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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

NUMBER 91 / 5 MAY 1947

RAIL TRANSPORT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN





Photo by Rosenberg

RAIL TRANSPORT—Frankfurt's railway station is featured on this week's cover, a symbol of the central role rail transportation takes in German reconstruction. How railways can help solve the coal problem is discussed in the first article of this issue.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Material for Coal Production was prepared by the Coal Section, Economics Division, to give an up-to-date picture of where Germany's coal is mined; how much the fields produce; and how the miners' daily output may be increased.

Restoration, submitted by the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, Economics Division, is the story of MFA&A's work during this past year including its treasure hunts, return of art objects to proper owners, and reconstruction of damaged cultural institutions.

Health Resorts was prepared from information supplied by the PRO's of the various states in the US Zone. At one time, most of Europe's nobility visited Germany's baths; with post-war reconstruction, these famous spas once again may become an important source of revenue for the country.

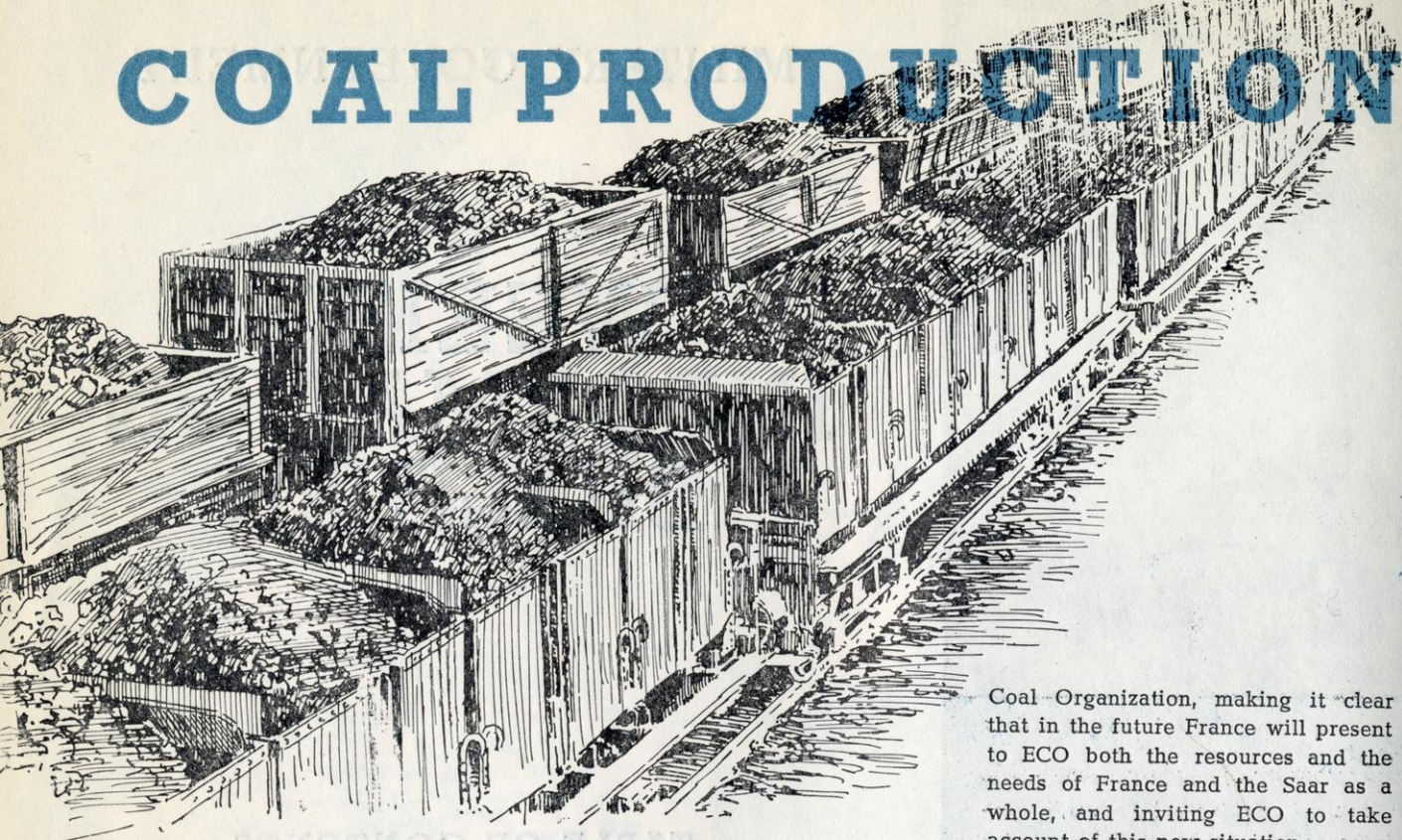
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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COAL PRODUCTION



Lack of coal is the number one economic problem of Europe today and tomorrow. Its principal sources of supply are Europe itself and the United States. Imports from the United States cannot be expected to contribute much more than an average of two and a half million tons per month, owing partly to shipping difficulties and partly to a high "delivered" price and low dollar credits.

The United Kingdom, which formerly exported some 39 million tons per year, is not in a position to make any contribution at present to the relief of other European countries and has been barely able to supply its own needs. Poland has a surplus production of 20 to 25 million tons annually, of which about 10 million tons are committed to the Soviet Union. Later, there may be 10 to 15 million tons available for export and distribution particularly to such countries as Austria, the Scandinavian countries, and Eastern Germany, but to date transportation difficulties and political and exchange problems have prevented any appreciable deliveries from this source. Germany has been called upon, from the beginning

of Allied occupation, to supply a considerable part of the fuel needs of continental Europe in addition to her own requirements.

The American, British, and French Governments recently announced that an arrangement has been made to fix the proportion of coal exports from the western zones of Germany to the coal importing countries of Europe for the six months period beginning 1 July 1947. Exports will be fixed in terms of percentages of net merchantable coal production beginning at 21 percent when the daily output of clean hard coal in the western zones reaches 280,000 tons a day, and rising to 25 percent when it reaches 370,000 tons a day.

The scale of percentages takes account on the one hand of the needs of coal for the reconstruction of the liberated countries of Europe, who have always been dependent on imports of German coal, and on the other of the essential requirements of the German economy.

If and when the economic incorporation of the Saar with France has been decided upon, a joint notification will be made to the European

Coal Organization, making it clear that in the future France will present to ECO both the resources and the needs of France and the Saar as a whole, and inviting ECO to take account of this new situation.

There are two principal types of fuel produced in Western Europe. The term "Steinkohle", embracing both anthracite and bituminous, is translated as "hard coal" to distinguish it from "Braunkohle", a soft inferior grade of lignite containing, at mining, some 50 percent of moisture. Germany is by far the world's largest producer of Braunkohle, which is principally consumed as briquettes—produced by drying and compressing the raw lignite—and in the raw state in specially-constructed power stations alongside huge open "strip" pits. Braunkohle briquettes require special equipment for efficient combustion and—because of their low fuel value, bulk, and friability—transport over long distances is uneconomical.

