "a foundation on which to build."

Voices of History (New York, 1942—1945, 4 vols). "The purpose of this annual is to bring into one convenient volume the significant state papers and the important speeches of the chief statesmen and officials of the world. Every speech is reprinted exactly as given in the source. Where possible the source is official." This work is arranged chronologically, and gives an excellent sweeping view of significant world events for the period covered.

The Time for Decision, by S. Welles (New York, Harper, 1944, 431 pages).

(Continued on page 24)

THE Deputy Military Governor confirmed the sentence of Erhard Milch to life imprisonment by Military Tribunal II at Nuremberg. Milch, age 55, was field marshal of the Luftwaffe, 1940—45, also undersecretary of state and head of the Reich Air Ministry and inspector general of the Luftwaffe.

Milch as indicted on 14 November 1945 of committing war crimes involving the use of slave labor and misuse of prisoners of war and with responsibility for medical experiments conducted on human beings. He was found guilty by Military Tribunal II of crimes involving the use of slave labor and the misuse of prisoners of war but he was acquitted on charges involving medical experiments.

Following his conviction of 16—17 April, a petition was filed on his behalf by his attorney, Dr. Friedrich Bergold, to the Military Governor asking that the sentence be quashed as illegal under Articles 60, 63 and 64 of the Geneva Convention of 1929 on treatment of prisoners of war, or in the alternative, that the sentence be reduced because certain findings of the Tribunal were not supported by the evidence. The Deputy Military Governor took action on this petition pursuant to authority delegated to him by the Military Governor in Regulation No. 1 under MG Ordinance No. 7. The Deputy Military Governor's action denied the petition and confirmed the sentence of the Tribunal in all respects.

At the time that he forwarded his petition to the Military Governor, Dr. Bergold also forwarded two other petitions on behalf of Milch, one addressed to the President of the Swiss Confederation, and the other to the Supreme Court of the United States. These two petitions were forwarded by the Military Governor to the War Department in Washington with appropriate recommendations as to disposition. In both of these petitions, Milch contends his conviction was illegal under the Geneva Convention of 1929.

The Director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, stated that in his opinion

this contention had been resolved against Milch by the decision of the US Supreme Court in the case of "In re Yamashita," decided in February, 1946. That case involved the Commanding General of the Fourteenth Army Group of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippine Islands who had been convicted and sentenced to death by a Military Commission for having failed in his duty as an Army Commander to control the operations of his troops, thereby permitting them to commit specific atrocities against the civilian population and prisoners of war.

THE Supreme Court held that the Articles of the Geneva Convention in question related only to substantive offenses which prisoners of war commit during their imprisonment and not to offenses which they have committed prior to their imprisonment. The Legal Division Director pointed out that Milch, likewise, was convicted of crimes committed by him before he became a prisoner of war.

Milch is the first of the major war criminals to have been convicted by the Military Tribunals established at Nuremberg in order to implement Control Council Law No. 10, which was enacted by the Control Council for the purpose of bringing to justice the major German war leaders who were not tried by the International Military Tribunal. There are at present four US Military Tribunals conducting trials at Nuremberg, and it is anticipated that two more Tribunals will shortly begin to function. It is contemplated that more than 200 major war leaders will be brought to trial before these Military Tribunals at Nuremberg, before the present program is completed.

Alcohol Tax Changed

Control Council Law No. 54 amended Control Council Law No. 27 by exempting "alcohol contained in schnaps issued to miners as rations" from an alcohol tax provided in the earlier law. Otherwise, the tax law is unchanged.

POLITICAL PARTIES

THROUGHOUT Germany the various authorized political parties are slowly approaching national existence if not national legal status. The Social-Democrats, organized centrally with headquarters at Hanover under the chairmanship of Dr. Kurt Schumacher, have virtually returned to their pre-1933 organization. Only in the Soviet Zone of Occupation is the party not authorized.

The Communists have always been strongly organized centrally and their party machinery has now extended itself into the international field, sending a special group of fraternal delegates to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain held in London in late February. Throughout the US Zone there has been much discussion of possible amalgamation of the KPD with the Socialist Unity Party (SED) established in Berlin and the Soviet Zone in April 1946.

The various Christian Democratic parties (CDU in the British and Soviet Zones, the larger part of the French Zone, and in Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden; CSU in Bavaria, and the Baden Christian Social People's party in South Baden (BCSV) climaxed a series of conferences and joint committee meetings with a gathering in mid-March in Berlin. It should be emphasized, however, that the CDU-CSU-BCSV committee is a neo-federalist conference and in no sense of the word a national party. Each Land or Zone organization retains complete freedom of action and the gatherings are meetings of party leaders rather than the assembling of delegates elected from various geographical sub-units of a single national party.

SOMEWHAT more confusing is the picture of that group of parties labeled variously as "Liberal Democratic," "Free Democratic," and "Democratic Peoples." In the past year conferences have been held at Bad Pymont, Coburg, and Rothenburg, but none of these can be said to have been really representative. These parties are not well organized and con-

ferences are likely to be held without representation of several Laender (or even a whole zone); nonetheless, the Rothenburg gathering in March took steps to set up a new organization to be called the German Democratic party as a sort of over-all holding company with independent share-holders. As with the CDU groups, a party of neo-federalist units is envisaged, each zonal organization remaining a free agent; however, the democrats did go so far as to name two co-leaders for Germany: Dr. Theodore Heuss (US-Zone) and Dr. Wilhelm Kuelz (Soviet Zone).

While the left parties — SPD and KPD — have already attained organic unity in Germany, several difficulties have beset the unifiers of the non-Marxist parties, difficulties which have led in both parties to confederation as a solution of their problems. These difficulties have been both programmatic and organizational. In the first category, the parties associated with the CDU have a considerable problem in synthesizing their right and left wings on socio-economic policy and their federalist and centralist wings on policies of German governmental structure. While the Democratic parties are much more centralist-minded and are troubled less by the issue than the Christian Democrats, the question of socio-economic policy is just as real to them. Even within the US Zone, the DVP of Wuerttemberg-Baden maintains it is the "golden mean" between CDU reaction and SPD-KPD Marxism while the LPD in Hesse holds forth as the last-ditch defender of free enterprise against attacks from SPD and CDU alike.

These problems of policy in the two non-Marxist parties are further complicated by the organizational difficulties inherent in the coming together of independent zone political groups. In each zone — even in each Land — various local political leaders have claims to recognition, claims which the left is sometimes able to sublimate in a crusade for socialism, but claims which become of primary importance in parties which are

more-or-less status quo. These claims of personal leadership are further complicated by the very natural maneuvering of the present CDU and Democratic party top committees to establish themselves in a favorable position pending approval of national political parties.

THE first efforts to extend the lines of the developing national parties into an over-all quasi-representative German body failed last month when Dr. Schumacher, the SPD leader, rejected suggestions of the CDU that a four-party committee be set up to discuss the peace terms and make a German contribution to the Moscow conference. In Dr. Schumacher's view such a committee could be set up only when the parties were licensed in all the zones under free democratic conditions; such a view-point may also indicate the attitude of the SPD towards participation in future German central agencies or a provisional government.

In this connection the problem of the participation of German parties in the apparatus of German government is one which appears to be concerning more and more political leaders, especially in the SPD. Some Social-Democrats have expressed the view that the SPD should withdraw from all Land cabinets, basing their attitude on the alleged impossibility of realizing socialism in a disunited Germany, the impossibility of accepting responsibility for affairs in Germany today under military occupation ("... total victory is total responsibility..." and the political undesirability of having the SPD saddled with the collaborationist label when, as, and if the occupying powers leave Germany. The large group, especially the party bureaucracy, the office-holders, and the older party leaders, seem willing to maintain the present position, at least for the time being.

The status-quo organizations (CDU and Democratic) are much less affected by this type of thinking than the SPD, but any action by the latter would place a great extra burden on the non-Marxist parties. Since the KPD would almost certainly join any Social-Democratic movement of this nature, if only to add fuel to the fire, government would become a province of the non-Socialists.

Heads US Bizonal Control

Coal Tops Exports From US/UK Zones

During the first four months of 1947, a total of \$46,236,300 was derived from the sale of export products including coal from the Combined US/UK Zones of Germany, it was announced by the Economics Division, OMGUS.

Coal exports to France and other members of the European Coal Organization accounted for \$26,310,160, timber for \$6,227,571 and invisible exports for another \$1,818,702. The balance, \$11,879,867, represented export products consisting of consumer goods and other commodities which constitute the backbone of the \$350,000,000 export program projected for the two Zones for 1947. The figure for the month of April, was \$13,762,797.

These figures do not include \$25,240,940 in export contracts concluded during the four months under review. Delivery on these products were not effected immediately.

Imports by the Combined Area totaled \$185,025,375 between January and 21 April. Imports of food, seed, fertilizer, and other commodities vitally needed to prevent disease and unrest, totaled \$170,597,675, while the import of raw materials required for the export program totaled \$14,427,698.

A new high for weekly food imports into the combined UK/US area was reached during the first week of June with the arrival of 21 ships at Bremen, Hamburg, and Emden carrying a total cargo of 141,000 tons of food from the United States.