The Ruhr, in the British Zone, is Germany's largest producer of Steinkohle. The average daily net pithead production in 1938 was 448,000 tons; at present it is 225,000 tons. This coal field produces practically all grades of anthracite and bituminous coal, principally the latter. Employment at the mines is 90 percent of that in 1938, but there is a disproportionate number of men working on the surface

repairing war damage and worn out mining equipment. The Ruhr area, because of its war potential, suffered worse war damage than any other section of Germany. The second largest brown coal field is near Cologne, also in the British Zone.

In contrast, the US Zone has only two small brown coal and one small "pech coal" (sub-bituminous) field whose combined production is negligible even in the German picture.

Second largest hard coal field in present-day Germany and strategically located alongside the border of France proper is the Saar, in the French Zone. Daily net pithead production here in 1938 was 48,000 tons. The present average is 33,000 tons.

By far the largest brown coal mining development of the world is in Middle Germany in the Soviet Zone. The industry was developed extensively because of the considerable distance from sources of hard coal and opportunities for low-cost mining. In 1938 the daily net pithead production of raw brown coal here was 423,800 tons, from a part of which were produced some 101,000 tons of briquettes. The present daily production is 305,000 tons of brown coal and 78,000 tons of briquettes. A large tonnage of the briquettes is used in distillation to produce synthetic oil and other products. These mines, power plants, and oil refineries were only slightly damaged by the war.

In Silesia, now under Polish control, there are two important fields whose combined 1938 daily net pithead production was 102,000 tons of hard coal. At present these fields are supplying some coal to the Soviet Zone of Germany.

The problem of coal in Germany is not only production, but also transportation, particularly from the Ruhr area where, during the last four months, over 1,300,000 tons of coal were added to stockpiles in the vicinity of the mining plants. Contributing causes were the freezing of all inland waterways, decreased efficiency of railroad operating personnel, and failures of locomotive equipment due to the unusually cold weather. Inland waterway traffic has now been resumed and will be utilized to its fullest extent during the warm

weather period. This together with rail transportation facilities offers an opportunity to build stockpiles of coal in strategic locations. Even so, unless immediate steps are taken to increase repair of transport and thus increase rail capacity, transportation could become a limiting factor to rising coal production this fall.

As for general production itself, there are two distinct problems in the Ruhr today: additional labor and increased productivity of labor. These difficulties can further be broken down to housing and furnishings, morale and the physical conditions of workers, and mine supplies. Any source of worker discontent can be traced almost unfailingly to the scarcity of food and consumer goods. On the mechanical side, large numbers of workers must be used to keep old equipment in repair who otherwise could be employed in the actual mining of coal. Most critical needs in the mines are for steel and pit props.

What has been done and is being done to solve these problems? Intensive recruitment and even "direction" of labor has been carried out in the British Zone to increase the miner population for the Ruhr area, and recruitment is being carried on now in the US Zone and Berlin. The coal miner has been given a "favored" classification, his food rations have been raised to 4,000 calories per day for underground workers as compared with the basic German civilian ration of 1500 calories, and he has been given the only large wage increase in Germany. Further, a "points scheme" has been put into effect to provide those miners with good attendance and productivity records with scarce food items, clothing, and other consumer goods. These factors have attracted recruits to the point that today the largest bottlenecks are housing and household furniture.

Publicity measures are used to indoctrinate the miners with their re-

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At the Neumuehl mine in Hamborn. Here, as at most German mines today, large numbers of workers must be kept above ground to keep old equipment in repair.

Photo by Byers



RESTORATION



Art intelligence, which seeks to locate cultural treasures which disappeared during the war, has been dramatically successful during the past six months. Though constituting only one function of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, Restitution Branch, OMGUS, this work nevertheless makes possible most of the other tasks of MFA&A: to safeguard art objects from theft and exposure, unscramble the confused records of ownership, and return the objects to owner nations.

Starting with important year-end discoveries, over a half-dozen treasure stores which have been sought ever since the end of the war have been located. Perhaps the most sensational find was the discovery of the treasures of the Martin von Wagner Museum, Wuerzburg, in an air raid bunker at Schweinfurt. The cache consisted of 82 paintings (some by Palma, Teniers, and Tintoretto), 13 framed Coptic textiles, and 11 pieces of sculpture (four of them Riemenschneider, as well as a terracotta by Luca della Robbia), making good one of the greatest single losses suffered by any museum in the US Zone. These objects had been the subject of an 18-months' search by American and German agencies.

An all-out drive one month last fall to recover looted works of art resulted in the confiscation of some 30 paintings from black-market dealers in Munich alone.

Three missing tapestries belonging to Cologne churches were found in January at the Gobelin workshop in Nymphenburg, to which they had been brought in 1945. Another January find was the discovery of the library of the Kiev Institute for Research in Chemistry and Physics. The 15,000 volumes of this great library, together with a considerable amount of laboratory material, were found in the Festspielhaus (the great theater) at Bayreuth.

Also highly important was the discovery in February of 45 paintings belonging to the Coburg State Foundation, which had disappeared from Rosenau Castle in Bavaria, to which they had been evacuated during the war. They had later been transferred to Thambach Castle in Bavaria—where they eventually were found—for

greater security, and the documents on the transfer were lost in the chaotic period of Germany's downfall.

These are only some of the more recent dramatic highlights of the work of MG's art detectives. Their discoveries have ranged from old masters, antique rugs, and tapestries to priceless furniture and jewels, stolen from private citizens and famous collections all over the continent.

Like all war-threatened countries, Germany tried to protect her art treasures from bomb damage by moving her most valuable pieces from museums in the city danger zones to the comparative safety of the country. As the Allied armies closed in, almost all important works which could be moved, both legitimate German property and material looted from the occupied countries, were hastily hidden in air raid shelters, salt mines, or church steeples—anywhere that seemed to promise shelter. With the destruction of records in the bombings and the scattering of museum staffs after the defeat, the location of many of these treasure troves was forgotten, as in the instance of the material lost from the Martin von Wagner Museum.

It is believed that the great bulk of the art caches in the US Zone already have been located, but because there were so many of them, and some were so carefully concealed, new ones are still being uncovered at the rate of about 30 each month. A survey of local museums in Hesse during February, for example, led to the discovery of 26 previously unreported repositories. Some 1425 repositories had been reported in the zone by 1 April 1947, of which nearly half had been inspected and 43 percent had been evacuated or returned to German custody.

But painstaking work of this kind is only part of the 1947 program of MFA &A. Last May, the Coordinating Committee approved Directive No. 30 forbidding the construction of any statue or monument, and the display of any posters, tablets, or insignia glorifying war or the Nazi Party. It provided that any such structures which were erected after 1 August 1914 were to be destroyed, although exceptions would be made for those of unusual artistic

value or essential public utility. Directive No. 30 also prohibited the reopening of military museums and exhibitions, and provided for their liquidation not later than 1 January 1947.