Panels, made up of US and British representatives, for each of the present bizonal agencies. These panels observe and review, and, through the Control Office, exercise control of the operation of their respective departments. The Control Office chairmen, therefore, have complete administrative responsibility for the operation of functional branches of Transport, Finance, Communications, Food and Agriculture, Economics, and Civil Service. At the same time, the chairmen act as a connection between the branches of the Bipartite Control Office and their counterparts in OMGUS.



(photo by PRO, OMGUS)

THE appointment of Clarence L. Adcock as US chairman of the Bizonal Control Office of the newly-created Bizonal Economic Council signals the early functioning of that body in carrying out the US/UK economic program.

Formerly Assistant Deputy Military Governor, until his retirement last fall from the US Army as a Major General, Chairman Adcock heads the office which is second in line of control of the German bizonal administrative organization. At the top is the Bipartite Board which meets in Berlin. It is composed of the British and American Military Governors or Deputy Military Governors who review and approve ordinances and decisions of the Economic Council; issue instructions to the Economic Council and the Executive Committee; and exercise over-all control of the

operations of the entire administrative organization.

Operating second in command to the Bipartite Board is the Control Office with headquarters in Frankfurt/Main. This office is headed by one British and one US chairman and the members of the several Bipartite functional panels. As the US chairman, Mr. Adcock represents the Bipartite Board in the conduct of day-to-day administrative relations with the Executive Committee, and through it, the Executive Directors. Assisting him and the British chairman are a joint secretariat and liaison staff, forming a channel of communication between Military Government and the Economic Council and its subordinate agencies.

Directly under the jurisdiction of the Control Office are the Bipartite

BRITISH SHARE IN BIZONAL ACTIVITIES

Economic Council and Relations with Governmental Agencies Explained To Recently Reorganized Zonal Advisory Council of UK-Controlled Area

The establishment of the new bizonal Economic Council and its relations with the German governmental agencies in the British Zone were explained by the British Deputy Military Governor in a speech at Hamburg 11 June to the Zonal Advisory Council, which corresponds in the British Zone to the Laenderrat in the US Zone. Excerpts from his speech follow.

THE original Zonal Advisory Council was a nominated body. During the time that it was in existence it did excellent work. It helped us greatly by its advice on many important subjects. By the influence which it exerted it undoubtedly succeeded in getting us to take action on a number of matters regarding which it would not have occurred to us to take action otherwise.

After the Land elections it was clear that the Zonal Advisory Council should be reorganized so as to reflect the division of political opinion as disclosed by the elections . . .

At the time of that last meeting of the Council, negotiations were already proceeding with our American allies for the better economic integration of the American and British Zones. These negotiations were then in an early stage. You will not, I think, expect me to offer any explanation or excuse for the fact that it was impossible for me to talk about these negotiations to the Council. The negotiations, as you now know, have been successful. A decision has been taken to concentrate the Bizonal Agencies at Frankfurt and to subordinate them to an Economic Council which will be representative in character.

The Zonal Advisory Council itself has repeatedly emphasized to me the necessity for subordinating the administrative agencies to popular control. This has now been achieved. I believe that you will regard the new arrangement as a very big step forward. The Economic Council itself

has been given legislative powers subject to the approval of American and British Military Government. This means the transfer to Germans in the two zones of a far greater measure of responsibility for the management of their own affairs.

The creation of this Economic Council must obviously make a big difference to the role of the Zonal Advisory Council. I am very anxious that the Economic Council should be truly bizonal in character. Whatever divisions of opinion may arise in it — and, of course, there will be many — I hope that they will not represent a division on a zonal basis. From an economic point of view there are no longer two zones, but one area. For this reason I do not want to see the men who are sent from the British Zone to act as representatives on the Economic Council, adopting a parochial and zonal attitude.

I THINK that it must follow from this that matters, which are now within the competence of the Economic Council, are no longer suitable for discussion on a zonal basis and, therefore, are inappropriate for discussion in the Zonal Advisory Council. I do not want to lay down rigid rules as to what you may or may not discuss, but I am bound to tell you that you will embarrass me if you discuss questions which ought now to be resolved in the Economic Council. I will go further and say that under the new circumstances I shall necessarily be guided on economic matters by the opinion of the Economic Council and not by the opinion of a zonal body.

Admittedly this means a considerable reduction in your responsibilities. There remains, however, an important field of activity for you. We still need guidance on all the matters which fall outside the economic field. These are the political questions and legal questions, many of which are of great importance.

It is possible that with a reduction in its work the Council may feel that it does not wish to meet quite as frequently as in the past. I hope that the interval between its meetings will not be too long. I hope, too, that you will keep in being your committees dealing with political and social subjects . . .

MANY important political subjects will come up for decision during the coming month. The Council of Foreign Ministers is to meet again in London in November. The future political structure of Germany will be a main item on its agenda. Deputies to the Ministers are to study this problem meanwhile. We shall undoubtedly need your advice before deciding upon the attitude which we ourselves adopt. I hope, therefore, that you will feel that, in spite of the reduction of your responsibilities due to the creation of the Economic Council, very important work lies ahead of you. Close co-operation between you and ourselves is the best method of ensuring that this work shall be well done.

Report Corrected

Recent reports appearing in the German press to the effect that approximately 1,000 German and Austrian refugees would be sent to Brazil with the assistance of the International Relief Organization or the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees are erroneous, Headquarters Field Operations, Germany and Austria, Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, announced.

The Committee explained that it had received a number of letters from German refugees expelled from eastern Germany and other eastern European countries, most of them requesting assistance in emigration. The committee emphasized the fact that it is not concerned with German or other ex-enemy nationals except those of Jewish origin or persons persecuted by the Nazi regime.

POWERS OF ECONOMIC COUNCIL SET

MG Proclamation No. 5, implementing in the US Zone the agreement between the British and US Military Governments for the establishment of a bizonal Economic Council, has attached Appendix B relating to production, allocation, and distribution of goods and raw materials in the Combined US/UK Zones.

In the US Zone, Appendix B is designated as MG Ordinance No. 14. This ordinance is designed to give the present bizonal Executive Committee for Economics at Minden certain economic powers in the interim period until the new Economic Council is established and functioning. This ordinance supersedes OMGUS letter AG 001, "Ordinance Relating to Production, Allocation, and Distribution of Goods and Raw Materials," 19 May 1947.

The text of Proclamation No. 5 and Appendix A were printed in Issue No. 96 of the *Weekly Information Bulletin* of 9 June 1947. It also has been published in a "Special Report of the Military Governor," dated 1 June 1947. This report, giving both the English and German texts, was titled "Documents on Bizonal Economic Organization". Likewise, these texts along with that for Appendix B were issued in OMGUS letter AG 010.6 (LD), "Military Government Proclamation No. 5 Economic Council," 9 June 1947.

Appendix B details the powers and scope of the Economic Council. Though lengthy and highly technical, it is published as follows for the information of all MG and occupational personnel.

Section 1

(1) The Executive Committee for Economics (E.C.E.) is authorized to establish general policies, to be announced in the form of decisions, governing the production, allocation, and distribution of goods and raw materials which must be executed in the several Laender under implementing regulations issued promptly by appropriate Laender authorities.

(2) It is further empowered with such supervision of the production, allocation, and distribution of goods and raw materials as may be necessary to determine and to insure that its general policies are being implemented in the several Laender. Within this law, existing laws, and such other laws as may be enacted, it may issue any executive orders which appear necessary to define and to

clarify its general policy decisions. In addition thereto, it is empowered to allocate directly, by executive orders, such scarce-basic commodities as may be determined by the Committee to specific industrial purposes and among the several Laender. Likewise, it is empowered to require, by executive order, the distribution of goods and raw materials as may be necessary to execute its policies, which will include the determination of goods in sufficient supply to permit rationing and the establishment of rationing standards. It may also issue such executive orders as may be necessary to govern the seizure of goods and raw materials within the several Laender which are not being utilized under the policies which it has established.

Section 2

The E.C.E. is empowered, so far as it deems it necessary for the control and regulation of production, allocation, and distribution of goods and raw materials, to issue executive orders regarding the recording of business transactions, and in particular regarding book-keeping.

Section 3

The executive orders referred to in Sections 1 (2) and 2 shall be issued under, and pursuant to, the general policy decisions referred to in Section 1 (1). Like the general policy decisions, such executive orders shall be directed to the respective Laender, except in the case of the allocation power provided by the third sentence of Section 1 (2), under which such orders (including in particular cases orders allocating the end product to assure the carrying-out of the intent of the original allocation) may be directed to persons and enterprises. All general policy decisions, and those executive orders directed to the Laender, shall become binding upon and enforceable against persons generally only upon implementation by the Laender, as provided in Section 1 (1), and in accordance with such implementation. Executive orders directed to persons and enterprises require no implementation by the Laender in order to become effective.

Section 4

(1) The E.C.E. may, with respect to specific branches of trade and industry, delegate its powers under Sections 1 (2) and 2 to its Chairman.

(2) The Chairman of the E.C.E. shall immediately notify the members of the E.C.E. of any executive orders issued by him.

Section 5

Where the special conditions of a Land or any part thereof render it necessary, the Supreme Land Authority may, in agreement with the E.C.E., or, if the latter has availed itself of the possibility of delegation under Section 4 (1), in agreement with the Chairman of the E.C.E., issue orders of general application within the scope of this Ordinance for either the whole Land or part thereof. The Supreme Land Authority may delegate such power to a superior Land Authority having jurisdiction over the whole territory of the Land.

Section 6

The provisions of the Verordnung über die Wirkungen der Beschlagnahme zur Regelung des Warenverkehrs vom 4. März 1940 (RGBl. I, S. 551), shall apply mutatis mutandis to seizures in virtue of this Ordinance.

Section 7

Before issuing executive orders, the Chairman of the E.C.E. shall consult whenever practicable with the committees attached to the Executive Agency for Economics in the American and British Zones of Control (Verwaltungsamt).

Section 8

(1) Publication in the *Mitteilungsblatt des Verwaltungsamts* shall be sufficient for the promulgation of orders containing a delegation of powers to the Chairman of the E.C.E. (Section 4) or the revocation of such powers. Orders containing a delegation of powers to a superior Land Authority (Section 5, sentence 2) or the revocation of such powers shall be promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the law of the Land in question.

(2) Orders containing delegation of powers shall become effective one week after promulgation; those containing a revocation thereof, on the day following the promulgation. The order may provide otherwise.

Section 9

(1) Publication in the *Mitteilungsblatt des Verwaltungsamts* shall be sufficient for the promulgation of general policy decisions, and executive orders of the E.C.E. or its Chairman; such decisions and orders shall become effective one week after their promulgation unless otherwise provided.

(2) Orders of general application issued by the Land authorities under Section 5 shall be promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the law of the Land.

Section 10

(1) The service of orders directed to persons or enterprises is governed mutatis mutandis by the provisions of the *Zivilprozessordnung* concerning the Service of documents ex officio (*Zustellung von Amts wegen*) with the exception of Sections 189, 203 to 207, 210a and 212a.

(2) Service may also be effected by registered letter.

Section 11

(1) All general policy decisions, executive orders, other orders and implementing regulations under this Ordinance shall state the duration of their validity. They shall cease to be valid, in any event, not later than 3 years after their coming into force.

(2) The period of validity may, however, be extended for three years at the most on each extension.

Section 12

(1) The *Verwaltungsamt* and the Land authorities referred to in Section 5 are agencies entitled to information within the meaning of the *Verordnung über Auskunftspflicht* vom 13. Juli 1923 (RGBl. I, S. 723).

(2) They may order the personal appearance of a person liable to give information and may require commodities or other objects, in particular samples and specimens, to be forwarded or submitted to them or to their authorized agents, and for containers to be opened for inspection. Further, they or their authorized agents may demand from any person information as to economic data as well as the production of books, vouchers or other documents. On ordering such measures the *Verwaltungsamt* shall immediately notify the Supreme Land Authority.

(3) Any person who willfully infringes the obligations under subsection (2) shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding RM 20,000, or to one of those penalties; any person who negligently infringes these obligations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding RM 10,000.

(4) In addition to the penalty the forfeiture of the commodities which have been concealed may be ordered; Section 14 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(5) Further, Sections 16, 19 to 35 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Section 13

(1) Unless other provisions impose a heavier penalty, imprisonment not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding RM 100,000 or the threefold amount of the profit obtained by the offense or of the value of the objects in respect of which the offense has been committed or one of those penalties shall be imposed on any person who

(i) violates any order or implementing regulation issued by a Land Authority under this Ordinance or any executive order issued by the E.C.E. or its Chairman which is binding upon him under Section 3, provided that such order or regulation contains an express reference to the penal provisions of this Ordinance,

(ii) makes or utilizes false or incomplete statements of facts in order to obtain fraudulently either for himself or for another person any permission, grant, binding promise or other certificate issued in virtue of this Ordinance.

(2) An attempt shall be punishable.

(3) Where the infringement is due to negligence the imprisonment shall not exceed one year.

Section 14

(1) In the case of Section 13 the objects in respect of which the offense has been committed, may, in addition to the penalty, be forfeited in favor of the Land, even where they do not belong to the offender or an accessory.

(2) If the accused is not the owner, forfeiture shall not be ordered if the owner neither knew or ought to have known of the infringement nor derived any benefit therefrom.

(3) If forfeiture of the objects referred to in subsection (1) cannot be effected or may not be ordered under subsection (2), forfeiture of a sum of money equal to the value of the objects may be ordered (substituted forfeiture). Where it is not certain whether forfeiture will be practicable the Court may order substituted forfeiture in the event of forfeiture being impracticable. Substituted forfeiture may be subsequently prescribed by an order of the Court (Beschluss).

(4) In respect of third party rights compensation is to be paid up to the amount of the value or the proceeds of the forfeited objects, unless the third party knew or ought to have known of the infringement or derived a benefit therefrom. In ascertaining the extent to which a right was covered by the value or the proceeds of the forfeited objects, prior rights must be taken into account even if the conditions laid down for compensation in the first sentence are not fulfilled. A claim shall become final. The claim may be brought before the ordinary courts.

(5) If a person other than the accused asserts rights in objects liable to forfeiture or if there are facts pointing to the existence of such rights, the person concerned shall be

given the opportunity of proving that the conditions under which forfeiture may be ordered do not exist or that he has rights in the objects liable to forfeiture. Proof may be adduced until forfeiture is ordered. If proof is adduced only after the decision ordering forfeiture, the Court may set aside or restrict the forfeiture.

(6) Where it is not possible to prosecute or convict a specific person, forfeiture may, at the request of the Staatsanwaltschaft, be separately ordered by an order (Beschluss). Such an order is subject to the appellate remedy of "sofortige Beschwerde".

(7) On the decision becoming final the ownership in the forfeited objects passes to the Land, other rights therein becoming extinguished.

(8) In the event of a right being acquired after the decision has become final, the provisions of the Civil Code in favor of persons who claim under persons having no title shall apply.

Section 15

(1) The Authority (Section 38) may order the realization of objects liable to forfeiture if there is a risk of the objects deteriorating or perishing before the decision regarding forfeiture can be made. The same rule shall apply where an early realization of the objects is necessary in order to satisfy an urgent demand of the economic situation or of consumers and no excessive damage will be caused thereby to the owner. The proceeds shall be substituted for the objects.

(2) Where the objects liable to forfeiture have been seized under the provisions of the Strafprozessordnung / Strafrechtspflegeordnung, their realization may only be ordered with the consent of the Staatsanwaltschaft.

Section 16

In cases under Sections 12, 13 and 14 the provisions of Articles 416 and 417 of the Reichsabgabeordnung shall apply mutatis mutandis with respect to fines and forfeitures.

Section 17

(1) If a person has committed an offense punishable under Section 13 knowingly and recklessly from grossly selfish motives, the Court may, for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years, in addition to the penalty, prohibit, entirely or partially, such person from engaging in activities or managing an enterprise in the field in which the offense was committed, or subject his doing so to the fulfillment of conditions. In the event of the accused being entirely prohibited from managing an enterprise, the Court may order that the enterprise be carried on by a custodian. The Authority (Section 38) shall appoint the custodian and shall regulate his functions and powers.

(2) Section 420, subsections 3 and 4 of the Strafgesetzbuch shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(3) In cases under subsection (1) the Court may, in addition to the penalty, order the permanent closing down or the permanent or temporary restriction of the business of the accused or may make its continuation dependent on the fulfillment of conditions. If the business is owned by several persons the closing down or restriction may be ordered only if the grounds set out in subsection (1) obtain in the case of all managing owners. The fact that one of the managing owners is not guilty within the meaning of subsection (1) does not preclude the making of the order if the person in question is married to a guilty managing joint owner.

(4) The provisions of subsection (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis to Gesellschaften mit beschränkter Haftung, with this proviso that the shareholders who are also managers (Geschäftsführer) shall be deemed managing owners.

(5) The closing down of the business has the effect of prohibiting the guilty person from engaging in any activity the aim of which is the continuation of the business either by himself or through a third party or the sale of the business as a whole. The provisions of the civil law in favor of persons claiming under persons with no title shall apply mutatis mutandis. The Authority (Section 38) shall have power to give instructions regarding the winding-up of the business, in particular to impose conditions or to appoint a liquidator and regulate his functions and powers.

(6) Notwithstanding any contractual provision to the contrary, where a business has been closed down, contracts of service may be terminated by giving the notice required by law or the collective agreement; leases, by giving the notice required by law. The same rule applies where restrictions affecting the business have been imposed, insofar as the termination of the contract by notice is necessary for the carrying-out thereof.

(7) Objections by the guilty person to measures taken for the enforcement of the closing down or restriction of the business shall be decided by the Court which ordered the closing down or restriction of the business.

(8) Measures under subsection (1) and subsection (3) may be ordered singly or cumulatively. The convicted person bears the costs of carrying-out such measures.