Basic work on the destruction, removal, or alteration of objectionable monuments was completed in Bavaria by March of this year. In Wuertemberg-Baden, 33 monuments had been recommended for destruction, removal, or alteration, and work has been accomplished on 16, with a decision on the others to be reached shortly. In Hesse, by February of this year, MG officials recommended that no further action be taken since sufficient changes already have been made. Work is in progress on memorials in some 36 localities in Hesse. Still to be completed is the destruction of two monuments in the US Sector of Berlin, recommended by the Fine Arts Committee of the Kommandatura.

On the constructive side, German peacetime activity in the cultural field was resumed in December when US Military Government Law No. 52, "Blocking and Control of Property," was implemented to authorize the Ministers President of the states to license art dealers to resume business. The implementation gave a definition of "works of art, or cultural material of value or importance" and provided for a report and inventory of art objects valued at RM 10,000 or over. This policy is facilitating the export of art items (as licensed) for dollars and provides a method of screening art dealers' stocks for looted material.

The peace treaties signed with Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Italy, and Roumania in February 1947 provide for restitution to those nations of property removed by the Germans through force or under duress. This clause will formalize the return of art to ex-enemy satellites.

Interzonal exchange also is underway. A year ago, the US and British Zones agreed to establish a system of interzonal exchange of works of art and other cultural material which belonged in one zone but had been evacuated to places for greater safety in the other during the war. This policy, intended to hasten the reassembling of German collections under German control, was put into effect in May,

Schwaebisch-Hall in Wuertemberg-Baden, dating from 1730—35 and severely damaged during the war, is typical of famous buildings being reconstructed all over the US Zone. Here the townspeople restore the cupola to the old rathaus.

Photo by Curlis

when the library of the Hamburg Institute of Foreign Politics, which had been in the custody of US Military Government at the Ministerial Collecting Center in Berlin, was returned to Hamburg. The great bulk of British Zone material had been sent back from US Zone repositories by the end of the year, and significant quantities of US Zone material had been received from the British Zone. Although no formal agreement has been concluded with the French and Soviet authorities, some cultural material has been informally exchanged with the French Zone and 23 freight-car loads of books and archives have been returned from the US Zone to the Prussian State Library in Berlin.

More than 30 important art restitution shipments also were made to formerly occupied countries (Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Poland, and the Soviet Union) during the past year. In addition, several shipments of cultural material, ranging from priceless paintings to the

Austrian portion of the Kremsmuenster Treasure, were received by US Forces in Austria (USFA) on behalf of the Austrian Government, and over 1,000 items (including world-famous works by Cranach, Duerer, El Greco, Murillo, Rembrandt, Tintoretto, Leonardo da Vinci, and Van Dyck) were returned to Hungary. (Since the program began late in August 1945, over 70 art shipments, excluding archives, have been made to the above countries, as well as Belgium and Luxembourg. France has received about three-quarters of all art objects restituted.)

Since its activation on 1 March 1946, the Offenbach Archival Depot has shipped nearly two million books to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain (items taken from the Channel Islands), Greece, the Netherlands, Poland, and the Soviet Union. In addition, about 200 linear feet of archival material has been returned to owner nations. The Library of Congress Mission has shipped some 150 cases of Nazi

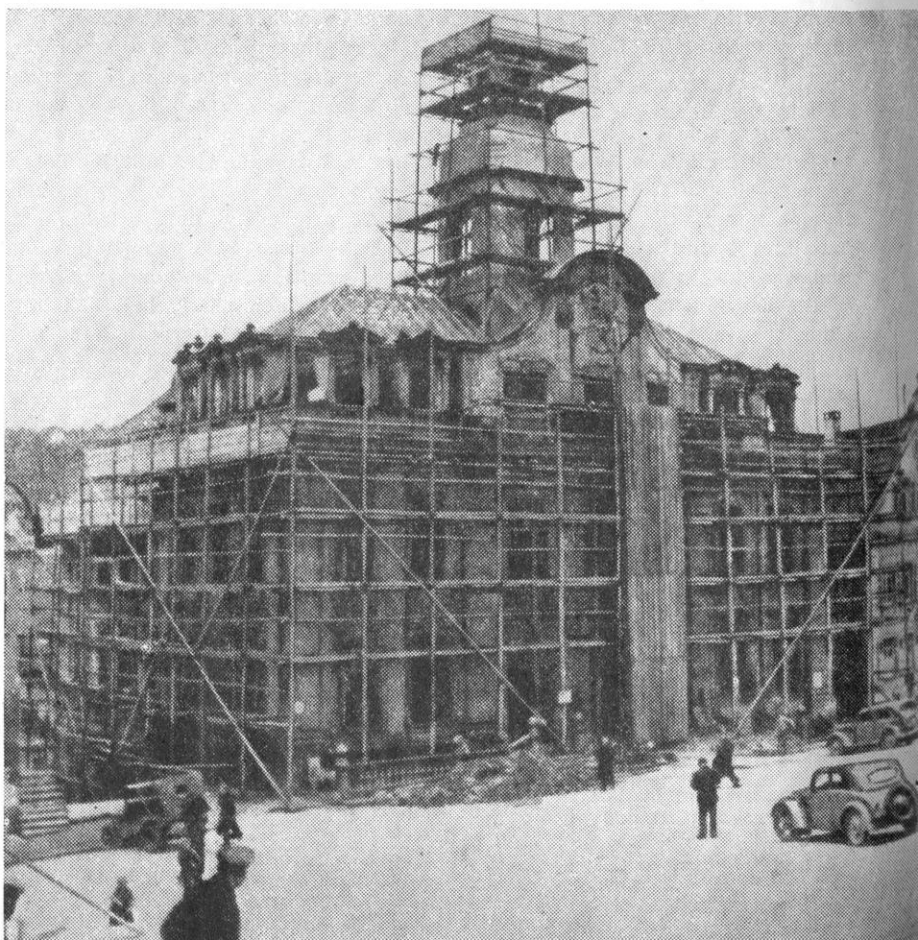
records to Washington, and more than a thousand cases of books, the property of German learned societies in Florence and Rome, were transferred to the custody of the International Union of Academies of Archaeology, History, and History of Art in Rome.

Another important step in the policy field of MFA&A which is being carried out in 1947 was the issuance of a directive circulated in the US Zone last year requiring Collecting Points to segregate and inventory all cultural objects known or suspected to have been the property of Jewish or other former German nationals dispossessed under the Nazi regime. Material in this category includes all property confiscated by the Nazis, whether or not the owner retained his German nationality. This was the first step toward restitution of such "internal loot"; the procedures governing its actual return to its ex-owners have not yet been established.

The former Collecting Point in Mar-

(continued on page 12)

After the war, only the exterior walls of Schwaebisch-Hall remained. In its dilapidated condition, draftsman (left blow) found it necessary to reconstruct the rathaus completely on paper before work could begin. Today, more than two-thirds of the restoration work is completed (right below).



Photos by Curlis

BREMEN MG POLICY OUTLINED

Thomas F. Dunn Tells People MG Will Advise, Aid, Guide New State; Germans Responsible for Solving Problems, Establishing Democracy

Speaking to the people of Bremen who soon will have an opportunity to adopt a constitution and elect government representatives, Mr. Thomas F. Dunn, Director of Military Government for Bremen, outlined in a radio talk 22 April 1947 the problems for which the German people are responsible and the duties retained by Military Government. The text of his address follows.

You have been told many times, first by General Eisenhower and later by Generals McNarney and Clay, that the US occupation of your land is temporary—that we do not wish to stay any longer than is necessary for your democratic elements to demonstrate that they are capable of controlling your government and forcing it to do your bidding. The work of Military Government will be finished when you prove that you will make it impossible ever again for one man or one group of men to use the rich resources of Germany's manpower and material wealth for the destruction and the subjugation of your neighbors...

The pattern for the occupation has been laid down in general terms many times and you have seen it being carried out day by day through the twenty-three months that have elapsed since the capitulation in Rheims. Control of more and more of your own affairs has been returned to you. Military Government is withdrawing progressively from the operation of your affairs. More and more responsibility for your own destiny is being laid on your shoulders and more is to come. Many of these responsibilities you have accepted and discharged well. Let it be understood that the ultimate solutions of your problems lie with you no matter how much help or guidance we may give you, and both we are giving freely. Let no one think that our occupation was intended to find the answers for the problems created for you by the Nazi reign of

twelve years. We are here to aid you but the answers will be yours within the outline of democracy that we have set up for you to follow.

Many controls have not been turned back to you and some will not be for a long time to come. How many and how swiftly they are relinquished by us will depend upon how well you handle those that have been given to you—how firmly you as people hold them and use them to see that your government serves humanity's interests and yours.

New Freedom

The people of Bremen face a new period of freedom, one already enjoyed in the other three Laender. Soon you will have an opportunity to adopt a constitution—a set of rules to govern your government and legislation. Then you will elect men of your own choosing to enforce these rules. Soon the task of completing the denazification which we have started will become yours also. These perhaps are the most important controls that will be entrusted to you in the near future.

So there may be no confusion in your minds as you come to contemplate the responsibilities that are in sight, I wish to review the situation as it stands today as to what responsibilities are German and which are retained by Military Government. Those that are yours have been delegated to your elected representatives and are discharged through normal German agencies which they have under their control. The controls retained by Military Government are exercised through these same officials and agencies. In the main, Military Government's controls are in the form of policy directives as, for instance, those pertaining to the distribution of coal. The present orders from Military Government are that coal will be supplied to essential services only. The actual allocation within these services is purely a German govern-

mental matter. The transportation, the guarding, and the distribution of coal is completely in the hands of your own people.

In general the whole field of economics has been turned back to German control. Through German channels Land Bremen bids for its share of what is available on a bizonal level, arranges for its own transport and makes its own distribution. Even on the question of production Military Government has retained only policy control. What happens to German products made from German raw material after they have left the factories is purely your affair. If they find their way into the black market you should ask yourselves, not Military Government, why this is so.

German Obligation

With the establishment of the German Executive Committees for Economics, Food and Agriculture, Communication, and Transport and the German Joint Committees for Finance and Civil Services, responsibility for the solution of the day-to-day problems in these fields has been placed upon the Germans.

When difficulties arise they should be placed before the appropriate German authorities for solution and not referred to Military Government. For example, if an allocation of potatoes is not delivered as scheduled, the Minister of Food and Agriculture of the recipient Land should take the matter up directly with his colleagues in the Land from which the shipment was 'have been made. If satisfaction cannot be obtained, the matter should be discussed between the respective Ministers President, and if a solution is still not found, the problem should be laid before the German Executive Committee for Food and Agriculture at Stuttgart. Only in the event that all of these steps prove unsuccessful should the matter then be referred to Land Military Governments for assistance.

Similarly, if questions arise regarding the supply of materials or power, the Land Minister of Economics concerned should attempt to find a solution, referring the matter to the respective Ministers President if appropriate, and finally laying the problem before the German Executive Committee for Economics at Minden.

The same principles will obtain for the solution of everyday problems in the other bizonal fields. In all cases the Land Minister of that field should first attempt to find the solution and then, if unsuccessful, lay the problem before the appropriate German bizonal committee.

In the field of Public Safety, large responsibilities rest with the German police force. It is responsible for your safety, for public order, and for enforcing German laws. If law enforcement does not satisfy you, complain to your elected representatives. They have the power to initiate remedies.

The control of wages, hours, and working conditions, the formation of workers councils, trade unions, and certain employers' organizations, and the operation of labor courts for conciliation and arbitration machinery lies entirely in German hands. Even the wages of Germans employed by Military Government are fixed not by Military Government but by the Arbeitsamt. It is German law under which workers must register and which governs their placement and transfers, and it is the German Police and the German courts which enforce these laws. Military Government retains the right to have available the labor the occupation forces require and to see that Military Government policies are carried out.

Religious and Cultural Affairs are entirely in German hands under Military Government supervision. The operations of local government are almost entirely in German hands as well. Military Government suggests, advises, and consults by means of conferences with the Buergermeister and other local officials, but unless a matter of MG policy is involved, it does not tell the Germans to do one thing rather than another. It is true that certain principles have been established by Military Government

regarding the drawing up of local constitutions, such as the inclusion of guarantees of individual right, but no attempt is made to dictate specific provisions of the constitution.

Exceptions Noted

Politically you are entirely free except that Nazism, nationalism, and militarism will not be allowed to obtain a hold upon your government. Military Government is here to protect you from these dangers. Otherwise you are free to form any political parties you wish, hold any political meetings you wish, take any political stand that you wish, providing it is not inimicable to the general pattern for democracy laid down by Military Government and you may elect to public office anyone you desire under your own rules so long as he is not a Nazi. With the establishment of the new Land Government which will be of your own choosing you may dictate to it any legislation you feel will benefit you.

In the field of Public Health and Welfare, Military Government's primary responsibility is to restore German agencies concerned with the care of the indigent. The operation of these services is entirely a German matter. Military Government is giving to this program in many ways, as for instance, the distribution of penicillin and insulin for treatment of Germans.

In the field of Law, Military Government is concerned only with relationships involving the occupying powers and the Germans. Disputes among Germans are to be settled in German courts. Problems such as probate of estates, marriages, divorces, guardianships, trustees, transfer of real property, etc., are matters entirely within German jurisdiction. MG courts are concerned only with crimes committed against MG laws. In other words, the handling of normal legal matters pertaining to the life of the people has been returned completely to German control.