Section 18

(1) Any person who, directly or indirectly through another person, transacts business or engages in any activity or manages any enterprise contrary to a prohibition under Section 17, shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding RM 100,000 or to either of these penalties.

(2) The same penalty may be imposed on any person who transacts business with or on behalf of any such person, with the knowledge that this person is prohibited from any business activity or from managing an enterprise or that the business has been closed down.

(3) In addition to the penalty the Court may order the forfeiture of the objects to which the prohibited enterprise of the prohibited activity relates as well as the objects and installations intended or used for the continuation of the business or activity, provided that they belong to the offender or an accessory. The provisions of Sections 14, subsections (3) to (6) and Section 15 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Section 19

(1) The Authority (Section 38) may be joined in the criminal proceedings as additional complainant (Nebenkläger).

(2) The sentence and other decisions terminating the proceedings shall in all cases be served on the Authority. The period of limitation for lodging an appeal shall only begin to run from such service.

Section 20

(1) Where an offense punishable under Section 12 or 13 has been committed in the conduct of an enterprise, the Authority (Section 38) may impose on the proprietor

or manager thereof an administrative fine (Ordnungsstrafe) not exceeding the fines of RM 20,000 and RM 10,000 mentioned respectively in Section 12 and not exceeding the fine of RM 100,000 mentioned in Section 13, or, if the enterprise is carried on by a juristic person, on such juristic person, unless the proprietor or manager of the enterprise or the legal representative of the juristic person proves that he has exercised requisite care in business to prevent such an offense.

(2) The accused shall be entitled to be heard before the fine is imposed.

Section 21

If in the case of an offense punishable under Section 12 or 13 there is no public interest in obtaining the decision of a Court, the Authority (Section 38) may impose upon the accused in each case an administrative fine within the limits of Section 20. The accused shall be entitled to be heard before the fine is imposed.

Section 22

(1) Any information with respect to offenses under the penal provisions of this Ordinance received by the Staatsanwaltschaft or any other authority shall be forwarded to the Authority having jurisdiction under Section 38.

(2) Unless such Authority passes the matter over to the Staatsanwaltschaft, having regard to the existence of a public interest in a judicial decision, it shall investigate the facts. Before imposing an administrative fine the Authority (Section 38) shall communicate the result of its investigations to the Staatsanwaltschaft, which shall decide finally whether it will undertake a prosecution. The same procedure shall apply where the Authority decides not to impose an administrative fine.

(3) So long as the Staatsanwaltschaft has not undertaken the prosecution, the Authority (Section 38) may seize objects liable to forfeiture if there is a risk that the forfeiture may otherwise be frustrated.

Section 23

(1) A person on whom an administrative fine has been imposed may, within one week of notification thereof, apply in writing or orally ad protocellum to the Authority which issued the order for an adjudication by the court. The period of limitation will cease to run upon the receipt of an application by the Court.

(2) The application shall forthwith be forwarded to the Amtsgericht or, where the fine exceeds RM 10,000, to the Strafkammer of the Landgericht for adjudication. Unless the application is received by the Court the Authority may rescind the order imposing the fine and either dispense with punishment altogether or make a new order. The applicant shall be informed.

(3) Where the application is forwarded to the Court for adjudication, the Authority which imposed the fine shall submit its observations thereon.

Section 24

(1) The provisions of the Strafprozessordnung / Strafrechtspflegeordnung regarding the procedure before the Beschwerdegericht shall apply mutatis mutandis to the proceedings before the Court. The Staatsanwaltschaft shall take no part in the proceedings. The decision of the Court is final. The order imposing the administrative fine may not be modified to the prejudice of the applicant.

(2) Where the order imposing an administrative fine has become final, no further proceedings under this ordinance may be instituted in respect of the same offense.

Section 25

(1) In cases under Sections 20 and 21 the Authority (Section 38) may, in addition to the administrative fine, order a forfeiture. Section 14, subsections (2) to (8) shall mutatis mutandis. The Staatsanwaltschaft shall take no part in the proceedings.

(2) The provisions regarding the application for adjudication by the Court (Sections 23 and 24) shall apply mutatis mutandis. The Amtsgericht shall decide the application in all cases.

(3) Section 15 shall apply.

Section 26

(1) The Authority (Section 38) may, even before the imposition of a penalty, order the measures provided for in Section 17 where there is a strong suspicion that the provisions of Section 17, subsection (1) are applicable to the accused. Section 17 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(2) The Authority shall communicate the result of its investigations to the Staatsanwaltschaft with dispatch. If the Staatsanwaltschaft declines to undertake the prosecution or does not, within one month after the order under Section 17 has been served on the accused, declare that it undertakes the prosecution, the measures so far taken shall be rescinded forthwith.

Section 27

The Court or the Authority (Section 38) may order the publication at the expense of the person concerned of the sentence as well as of any order made under Section 17. The manner of the publication and the time within which it should be effected, shall be fixed in the decision of the Court or in the order imposing the administrative fine.

Section 28

When an administrative fine imposed under Section 20 or 21 cannot be recovered, the Court having jurisdiction under Section 23, subsection 2 shall, at the request of the Authority (Section 38), fix as a substituted penalty of confinement a term of detention (Haftstrafe) appropriate to the guilt of the offender, but not exceeding six weeks. The person concerned shall be entitled to be heard before the decision is made. The decision is subject to the appellate remedy of "sofortige Beschwerde".

Section 29

The order imposing an administrative fine and the decision regarding forfeiture shall set forth the reasons therefor. The offense, the provisions infringed, the evidence and the legal remedies shall be indicated therein.

Section 30

(1) The order imposing an administrative fine shall be served on the person fined.

(2) Service is governed mutatis mutandis by the provisions of the Zivilprozessordnung regarding service ex officio [Zustellung von Amts wegen] with the exception of Section 189, 203 to 207, 210a and 212a. If service in the prescribed manner is not practicable it shall be deemed to have been effected if that part of the order which contains the decision imposing the administrative fine has been published in a newspaper to be determined in

implementing regulations issued under this Ordinance and if two weeks have lapsed since publication.

Section 31

The provisions of the Strafprozessordnung / Strafrechtspflegeordnung shall apply mutatis mutandis to the computation of the time-limits and the restoration of rights in the case of elapsed time-limits.

Section 32

(1) If an accused person admits an infringement, such admission may be recorded in a minute setting out the essential circumstances of the offense and the relevant penal provisions. The accused may submit to an administrative fine to be imposed simultaneously with such recording and to the forfeiture of objects in respect of which the offense has been committed. The submission has the same effect as an order imposing an administrative fine which has become final.

(2) Section 22, para. 2, 2nd sentence, and Section 24, para. 2, shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Section 33

(1) The execution of an order imposing an administrative fine is governed by the provisions of the Land law applicable.

(2) The Authority, which issued the order imposing the administrative fine, has jurisdiction to allow payment by installments or to allow time for payment. Installment shall in the first place be applied to the fine.

(3) Execution may be levied against the estate of a deceased person only if the order imposing the fine had become final during the life time of the person fined.

Section 34

The costs of the proceedings regarding administrative fines are to be charged to the person fined. If several persons have been fined on account of the same offense they are jointly and severally liable for the expenses; this does not apply to expenses incurred in levying execution.

Section 35

(1) The fee for each order imposing an administrative fine shall be 5% of the amount of the fine imposed and of the value of the forfeited objects, but in no case less than RM 5. In respect of an unsuccessful application for adjudication by the Court, one-half of the above fee shall be charged; the fee shall be reduced if the application succeeds in part.

(2) The following will be charged as expenses:—

1. Fees for telegrams and long-distance telephone calls;
2. Costs of service of documents and public notifications;
3. Allowances paid to witnesses and experts;
4. Traveling expenses of officials in respect of duties away from their office;
5. Disbursements of other authorities;
6. Costs of preservation of forfeited objects and the transport of persons or objects.

(3) The costs of executing an order imposing an administrative fine shall be collected in accordance with the provisions of the Land Law; the costs of executing a substituted penalty of confinement shall be governed by the provisions regarding the execution of penalties of confinement.

Section 36

(1) So far as decisions under this Ordinance are to be made by the Amtsgericht, the Amtsgericht at the seat of the Landgericht shall have jurisdiction *ratione loci*.

(2) The Land Minister of Justice may, in agreement with the Minister for Economics, make different rules as to the jurisdiction of the Amtsgericht to meet local requirements; he may in particular order that one Amtsgericht shall have jurisdiction *ratione loci* in respect of several Landgericht districts. Likewise he may confer on the Strafkammer of one Landgericht jurisdiction over several Landgericht districts in matters which under this Ordinance are to be decided by the Strafkammer of the Landgericht.

Section 37

Subject to the provisions of Section 3, the E.C.E. may issue administrative regulations necessary for the purpose of discharging its responsibilities under this Ordinance.

Section 38

The Supreme Land Authority determines the Authority of the Economic Administration having jurisdiction under Sections 15, 17, 19 to 22 and 23 to 28.