The imposition and collection of taxes also are German matters. Since November 1946, responsibility for the control of property seized from the Nazis has been the duty of the Finance President. Even the seizure of

Nazi-owned property is a responsibility of the Amt für Vermögenskontrolle which is under his jurisdiction; the implementation of MG Laws 8, 52, and 53 has been given to this agency.

Among the controls which have not been turned over to the German people are those pertaining to education, publishing, press, radio, theater, and the entertainment field in general. The opportunity for propaganda by the Nazis through these media is too great in your midst but even in this field steps have been taken towards self-determination. Your newspaper is not subject to censorship, its editors are free to discuss any subject they wish and to give you any information you wish. Military Government reserves the right to insist that your press be accurate and not used for propaganda purposes.

Recapitulation

To recapitulate, Military Government's principal mission now is to advise, aid, and guide you in establishing a democracy within your Land. Generally speaking, control of your own affairs has in a large measure been returned to you. Military Government stands ready to recall it if it is used in an undemocratic maneuver. But that will not happen if you observe the guiding principle of democracy: that government and the state exist only to serve the people—and all of the people—not just one small and select group.

The suffering that has followed the war is a price which the German people have had to pay to regain control of their own affairs. Take care that you don't lose it again. Keep yourselves informed. See that your newspapers give you the information you require. Then use this knowledge to impose your will upon your government. Don't permit yourselves to become its servants. Make it serve you.

Uniforms Restricted

Effective 1 June 1947, the sale of outer uniform clothing as prescribed for civilian wear will be discontinued, according to EUCOM circular No. 15 of 7 April 1947. The civilian uniform will not be required for wear after 1 June 1947.

Health Resorts

The natural springs of Germany, famous as far back as the year 59 A.D., once more may attract thousands of visitors after the effects of war have passed.

The defeat of Germany knocked this million-dollar industry down to only two or three percent of its former figure, but continued interest in Germany's health resorts and belief in the curative powers of their waters indicate that they will again play a major role in Germany's economy.

Bavaria, especially, has increased its wealth through the exploitation of such watering places and health areas. In fact, its resorts have become so famous that according to German authorities the income from them before the war exceeded that from any other industry in Bavaria. The value of this business in Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden also reached a high level before 1939.

It is estimated that 11 of the principal spas of Bavaria accommodated an average of 200,000 summer visitors yearly, from 1936 through 1938, and that these tourists spent some RM 55,000,000 annually for rooms, treatments, and entertainment. The entire tourist trade of Bavaria reached 100 million dollars annually in normal times. War damage and the influx of refugees, expellees, and bombed-out city dwellers who needed living space were the major factors reducing this one-time enormous business to only a fraction of its former value.

Claims for the curative powers of Germany's springs sometimes may be disputed by health authorities. But according to literature and legend, the baths have cured ills ranging from asthma to anemia. As far back as 1547, a physician, Dr. Ruland, named the ingredients of the mineral waters of Kissingen and wrote in his "Balnearium Restauratum" of the large number of illnesses treated successfully by the use of these waters.

Today's German baths (Baeder), however, offer more inducements to health improvement than mere curative waters. There is skiing, mountain-climbing, golf, horseback riding, tennis, and a number of other sports near the comfortable, often luxurious hotels. A social life of dancing, music, and

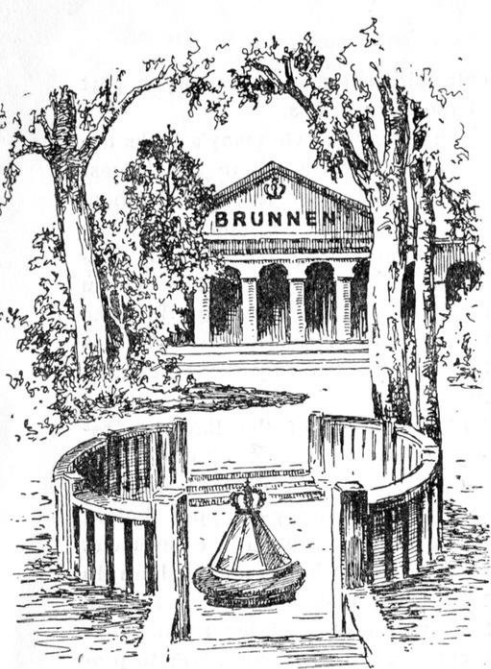
entertainment also is usually a part of the German spa.

Best known of Germany's baths are those of Bavaria where the largest resorts—Bad Kissingen, Bad Reichenhall, Bad Brueckenau, and Bad Steben—are operated by the Land Government. Reichenhall and Brueckenau have suffered bomb damage to some extent, while much of Kissingen has been requisitioned by the occupation forces.

Most famous of the Bavarian resorts is Bad Kissingen, internationally known for its six different mineral springs, elaborately-equipped hotels, baths, and places of amusement. Modern Bad Kissingen was born in 1736 when Bishop Friedrich Karl of Schoenborn ordered his architect to erect dams in the Saale River to protect the adjoining flower gardens of the spa. An old spring of Roman times was rediscovered in this same year. A first list of visitors and regulations was issued in 1741. The regulations provided that guests must pay certain fees, and that reserved accommodations must be paid for one month in advance. A physician was on duty to give his advice gratis.

In 1769, the springs and facilities were taken over by the Duke of Wuerzburg from the city of Kissingen to provide better accommodations and bathing facilities for the ever-increasing number of visiting nobility. Public baths and a number of hotels started operations in 1838, and addi-





tional springs were discovered and developed during the following years.

King Ludwig I of Bavaria gave Kissingen its modern appearance, making it one of the most up-to-date resorts in the world. Emperor Alexander of Russia, King Ludwig of Bavaria, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, Bismarck, and many other prominent men and women were frequent visitors to Bad Kissingen giving it the name "diplomats" spa. Three drinking wells, three bathing pools, and some 500 bathrooms are provided.

Other Bavarian spas are patterned largely along the same lines as Bad Kissingen, with variations as to cures claimed, variety of waters, and manner of treatment.

The strong salt springs of Bavaria's Bad Reichenhall drew health seekers in prehistoric times. The village of Reichenhall has been for many years the most important salt-producing city of Bavaria. While at first facilities for mineral-water baths were the principal attraction to visitors, soon inhaling halls and pneumatic chambers were erected, making Reichenhall the most important German center for the treatment of all lung diseases. The spa is located in a valley, surrounded by wood-covered hills and protected from winds.

Also famous for a water-curing treatment for lung disorders is Bad Woerishofen, discovered by the priest,

Sebastian Kneipp. Kneipp was born in 1821, the son of a poor village weaver, who later entered the monastery of the Dominicans at Woerishofen. Kneipp is said to have cured himself of a lung disease by a cold water treatment, later using his methods successfully on friends and fellow students. His reported successes soon became famous, bringing people to Woerishofen from all over the world.

When prospectors drilled for oil at Bad Wiessee in 1904 they discovered the newest of Bavaria's famous baths—a sulphur spring whose waters contain iodine. The discovery led to the establishment of a spa which expanded so rapidly that by 1929 facilities were available for 150,000 treatments a year. The Bad Wiessee mineral springs are reported to be unique in the world, with the highest iodine and sulphur content of any waters of Germany. Another spa noted for its high iodine water content is Bad Toelz where sufferers from heart disease find relief.

Because of the iron content of the waters, the springs of Bad Brueckenau are supposed to be excellent in the treatment of kidney ailments and anemia. Persons who have patronized this resort include Friedrich Wilhelm II; Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince of Prussia; the Dukes of Hesse, and the Earls of Reuss.

Bad Steben in the Franconian forest is the site of springs described as

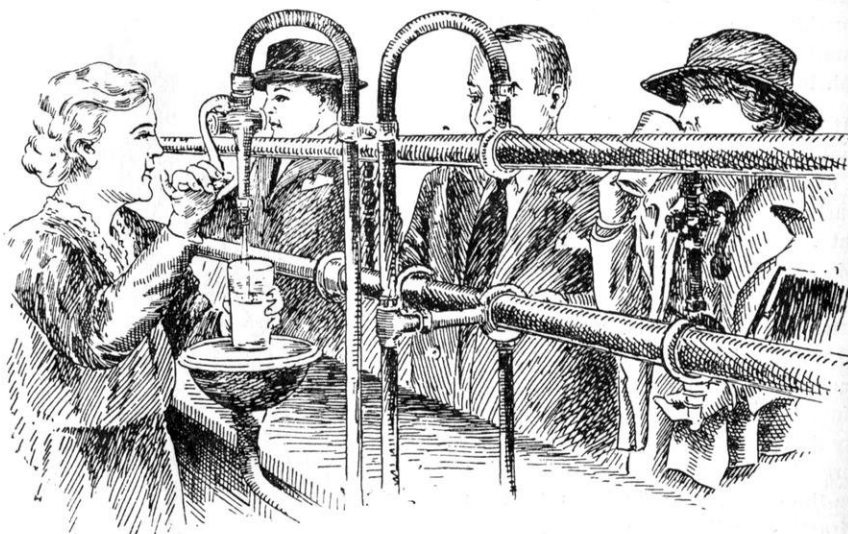
possessing strong "iron-sour waters particularly adaptable for female guests . . . The waters have the strongest radio activity in Europe . . . Under-developed youths are benefited by these waters as well as persons with anemia and heart diseases. Poor appetite, malaria, and diseases of the stomach are successfully treated."

Wildbad Kreuth claims a "well-deserved reputation for its lower air pressure which causes an improved blood circulation in the skin" and "diseases of the nerves and the stomach as well as the muscles are benefited, and rheumatic and arthritic conditions improved." Bad Aibling widely advertises its mud-baths, and at Bad Neustadt the mud-baths are, advocates say, justly celebrated for their healing qualities.

In Hesse, Wiesbaden draws much of its fame as a fashionable center for the spring and fall tourist trade, offering fine hotels, musical events, and sports programs for the enjoyment of its guests. Before the war, an average of 10,000 persons annually sought the healthful benefits of the city's mineral waters, according to the local municipal bath administration.

With one exception, all of Wiesbaden's 24 mineral wells contain hot water ranging up to a temperature of 112 degrees Fahrenheit. These waters have been taken for the relief of rheumatism, gout, nervous diseases, throat, and intestinal ailments.

(continued on page 15)





Press on Foreign Ministers Progress

The slow pace of the Council of Foreign Ministers Meeting in Moscow in reaching any agreement on major German and Austrian peace problems, the reasons for it, and what developments there may be for the future are receiving considerable discussion in the American press.

Washington Post columnist Barnet Nover noted that during the "four weeks of strenuous debate at Moscow, the Big Four find themselves almost as far from an agreement on the German problem as on the day the present conference began" although few minor points have been disposed of and the respective points of view "have been given a thorough airing."

He added, however, that "even if nothing happens between now and the adjournment date to break the present deadlock, that would not necessarily mean that the Moscow Meeting was a dead loss." He pointed out the time and effort consumed in bringing about a final agreement on satellite treaties, and added: "The German problem is infinitely more important, more complicated and more explosive. In fact, neither Marshall nor any other members of the American Delegation left for Moscow in any optimistic mood as to what would be accomplished there... Under the happiest and best of circumstances, they did not expect the German problem to be solved at one conference or two. They have assumed from the beginning that it will be the subject of Four-Power discussions for a long time to come."

Need for Patience

The Americans have learned, Nover said, that "in dealing with the Russians, the indispensable need is patience" and Marshall is demonstrating that at Moscow where the Russians "have resorted once again to their old familiar tactics of delay through endless repetition of their demands."

St. Louis Star Times said while "the tone of dismal hopelessness has pervaded most of the news from Moscow, there are, however, at least a few indications that things may not be quite so bad as they seem. For example, Marshall suggested a compromise on reparations, and, while discussing the form of a new government for Germany, he observed that debate seemed to be largely about definitions..."

The real safeguard, of course, is a vigorous, vigilant democracy which is not tempted to the extremes of the left or the right by an unbearably weak economy. (Thus) the best interests of Russia and the Western Powers would be served... The German settlement, of course, depends utterly on the achievement of a genuine working agreement between Russia and the West. The prospect does not offer the foundation for unbridled optimism, but one can be grateful there is at least a glimmering of hope."

Philadelphia Inquirer said that "Practically nothing has been accomplished" because the Russians are practicing the "dreary technique that has seldom varied through the two years since Nazi Germany collapsed... (But) a vicious German settlement would be worse than the conditions which now prevail. If we have to wait out the Russians then we'll have to wait them out until they show a disposition to agree to something and stick to it."

"Voice of America" correspondent in Moscow, David Penn, noted that "in a body where the rule of unanimity reigns, movement must come from all sides — from four and not three of its Four Power membership. Inflexibility of a single delegation and its refusal to amalgamate its position into the common accord can make — and has made — it necessary time and again to pass over issues without a concert of views."

However, in reviewing the conflicting positions of the Four Powers on major questions, Penn pointed

out that, judging from previous Council meetings, the movement toward agreement "on any one of these issues would probably bring a movement on all of them. It may not even be immediately perceptible. When it is felt, however, it is usually the beginning of a chain reaction that brings with it important decisions, where a few hours earlier there was only indecision and disagreement."

Mutual Broadcasting System correspondent Robert Hurleigh saw three alternatives for Marshall in view of deadlock: "He may throw up his hands and go home—a most unlikely move; he may suggest that the diplomats take up the undiscussed matters on the agenda, a step opposed by Russia, or he may try to get together with Premier Stalin in an effort to break the deadlock."