Section 39

(1) In the absence of action by the E.C.E., the Supreme Land Authority is authorized, up to 31st March 1948, to issue Orders of general application for the regulation of transactions in commodities within the scope of this Ordinance, if immediate regulation becomes necessary. Section 5, second sentence, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. The Verwaltungsamt shall be notified of the intended measure; the order may be promulgated if the Verwaltungsamt does not, within three weeks after receipt of the notification, raise an objection.

Section 40

(1) Verordnungen and Anordnungen for the regulation of transactions in commodities in trade and industry, issued before the coming into force of this Ordinance, shall cease to be effective not later than 30th June 1948. The E.C.E. may, in individual cases, extend the period.

(2) Offenses committed after the coming into force for this Ordinance against the provisions mentioned in Subsection (1) or against Anordnungen issued under these provisions or against other orders for the regulation of transaction in commodities in trade and industry shall be punishable in accordance with the provisions of Sections 12 to 35 this Ordinance.

Section 41

The following provisions are no longer applied to the sphere of trade and industry:

1. Verordnung über den Warenverkehr as amended on the 11th December 1942 (RGBl. I S. 686) and Executive Order thereto with the exception of the Verordnung über die Wirkungen der Beschlagnahme zur Regelung des Warenverkehrs vom 4. März 1940 (RGBl. I S. 551).

2. Articles 1 and 2 of the Grosshessische Verordnung über wirtschaftliche Lenkungsmaßnahmen vom 18. Dezember 1945 (Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt für Grosshessen 1945 No. 3 S. 25).

3. Verordnung über den Warenverkehr in Baden vom 31. Oktober 1945 (Amtsblatt für Baden 1946 No. 1 S. 7).

4. Articles 2 and 3 of the Bayerische Verordnung Nr. 56 über die Befugnisse der Bayerischen Wirtschaftskontrollstellen vom 20. März 1946 (Bayerisches Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt 1946 No. 12 S. 189).

Section 42

Under Section 10 (c) of Military Government Law No. 2, as amended by Amendment No. 2, German courts are hereby authorized to exercise jurisdiction in cases involving offenses against this Ordinance by persons

not excepted from the jurisdiction of German courts under Section 10 (a) of Military Government Law No. 2, as amended, or as hereafter amended.

Section 43

The German text of this Ordinance will be the official text and the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article II of Military Government Law No. 4 will not apply to such text.

Section 44

This Ordinance shall become effective on 10 June 1947.

More War Plants Allocated

IN THE fourth bulk allocation made by the Economics Directorate of the Allied Control Authority from German war plants in the US Zone 2,427 items of general purpose equipment valued at RM 4,705,871 were allocated to the Western Allied Nations from six plants and to the USSR from one plant.

Five of the six plants from which equipment was allocated to the Western Nations manufactured aircraft parts during the war. They are the Continental Metallwerke at Oberursel, Hesse, with 34 items valued at RM 131,524, the Continental Metallwerke at Gross Auheim, Hesse, with 428 items valued at RM 1,293,369, the Luftfahrtgeraetebau Gebr. Haage at Stuttgart, with 29 items valued at RM 90,260, the Hans Klemm Flugzeugbau at Boeblingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, with 124 items valued at RM 114,731, and a Messerschmitt plant at Augsburg, Bavaria, with 248 items valued at RM 257,417. The sixth plant is Fabrik Bobingen, a large explosive-chemical plant at Bobingen, Bavaria, which produced a powerful explosive known as hexogen. It contains 1,124 items valued at RM 1,545,694.

The Helmut Sachse plant at Munich, from which general purpose equipment was allocated to the Soviet Union, contains 440 items valued at RM 1,272,876. The Munich plant was constructed in 1943 for the production of electrical equipment for aircraft.

The four bulk allocations from US Zone war plants which are indepen-

dent of the advance delivery program make a total of 95 plants from which general purpose equipment valued at RM 99,940,251 has been allocated from the zone. The total includes 75 plants from which general purpose equipment valued at RM 82,408,002 has been allocated to the Western Nations, and a total of 20 plants from which equipment valued at RM 17,532,249 has been allocated to the USSR. Fifty-five of the 95 war plants are in the aircraft industry, 17 in the armaments field, 14 are explosive-chemical plants, and the remaining 9 plants are producers of miscellaneous equipment such as special machinery, parts and tools.

This equipment represents removable industrial capital equipment suitable for peacetime production, whereas the war specialized equipment (suitable only for production of war materials) in these war plants is liquidated by destruction.

The Inter Allied Reparation Agency at Brussels, composed of delegates from each of the 18 member governments, is responsible for the sub-allocation of equipment allocated to the Western Allied Nations. The member nations are Albania, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Luxembourg, Norway, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, and Yugoslavia. The USSR is responsible for assignment of reparations to Poland from her own share.

Export Program for Bavaria

Interzonal Trade At RM 129,000,000

THE signal for initiating export programs to produce \$13,170,000 worth of pencils, toys, electro-medical equipment and overcoats has been received in Bavaria from the Joint US/UK Import-Export Agency.

Approval of the programs, which were developed by Bavarian manufacturers in cooperation with Military Government, indicates to the firms concerned that they may begin production with materials now on hand, while the bizonal agency will undertake to import the necessary raw materials, valued at \$1,622,500.

The largest program approved was the six-month proviso for the production of \$6,000,000 worth of pencils by Nuremberg firms from \$900,000 worth of raw materials. Although the firm has been in production of pencils for export for nearly a year, new programs must be drawn every six months to provide for new imports.

Indicative of the complexity of such programs was the list of raw materials which must be procured for the pencil industry alone: gums and glues from Egypt and Persia; aromatic woods from the United States and Mexico; nitro-cellulose for varnish from Sweden; linseed oil from South America; rubber from the Western Hemisphere; graphite from Mexico, Ceylon, and Korea; kaolin and alder-wood from Czechoslovakia; wax from Japan, and talc powder from Austria.

COUNTRIES throughout the world will be in the market for these pencils, said officials of the Trade and Commerce Branch, Office of Military Government for Bavaria, because of the quality and special types included in the 260 different varieties. The production includes all types from heavy carpenter's pencils to fancy crayons, in addition to color pencils of 50 different shades.

A five-million-dollar export business, based on \$500,000 of imports, is anticipated for the toy program during the next six months. Imports which the bizonal agency will purchase for the program include Swedish band steel, linseed oil from the

United States and Holland, resin from Holland and Portugal and goose-feathers for artificial Christmas trees and flowers from Czechoslovakia. Sheet metal required will be procured from Germany stocks. Most important contribution to the toy program is German skill which produces complex mechanical toys that are popular in world markets. Largest buyers of Bavarian toys are the United States and European countries.

THE new program for the Bavarian electro-medical industry provides for the export of \$2,100,000 of X-ray and dental equipment and spare parts for electro-therapeutic equipment during the next half year. This program is extremely important to nearby European nations, where doctors and hospitals had used German-produced medical equipment before the war. An acute shortage of spare parts has developed, which can be alleviated by production of the original manufacturers in Bavaria. The program is based on approximately \$212,500 of imports, including copper, molybdenum, and tungsten.

Approximately 2,500 "loden coats" worth \$70,000 and known for their high-quality wool, will be produced for export under the new program, which will provide for the import of \$10,000 of Australian wool. This will be the first post-war export in this line of goods.

As of 1 June, \$33,692,648 worth of exports had been sold in Bavaria, with \$14,019,280 worth already manufactured and shipped to the buyers. The leading purchasers were the United States, Switzerland, Sweden, France, and Luxembourg.

German Phone Service

German nationals in the US and British Zones of Germany, exclusive of the city of Berlin, are permitted to make reverse charge (collect) telephone calls to the United States. Overseas booking offices are located at Frankfurt, Bremen, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, Kassel, Heidelberg, Minden, and Duesseldorf.

During the first quarter of 1947, commodities valued at approximately RM 75,000,000 were shipped from the US Zones to the French and Soviet Zones and Berlin, while US Zone receipts from these areas totaled about RM 54,000,000 the Trade and Commerce Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, announced. Total shipments from the US Zone showed a four percent increase over shipments for the fourth quarter of 1946, which totaled about RM 72,000,000 while receipts represented a decline of 13 percent from receipts for the fourth quarter of 1946, which totaled RM 62,000,000.

Interzonal trade with the French Zone was considerably greater during the first quarter of 1947 than with the Soviet Zone, 77 percent of US Zone receipts coming from the French Zone against 21 percent from the Soviet Zone, and 71 percent of shipments from the US Zone being made to the French Zone compared to 25 percent to the Soviet Zone. Receipts from Berlin were two percent of the total, and shipments to Berlin four percent.

Swiss Agreement

A trade agreement has been initiated in Berlin between Switzerland and the combined UK/US area of Germany. No estimate can be placed at present on the value or volume of trade likely to result, but heads of the delegations which negotiated the agreement expressed the view it would greatly facilitate resumption of normal business activities.

Lists of goods and services available for export in Switzerland and the UK/US Zones were exchanged. The discussions covered trading procedures between the combined UK/US Zones and Switzerland, visits of Swiss buyers to the Combined Zones, as well as the goods and services available for trade on either side and the methods of payment.