Pledge Free Press

The American Society of Newspaper Editors has pledged itself to continue "with full vigor its effort to promote peace through attainment of free flow of information and opinion among nations."

The editors, in a resolution adopted at a final session of the Society's three-day convention in Washington, pointed out that the "United States, as a foremost exponent and beneficiary of freedom of expression, should continue to promote this freedom on an international basis by taking the lead toward appropriate agreements with other peoples. Therefore, if the United Nations, or other means of multilateral action, fails to produce results in reasonable time, this society urges that the US Government make a beginning through negotiation of bilateral treaties with individual nations."

Acting Secretary of State Acheson last week recalled US efforts to promote freedom of information through the US Commission on Freedom of Press and the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

burg was turned over to the German authorities in September as a major repository for German-owned books and archives, and the art objects previously stored there were transferred to the Wiesbaden Collecting Point. New Sub-Collecting Points were established during the following month in Nuremberg and Bamberg. The extent to which the work of restoring cultural material to its rightful owners has been speeded up during the past year is shown by the fact that the great Collecting Point at Munich received nearly 320,000 art objects (exclusive of books and archives) and released about 150,000 between 1 April 1946 and 1 April 1947. A year ago it had received 202,000 art objects but had released only 33,000. The Wiesbaden Collecting Point received about 180,000 art items, and released some 21,000 during the past year, whereas from the beginning of the program in the summer of 1945 until April 1946 it received (excluding 250,000 items of Wiesbaden museum property already in the building when Military Government took it over) only about 34,000, and released approximately 1,200.

On 1 March 1946, when the Offenbach Archival Depot was activated as the sole collecting point for unsorted library material in the US Zone, it contained more than 1,840,000 items. Since then it has received upwards of 701,000 volumes, and has released about 1,910,000. Most of these books were restituted to owner nations, notably France and the Netherlands, but some were loaned to the American Joint Distribution Committee for use in displaced persons camps, others were returned to German institutions, and certain Nazi material was requisitioned by the Library of Congress Mission for shipment to Washington. Somewhat more than 630,000 items remain in the depot, over one-sixth of them crated and ready for restitution. More than 500,000 volumes, most of them written in Hebrew or by Jewish authors, are awaiting a decision on restitution policy. About two-fifths of these books are still unidentifiable. In addition to processing over 2,500,000

items of library material written in 35 different languages, the Offenbach Depot was made the sole collecting point for Jewish religious material, and its facilities will be used for the distribution of some 5,700 church bells from the US Zone which were removed for scrap during the war and are now stored at Hamburg in the British Zone.

As of 16 March the "Official List of Protected Structures of Installations of Architectural, Artistic, Historical or Cultural Importance in the US Zone of Germany" was issued. It was based on the original "SHAEF List of Monuments and Other Buildings and Sites Exempt from Military Use in Germany," but deletes certain antique ruins which appeared on the earlier list because special military measures for their protection are now considered unnecessary. Other buildings may be added to the current list by application to MFA&A offices in the various states. All cultural monuments on the protected list which are now utilized by American military or civilian units will be released to the appropriate German agencies as soon as possible.

MFA&A officers have not participated directly in the reconstruction of war-damaged cultural monuments since the early post-combat days, and all such rebuilding is proceeding at German expense and often with German volunteer labor. In view of the extreme shortage of raw materials and skilled labor, and the extraordinarily long and bitter winter, which greatly hampered all types of outdoor work, the German authorities have made considerable progress in the repair of their historic buildings. Of the 452 cultural monuments inspected as of 1 April 1946, 317 were found to have been damaged in the war, none had been completely repaired, and in nearly three-fifths of them reconstruction had not even been begun. A year later some 1,638 buildings had been inspected, of which 891 proved to be damaged. About 12 percent of these war-scarred monuments had been completely restored, and work was in progress on an additional 31 percent. Among the famous buildings in which repairs are being made or were completed during the past year are St. Le-

onhard's Church in Frankfurt, St. Peter's Chapel and the Martha Church in Nuremberg, the Frauenkirche, German Museum, Amalienburg Residenz, and St. Michael and St. John Nepomuk Churches in Munich, the Hermitage in Bayreuth, and the Cloister of the Holy Cross in Regensburg.

The return of German-owned art and library material from the repositories has assisted greatly in the rehabilitation of numerous German cultural institutions. Notable in this respect was the return, in April 1946, of 23 freight-car loads of books and archives to the Prussian State Library in Berlin. They had been found by the Third Army in Czechoslovakia, and were shipped from the Offenbach Archival Depot. No less than 55 tons of library material belonging to the University of Frankfurt and the Nuremberg Municipal Library were returned in September. Other cultural material, ranging from statues and paintings to city archives, has been sent back to owner institutions throughout the US Zone. By April 1947 half a dozen important libraries and 30 museums had reopened, though some of them were still housed in temporary buildings.

Noteworthy also is the fact that there have been literally dozens of German-sponsored art exhibitions in cities and towns all over the zone during the past year. Their subject matter ranged from German and Dutch masterpieces of the Renaissance through the work of contemporary painters to modern applied art.

Berlin-Munich Train

A special semi-weekly Diesel train service between Berlin and Munich has been set up, with trains leaving Berlin every Monday and Thursday, and leaving Munich every Tuesday and Friday. The trip takes about 18 hours each way, with Heidelberg, Stuttgart, and Augsburg listed as intermediate stopping points.

Reservations from Berlin may be made through the OMGUS Travel Clearance Bureau. This service is for duty personnel only.



Against Guilt Denial

In a preface to two very long articles which cover the four-columned second page the American licensed **Der Tagesspiegel** observes that "...an aggressive tendency has... developed in Germany to charge that the rest of the world... has sponsored the Hitler regime and discouraged German resistance circles." In order to cast light on the affair the **Tagespiegel** carries the voice of one representative of these circles and has answered it through Walter Gong, South German correspondent for the paper.

The first article, the author of which is Dr. Werner Ruhemann, denies the guilt of the German people stating that "not the people but their government was guilty." The article here refers to the elections of 1933 when it states that "almost half of the population tried to vote 'for the right side'... After 1933 every resistance became senseless — a fact which only can be estimated by Germans," claims the author.

Stating then that the illegal fighters were step by step liquidated, the article notes that their only hope was with the foreign countries and that only continuous disillusion had increasingly limited the number of these people. Here the article calls attention to such events as the entry of German soldiers into the Rhineland, reintroduction of conscription, the Munich agreement, and claims that "it would not have been too difficult to extinguish the flare in central Europe in the middle thirties. But nothing happened."

Diplomats Charged

"On the contrary" charges the article, and takes note of the fact that the foreign diplomatic representatives took part in festivals and demonstrations of the Nazis and were "on friendly terms with them." Other examples cited are the late

Neville Chamberlain's trip to Godesberg and the attitude of foreign diplomats toward the persecution of Jews in Germany "when they delayed the exit permits for these persecuted people."