The arrangements agreed upon relative to the payment for trade between Switzerland and the UK/US area of Germany provide for the establishment with the Banque Nationale Suisse of a Swiss franc account and an account kept in dollars.



D-Day Editorial

The *Mittelbayerische Zeitung* (Regensburg), one of four licensed German papers to remember D-Day editorially, commented particularly on the grandiose gamble of the German military and reminded its readers that Germans were foolish enough to fight to the bitter end. It concluded:

"May the German standing at the bank of the abyss learn only one thing: never again to trust ambitious military and bloodthirsty elements who afterwards assert impudently that Germany deserved this terrible fate because of her shortcomings in the military struggle."

Potatoes for Berlin

Three Berlin papers — the US-licensed *Tagesspiegel*, British-licensed *Telegraf*, and Soviet-licensed *CDU* organ *Neue Zeit* — reported that, according to Mr. Frank L. Howley, Director of the Office of Military Government, US Sector, a special shipment of potatoes will be made shortly to Berlin.

The *Tagesspiegel* story advised that 4,000 tons of fresh potatoes from American Army stocks in the American Zone will be sent to Berlin as soon as possible. The report also said, American authorities will send 3,200 tons of dehydrated potatoes, corresponding to 19,000 tons of fresh potatoes.

"The Director of American Military Government for Berlin Sector, Frank L. Howley, declared that the potato shortage is due to the fact that the Soviet Zone did not send all of the 160,000 tons of potatoes agreed on for exchange against products from the two west zones", declared the paper. "Mr. Howley said the Russians lag behind in their shipments by 99,000 tons, a stock which would meet the needs of Berlin for two months, and would meet the needs of the American and British Sectors for four months."

Munich Conference

Criticizing the withdrawal of the representatives of the Soviet Zone from the Ministers-President Conference in Munich early this month, the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) said:

"It is the tragedy of the Germans that in historical moments they are not able to find a common denominator for their common fate. The strong hope arising from the announcement that the ministers of the eastern zone would attend the Munich Conference was suddenly extinguished by the "action" with which the same Ministers-President turned the prelude of the conference into a most tragic gathering.

"Nobody could still doubt that the representatives of the eastern zone did not want to 'put aside the barriers'... They arrived with the firm aim of forcing upon the conference a slant that would have annulled the idea of the conference. According to their instructions, they came to start a political discussion and to carry on that kind of political 'action' which corresponds to the conception of the occupation force of their zone. Their 'zonal' love of Germany and their attitude towards German distress and problems were more important to them than trying to solve economic problems together (which would have been a first step towards the solution of political questions)..."

"Among Germans on German soil we had to experience the same tragedy as Moscow, which prevented, in spite of the good will of the western democracies, the beginning of the reorganization of all of Germany."

The *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* said: "The fact, that the program of the conference had not been thoroughly prepared, is obvious. In politics there are other attitudes than extremes. Between the conception of the unitary state and the Bavarian viewpoint of a federal state there are theoretical and practical possibilities of overcoming the contrasts. They need,

however, thorough preparatory thinking because the creation of the Laender is based on totally different foundations in the various zones."

Right Direction

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauberbischofsheim) does not believe that the new Economic Council is a panacea for the solution of German problems, but sees it as a step in the right direction. In a recent editorial, it said:

"Compared with the situation of today the essential point of progress is that a resolution of the Economic Council, if approved by both Military Governments, will have about the same significance as a statute of the former Reich, the Laender being executive institutions. But as long as the separation of zones lasts, as long as a peace treaty has not yet settled our rights and duties, this office will not be able to work out an effective all-round plan of Germany's future."

Single Summer Time

Commenting on the return to single summer time, the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) observed:

"Simple Summer Time will be re-introduced because the requests of German authorities were agreed to by the Occupation Forces. Therefore, one should not say that any sound German suggestion would be ignored as a matter of course and must fail; and that it would not be worth-while to present a petition to the Allies at all. That the German arguments were accepted certainly means that they were considered better and more convincing than the counter-arguments. German initiative has been successful.

"Let the conclusion be drawn that in other cases, too, we should present petitions to the Occupation Forces without an attitude of resignation, if we feel we have the better reasons on our side."

Cigarette Ban

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* believed that the ban on cigarette imports does not really destroy the black market. It said:

"The ban on cigarette imports recently announced by the American Occupation Force, undoubtedly endeavors to prevent black export of German goods to foreign countries... To prevent this for the sake of the German population, the Occupation Forces decided upon so important a regulation.

"First reports on its effect speak of a terrible shock to the black market. We, however, cannot believe that the black market, always a consequence of need and prohibition, can receive the death stroke by this means... it cannot mean that the black market is dead. Those who are still able to procure cigarettes... will have correspondingly higher profits."

Less Raw Materials

In a front page editorial, the US-licensed evening paper, *Der Abend*, pointed out that the raw material situation is becoming "more and more critical" in Berlin.

"In the Soviet Sector, for instance, all distribution of raw materials ceased weeks ago", declared the paper. "Almost nothing has been made available for civilian use. Nor has the visit of the eight district mayors of the Soviet Sector to General Kotikow changed the matter.

"The districts were informed that the Magistrat will receive raw materials for distribution by the central Kommandantura. Up-to-date, however, no confirmation about raw material allocations has been received by the Magistrat. Since no raw materials legally come into Berlin, the Berlin plants... receive their supplies almost exclusively from the ruins."

"Well-informed circles express the fear that unless raw materials are supplied as soon as possible, the breakdown of a great part of Berlin's economy will be inevitable," declared the paper. "A further consequence would be mass unemployment in Berlin, accompanied by catastrophic results."

Seek Better Solutions

The *Frankenpost* (Hof) in an editorial, entitled "The Next Danger," said:

"The Allies do not hide the fact that they made wrong decisions on Germans problems. Everybody in the United States could read Herbert Hoover's report of 18 May 1947 in which he noted two fundamental errors: the first, when they wanted Germany to become an 'agricultural state,' a potato field; the second, when, after revising the first plan, they wanted Germany to keep her industry, but only a 'light industry.'

"We can learn from the twice-changed attitude of competent American circles that they do not stick to narrow doctrines abroad, but are determined to search for better solutions. That should encourage us also to submit our proposals if we are afraid that mistakes may be made a third time. This danger might arise with the currency reform."

The editorial discussed the danger of improper currency reform, and asserted the present surplus of money might be converted into a shortage.

Forgetful of Past

The *Darmstaedter Echo*, finding denazification wanting, said: "So far it looks as if our people have scarcely learned anything from the twelve horrible years of the Hitler regime."

Belgium Francs

EUCOM letter, AG 123.7 GSP-AGO, titled "Belgian Francs" of 5 June 1947, directs that all personnel be notified to provide themselves with American Express travelers cheques for exchange purposes before entering Belgium. The letter quotes a cable received from the US Military Attache at Brussels, saying:

"Request you notify all military units and personnel subject military law in US Zone Germany that military payment certificates cannot be exchanged in Belgium for Belgian francs. Only money acceptable is American travelers cheques and dollar currency."

Crime Increases In Warm Weather

Crime flourishes in the spring in Germany, according to figures revealed by the first issue of the Monthly Report on Crime Incidence in the US Zone recently released by the Public Safety Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS. A high of 68,658 crimes against German and MG Laws were reported in April. During the cold month of February 54,010 cases were booked.

The number of offenses against German Law per 100,000 population reported during April ranged from a low of 195 in Hesse to 464 in Bremen. This difference is attributed to the fact that Bremen is almost entirely an urban district, more likely to have a high crime rate, and also because Bremen is a great port through which pass most of the supplies for the entire American Zone of Germany.

The Public Safety Branch believe that the higher incidence of crime during warmer weather is due to the fact that criminals can get around better when the nights are mild. However, some violations, such as coal pilferage, naturally increase during the period when cold weather makes shortages more serious.

Of the 30,225 thefts listed for April, 7,985 are reported cleared in the Monthly Report. Two hundred and nine of these thefts were of automobiles, and 29 percent of these car cases are listed as "cleared." In general a case is considered "cleared" when it is transferred to American authorities, when the suspected perpetrator has been acquitted or cited, or when the chief suspect is dead or not extraditable.

Cases of offenses against MG Law totaled 12,611 during April, and of these 12,264 cases were cleared, with 12,678 persons jailed or cited for these offenses. The Public Safety Branch explains the high rate of convictions by the fact that in these cases offenders are likely to be "caught in the act."

During the nine months covered in the first report 28,092 crimes were committed by juveniles. Adults committed 310,718 offences during the same months.



United Action Urged on Food Help

The American press and radio commentators, while recognizing America's great responsibility for alleviating the world food shortages, have stressed the magnitude of the problem and called for an orderly solution by united action of all nations, with general recovery the primary objective rather than individual, unrelated relief efforts.

The **Hartford Courant**, quoting Washington sources, found increasing recognition that "US Foreign Policy is dissipating the national substance without being more than a palliative. There is now serious discussion of a fundamental change in purpose. The idea is to abandon the unrelated crisis actions of the past year, which have sought to bolster Europe's shattered economies separately, in favor of a coordinated plan looking toward the recovery of Europe as a whole."

In a similar vein, the **Philadelphia Inquirer** said in part: "The United States is able to share its grain in a substantial measure, as it has been doing for sometime past. But the whole problem of feeding Europe's hungry should be worked out to a more orderly solution . . . Only by real cooperation — and real planning and economy by countries facing further grave shortages — will the tremendous issues of famine in Europe be met."

St. Louis Star-Times, also calling for a new approach to the relief problem, wrote: "The humanitarian argument, of course, will be strong in future appeals. And where it can be shown, as in Greece and Turkey, that we are strengthening the outposts against Communism, Congress probably will respond promptly. The emotional approach, however, is not enough. Our aim must be to rebuild a world economic structure that will provide an environment essential to our own continued good health. The agencies of the United Nations should assume their full responsibilities as fast as they are able."

A report of the International Emergency Food Council and US Secretary of Agriculture Anderson's proposal for a World Food Conference, approved by IEFEC, were prominently highlighted as indicating the gravity of the situation and suggesting a hopeful approach to a solution.

Referring to the IEFEC report, Radio Commentator **Albert Warner** said: "It may be taken for granted that, in the light of this report international advice and direction on the distribution of available foodstocks will have to be continued, and the administration here in the United States will have re-inforcement for its insistence on retaining certain government controls over exports and imports . . . We may be able to reduce our eventual burden by bringing pressure to bear for the economic unity (of Europe), for the reduction of trade barriers and restrictions of every kind, restrictions that now hold back the ability of the people there to stand on their own feet."

The New York Times: "The problem of feeding two continents goes beyond the mere distribution or management of available supplies, Mr. Anderson's proposal seems to suggest. The real problem, as emphasized by Mr. Fitzgerald (IEFEC Secretary-General) is the rehabilitation of production. That, it would seem, must be the main purpose of many conference. Rehabilitation of the production of food also requires the rehabilitation of whatever industrial production is necessary for that purpose, which would seem to require another conference on the broader aspects of the problem. The fact is that the present widespread famine is primarily a political famine, caused not merely by war, cold and drought, but even more directly by the political and economic policies of the victors — policies which are strangling European and, to a large extent, Asiatic production, converting fertile lands into wastelands by the expulsion of their populations, and dismantling

fertilizer plants badly needed to restore the exhausted soil."

The Washington Star: "A conference cannot of itself feed people. The hungry cannot eat plans or resolutions. Nevertheless, such a meeting is essential, and the sooner it is held the better. By gathering together in one place and working on the problem from all angles, the Food Ministers of the 34 nations represented on the Council can do much to alleviate the situation. Otherwise, without any joint consultation or planing, there could be only last-minute improvisation, and much more than that obviously is needed . . ."

"The projected conference can achieve two things: First, it can work out a sound and orderly distribution system to meet the minimum needs of countries seriously short of food; second, it draws up a program to help those countries increase and husband their home-grown supplies.

If at the same time the great powers would agree on common action to make the most of Germany's resources, the hardest part of the problem could be overcome. It is clear, in any case, that as long as there is extensive hunger in the world, it will encourage social unrest and political instability. All peace-loving nations should feel impelled, accordingly, to do whatever they can to erase it."

The New York Times also devoted an approving editorial to Herbert Hoover's relief plan, particularly with respect to the occupied territories. After rejecting, Mr. Hoover's first two alternatives of "letting the conquered countries drag the whole world to chaos," or "continue to carry these people, chiefly through American charity, on a food-subsistence level," the paper said:

"The third choice is to put these people on their own feet by creating conditions that will permit them, under close military supervision, to restore their industrial production and resume their exports. This is the best choice of the three before us, and Mr. Hoover urges us to accept it promptly

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and press for it strongly through unified British-American action . . .

"Simultaneously, Hoover also urges, let us stop spending our gigantic billions upon billions of relief . . . through five or six different agencies, whose activities are frequently not coordinated, and let us centralize this responsibility in a manner which will insure a single clear aim and a larger measure of efficiency.

"These are the essentials of a workable foreign policy. Experience has been piling up evidence in their behalf for many months."

The plan, advanced by Harold Stassen, for earmaking 10 percent of American production for world distribution had a mixed reaction:

The **Indianapolis News**: "Mr. Stassen's bold plan for devoting for the next 10 years 10 percent of our total national production of goods and food to building 'for world-wide peace and plenty and freedom' is not to be lightly dismissed either in its conception or in its practical implications. And, in its linking, not with actual payment but with American rights to raw materials and guarantees of individual economic freedom in the regions where it would be received, it commands solid appeal as a basis for discussion."

The **Minneapolis Morning Tribune**: "Stassen's proposal . . . is sound in its basic conception. What figure should be agreed upon will be argued vigorously, and Stassen's proposed 10 percent may be high. But the principle of systematic and prolonged assistance is what matters . . ."

The **Dallas Morning News**: "The great dangers in any plan of this sort are: (1) Under-estimation of unforeseen contingencies that may arise to nullify the intended effect; (2) The complexity that such a seemingly simple plan can develop even without the arising of unforeseen adverse contingencies. Stassen is right in assuming that America should go all-out to help restore world stability, but he is naive in thinking that we can chart a ten-year course. If Stassen will look back over the newspaper headlines for a period of a quarter of a century, he will fail to find many charted courses involving foreign affairs that have lasted as long as a year."

Change 2 to Title 17, Property Control, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 14 March 1947, Supersedes Title 17 and Change 1. Text of new title issued same date.

Change 1 to Title 12, Food and Agriculture, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 21 March 1947. Supersedes Title 12. Text of new title issued same date.

Change 1 to Title 5, Legal and Penal Administration, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 27 March 1947. Supersedes Title 5. Text of new title issued same date.

Change 1 to Title 3, Political Activities, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 1 April 1947. Supersedes Title 3. Text of new title issued same date.

Change 3 to Title 24, Important German Legislation, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 8 April 1947. Adds new instructions, decrees, regulations and registrations. Text of additions issued same date.

Change 3 to Title 21, Information Control, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 16 April 1947. Supersedes Title 21 and Changes 1 and 2. Text of new title issued same date.

Plan for Reorganization of U. S. Forces in the European Command, AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 May 1947. Gives Appendix G-Signal Plan to Annex No. 2.

Final Salary Payments of US Civilian Employees Returning to Zone of Interior, AG 230 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1947. Concerns proper data needed by New York POE Payroll Section to insure expeditious payments of employees.

Automotive Preventive Maintenance Services, AG 451 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 May 1947. Refers to drivers weekly inspection and servicing work sheet.

Procurement of German Wines and Liquors for US Forces, AG 435 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 May 1947.

Report on High Pressure Steam Boilers, AG 412 ENG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 May 1947.

Refresher Course, Military Police School, European Command, AG 352 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 May 1947.

Concerns tentative outline of the subjects to be covered in the refresher course.

Port Call System, AG 370.5 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 May 1947. Concerns shipping priority numbers and alert notices for personnel returning to the United States.

Better Utilization of Stenographers and Typists, AG 230 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 12 May 1947. Lists eight point utilization program.

Small Arms Competitions, AG 353 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 May 1947. Concerns rifle and pistol matches to be held at the Grafenwohr Training Center, Grafenwohr, Germany, during the period 25 August—7 September 1947.

Changes No. 7, USFET-SOP 78, "Sales Commissary Operation", Hq EUCOM, 13 May 1947. Concerns collection procedure.

Logistical Support to the US and Soviet Military Liaison Missions and the US Commander in Chief of the Zones of Occupation, AG 322 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 13 May 1947. Lists facilities afforded through agreement to both the Soviet and US Commanders in Chief.

Emergency Return of Military Personnel to Zone of Interior, AG 210.711 GAP-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 13 May 1947. Pertains to requests originating in the United States by other than subject concerned, such as subject's family.

Downgrading of OPDIB, AG 380.01 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 13 May 1947.

Status Report on Chemical Corps Materiel, Reports Control Symbol ECCML-3, AG 400 CML-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 May 1947. Gives outline for submitting monthly report.

Procedure for Standardizing Type-writers and Disposing of Surplus Stocks, AG 400.7 RMJ-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 May 1947.

Improvement of Personnel Appearance and the Hand Salute, AG 250 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 May 1947.

Payment in Military Payment Certificates for Telecommunication Services, AG 248 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 May 1947.

Assistance to Licensed German News Representatives, AG 000.7 BPR-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 May 1947. Substitutes in USFET, letter of 14 November 1946 for par 4: "Germans may attend press conferences for the US and Allied press."

Immunitization of Dependents, AG 720.3 MCH-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 May 1947.

Payment of Direct and Contract Labor, AG 248 CDS-GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 15 May 1947. Outlines responsibility for payment of wages to indigenous labor.

Sub-Allocation of Solid Fuels, AG 463.7 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 May 1947. Rescinds USFET letter AG 463.3 ENG-AGO of 31 December 1946, and notes current instructions.

Army Extension Courses, AG 352 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 May 1947. Concerns eligibility for enrollment, subcourses and lists of schools and agencies conducting extension courses.

Assignment of Shipboard Accommodations, AG 230.42 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 16 May 1947. Assigns comparable rank to civilian employees only for shipboard accommodations and cites port facilities.

Plan for Reorganization of U. S. Forces in the European Command, AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 May 1947. Amends EUCOM letter of 5 May 1947.

Company Tailor Shops, AG 486.3 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 May 1947. States allocated indigenous funds will not be utilized for payment of personnel employed in unit tailor shops.

Record of Trial by General Court-Martial, AG 250.4 JAG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 May 1947. Cites responsibility for seeing that general prisoners receive copy of the trial record.

Authority for Foreign Liaison Officers to Contact German Institutions, AG 322.01 ACS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 May 1947. Amends USFET letter, AG 322.01 ALC-AGO of 20 September 1946 by adding: "Under no circumstances are foreign liaison personnel authorized to issue directive to the German authorities."

Feeding of Indigenous Employees of Non-Military Agencies, AG 230.033

GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 May 1947. Rescinds USFET letters AG 430.2 GDS-AGO of 4 October and 9 November 1946, and states procedure.

Local Procurement on Behalf of UNRAA, AG 400 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 May 1947. States channel and responsibility.

EUCOM Publication. Depot Bulletin 10, Hq EUCOM, 19 May 1947. Gives list for 12 to 16 May.

Security of Residential Type Installations, AG 371.2 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 May 1947. Directs early transfer from US troop responsibility to local civil police.

Monthly Radio Status Report, AG 319.1 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 May 1947.

Operation of Garages in Austria and Germany for Privately-Owned Vehicles, AG 634 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 20 May 1947. Rescinds USFET letter of 17 June 1946.

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

Detail of Officers in Special Services, AG 210.31 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 21 May 1947. Cites required reports.

Personnel Receiving Additional Pay (Other Than AAF) (Reports Control Symbol WIGPA-98), AG 241.17 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947. Concerns WD request for necessary data on future budget requirements.

Recurring Reports Register, AG 319.2 AGX-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947. Supersedes USFET instructions AG 319.1 of 20 January 1947.

Ordnance Specialist Training, AG 353 ORD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947.

Identification of Members of Soviet Military Liaison Mission to US Zone, AG 200.2 ACS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947. Concerns Foreign Liaison Officer's Identity Card.

Maintenance Memo No. 3, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947. Section I **Ordnance**—Concerns automotive maintenance. Section II **Signal**—

Concerns maintenance of hand telephone set.

Food Service Program, AG 430.2 RMJ-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947. Concerns personnel selection.

Circular No. 33, Hq EUCOM, 23 May 1947, **Awards and Decorations**. Lists Procedure.

Functions of the Office of WAC Staff Director, EUCOM, AG 322.011 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 May 1947.

Circular No. 36, Hq EUCOM, 26 May 1947. **Occupation Expense Fiscal Policy**. Lists procedure.

Circular No. 37, Hq EUCOM, 26 May 1947. Sections II and III—**Lists clothing and equipment allowances**.

National Service Life Insurance, AG 091.11 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 27 May 1947. Concerns correcting incomplete applications.

Circular No. 39, Hq EUCOM, 27 May 1947. Section I **Leaves, passes and travel in the European Command**; Section II **Duty travel orders and clearance**; Section III **Rations and messing**; Section IV **Sale of motor vehicles**. Concern amendments in previous circulars.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Request, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 27 May 1947. Cites MG approval to the Laenderrat regarding Laenderrat comment on draft law concerning control of movement of goods in trade and industry; proposed by bizonal Executive Committee for Economics; dissolution of Office of Director General for Transportation; and draft statute for special committee on education.

Identification Symbols, AG 312 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 28 May 1947. Gives symbols for identifying cables and correspondence.

Sale of New Automobiles, AG 451 GPA-AGO; Hq EUCOM, 29 May 1947. Concerns new lottery drawings for cars.

Allied Liaison Personnel, AG 091.714, ACS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 May 1947. Concerns responsibility of foreign liaison personnel for reporting travel.

Inclusion of Geographical Place Name on Correspondence, Staff

Memo No. 27, OMGUS, 29 May 1947. Concerns the use of geographical location on letterheads.

Military Police on Military Duty Trains, AG 322 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 May 1947. Lists train number and destination carrying military police.

Circular No. 40, Hq EUCOM, 30 May 1947. Section I **Disposition of Excess and Surplus Property**, rescinds USFET-SOP 57 and notes SOP 86 and 98. Section II **Transfer of Enlisted Personnel**, rescinds Sec IV, EUCOM Cir 24 of 1947 and notes AR provision. Section III **Leaves Passes and Travel**, amends EUCOM Cir 9 of 1947. Section IV **Procurement, Distribution, Rationing and Consumption of Class VI Supplies**, amends EUCOM, Cir 3 of 1947. Section V **Prohibited and Permitted Transactions in the European Command**, substitutes barter clause in USFET Cir 140 of 1946 as follows: "(3) Barter. Barter Stores are not authorized, except for the experimental Barter Stores in Berlin and Frankfurt." Section VI **Sale of Motor Vehicles**, corrects rescission in EUCOM Cir 31 of 1947.

Circular No. 41 Hq EUCOM, 2 June 1947. Section I **Export and Import of Tobacco Products**, reiterates recent prohibition. Section II **Marriage**, revises approval clause in USFET Cir 181 181 of 1946. Section III **Control of Explosives**.

Utilization of Former Military and Para Military Lands by State Settlement Authorities under Land Settlement Law, AG 010.6 (ED), OMGUS, 2 June 1947. Explains fullest utilization under MG Law No. 54.

Belgian Francs, AG 123.7 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 June 1947 (see separate item).

Rescission of OMGUS Letter, "Revision of MGR Title 21 Concerning Interim Procedures in Information Control Licensing and Registration," AG 000.76 (IC), 12 October 1946, AG 010.6 (IC), OMGUS, 5 June 1947.

Officer Procurement, AG 200.3 (PO), OMGUS, 7 June 1947.

Numbering and Marking of Highways, AG 611 (IA), OMGUS, 9 June 1947. Establishes Control Committee in US Sector Berlin.

General Orders No. 56, Hq EUCOM, 9 June 1947, **Discontinuance of Continental Base Section**, effective 15 June 1947.

Allied Military Missions, AG 091.112 (SG), OMGUS, 10 June 1947. Gives new list for OMGUS letter of 25 February 1947. The US Element, Allied Liaison & Protocol Section, is the official point of contact between these Missions and all echelons of MG.

Interzonal Travel of German Civilians, AG 200.4 (IA), OMGUS, 11 June 1947. Concerns pass forms prescribed in Control Council Directives for interzonal travel of Germans. Form MG/PS/G/6 will be discontinued immediately, however, passes issued on this form prior to receipt of directive will be honored until 1 July 1947.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Request, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 12 June 1947. Corrects OMGUS letter of 4 June 1947.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 12 June 1947. Cites MG reply to the Laenderrat, 9 June 1947 on release of personal documents to expellees.

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Parliamentary Advisory Council point of view. Thus the largest and smallest of the Laender are committed to the proposition that the opinion of the Landtag back home should be binding on its delegates.

THE meetings of the Parliamentary Council are open to the press, which is also regarded as a democratic step.

In case the Laenderrat members want to follow the debate of the PAC closely on any controversial issue, they are welcome at any council meeting, and may participate in it. The Council may request the presence of the Secretary General and the Laenderrat Plenipotentiaries; and if the Council members want to inform themselves more fully about proposed legislation they may participate in the meetings of the committees and sub-committees of the Laenderrat.

The Council was undertaken as an experiment, and set up with a purposely short tenure — it is authorized by an amendment to the Laenderrat

statutes. This amendment expires 30 June, and if it is to continue, must be extended by unanimous decision of the Laenderrat.

The Council is working out very well and its decisions carry weight and prestige because of the sincerity and earnestness with which its members have thrown themselves into the difficult problems which confront them.

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Books on Germany

Part I deals with Europe between the two World Wars, Part II with problems in the various world areas, and Part III with a proposal for future world organization and the role of the United States should play in world affairs.

The Second Chance; America and the Peace, edited by J. B. Whitton (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1944, 235 pages). This work is an attempt to clarify some of the basic issues of the post-war world crisis and "to state as realistically as possible what ... America should do to get rid of war and the threat of war." It is an analysis of what American foreign policy after World War II should be. Written as it is by seven members of the Princeton Group for the Study of Post-war International Problems it reveals differences of opinion concerning details, but all authors agreed that "the United States should, for its own sake and the sake of other nations, participate wholeheartedly in a worldwide effort to achieve an enduring peace."

The Gentlemen Talk of Peace, by William B. Ziff (New York, Macmillan, 1944, 530 pages). An examination of the basic problems facing the world today. The author points out these problems and cautions the reader that there are no panaceas nor short-cuts to peace. He maintains that the solutions to the world's problems must be global, not national. He proposes the establishment of five "Power Aggregates," each made up of nations that voluntarily surrendered boundaries and sovereignties. Each "Power Aggregate" would be able to completely support itself. The idea is thought-provoking, even if the reader disagrees.