"But these circles which, because of their lenient attitude made possible the catastrophe of 1933, will try to blame now the entire German population," notes the article charging then that "this is a national socialist method." The author here refers to the fact that Goebbels, too, was of the opinion that not the government but the people, who have placed their confidence in the government, must be blamed for the final collapse.

Immoral Demand

Noting that the Germans were under the sway of three types of government — the Emperor, Weimar, and Hitler — all of which maltreated the country, the article admits that "it is only right that the Allies want to keep a keen eye on the fourth type of government." The country also promises to make good the damage it has caused, observes the article noting then however "that it is also supposed to wear a placard with the inscription 'I am guilty for everything.' This is an immoral demand."

Stating that "after 1933 there was no possibility for the Germans" to overthrow the government, and all attempts to reach this aim ended in the concentration camp, the article notes in this connection that "help had to come from the outside," and refers to German efforts to call the attention of the foreign countries to the conditions in Germany... but "these people had to learn that they were not believed."

"Nothing can save the world but a universal feeling of remorse," concludes the author in citing this statement in a book by Victor Gollancz entitled "In Darkest Germany".

Refuting here the various arguments voiced above, the **Tagesspiegel**

correspondent first turns to the elections in 1933 and states that foreign observers will however underline the fact that the German people neglected to show opposition to Hitler "with the assistance of the majority which voted against him. One must reject the attempt to bring the German voting results together on the same platform with the German resistance," says the paper.

Referring to the visits of foreign statesmen to Nazi Germany the paper states that this fact has already been used by the former defendants in the past Nuremberg main war criminals tribunal and that the court has rebutted such arguments because the court could not find out "what the criminal proceedings in Germany had to do with the necessary diplomatic relations with Germany."

If the other countries had, as it is demanded by various groups now turned their back to the Nazis and had intervened in Germany, this would have been a very good reason for the Nazis to camouflage their intentions with phrases such as "a peacefully-developing country has been assailed by the aggressive aims of her neighbors," notes the **Tagespiegel** continuing that "a concrete cause must be given in order to be able to launch a police intervention." First one had to wait for the crime... "and that is what has been done" in the case of Germany.

Courage Lacking

Hereafter the paper takes up the argument that resistance was senseless after 1933 and claims that this "was senseless only because it was too weak... The recognition that at that time we had too little experience in democracy, too little courage, and political instinct... coupled with the determination to supervise closely our government in the future seems to me not only more useful... but also more honorable... for the German national sentiment," declares the **Tagesspiegel** correspondent.

After having referred to the moral attitude of the German population during the war, and their enthusiasm for the progressing campaign the paper declares in conclusion that of course it would be rather profitable and popular to blame the foreign countries for everything "but thereby we should do a bad service to the German people." When recognizing our responsibility for the past we have also gained a chance to have the responsibility for the future. We needn't wear a placard saying that we are guilty for everything but we also should be careful not to show the inscription "the others must be blamed for everything."

Hunger Charge False

In reply to a statement by the Frankfurt Health Office that citizens of Frankfurt were receiving but 1014 calories, and that 50 percent of them were undernourished and each had lost between 20 and 30 pounds, Dr. James R. Newman, Director of Military Government, Hesse, announced that the regular monthly food survey for the month of March (conducted under joint Military Government and German auspices) revealed that the official Hessian ration remained at the prescribed 1550 calories. Any statement that normal consumers received but 1014 calories is absurd, and could not be based upon any accurate, scientific check.

Systematic surveys by responsible German and MG officials reveal that during the past month the average consumer in Frankfurt did not receive less than the official ration. Investigation has shown that the normal consumer in Frankfurt, during the past ration period, received 183 calories, on an average, over the official ration. Ration periods are determined on the basis of 28 days. Occasional distribution delays leads the uninformed observer to make unfounded guesses on the basis of a one-week distribution. Any shortages incurred because of these delays are made nutrition experts, submitted to the same 28-day ration period.

Adults Gain Weight

A survey, conducted by German nutrition experts, submitted to the Public Health Division, Office of Military Government, Hesse, reveals that since September 1946, the average adult German male in Frankfurt has gained five pounds and the adult female has gained two pounds. The over-all nutritional picture looks better every month. For example, there was 1.3 percent less nutritional edema in February 1947 than in September 1946. This decrease in edema, coupled with the rise in weight indicates that the weight gains are healthy.

Trade Policy Formed

The following procedure has now been agreed by Finance Division, British Military Government, in consultation with Trade and Commerce Branch, OMGUS, and the Joint Export/Import Agency, for handling the foreign trade of the Combined Zones.

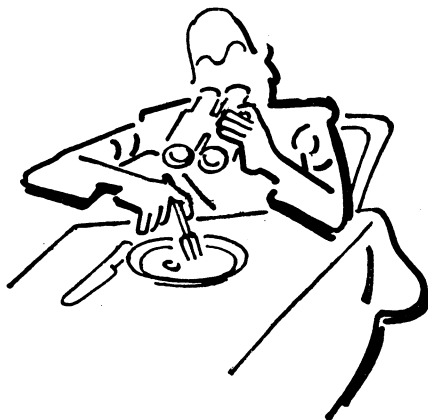
On the Reichsmark side a German office for the internal payments for foreign trade will be set up at Frankfurt for the Combined British/US Zones which, in conjunction with the German banks, will handle all the Reichsmark financing of foreign trade, under the control of the Joint Foreign will be done through accounts with foreign banks.

These accounts are in the name of Military Government of Germany (US/UK) Joint Export/Import Agency but are operated by the Joint Foreign Exchange Agency in Berlin. Accounts have so far been established with: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, (opening balance one million four hundred and forty-four thousand dollars) and Bank of England, London (opening balance nineteen million three hundred and forty thousand pounds). Offset accounts have been opened with Banque Nationale de Belgique, Brussels, and De Nederlandsche Bank, Amsterdam. "Category A" imports will be handled by the British and US Government direct.

The German newspaper, Sued-Ost Kurier, of Bad Reichenhall in Bavaria, satirizes the food situation.



Breakfast



Lunch



Dinner

sponsibility and allay their fears concerning their own and Germany's future. A tremendous effort has been and is being made to repair and replace the worn and damaged equipment of the mines.

Constant pressure has been maintained to secure from Germany's limited steel production an adequate supply for the manufacture of mining equipment and maintenance items.

But still much remains to be done if coal production is to continue to rise. A definite program for the provision of adequate housing for miners in the Ruhr area must be carried through. Food and materials for issue under the "points scheme" must be maintained. Sufficient stocks of food must be supplied to fulfill the miners' ration, and equally important, to fulfill the declared ration for the miners' families. The definite program of coal exports in relation to German consumption has been publicized to counteract the damage being done by false rumors concerning the percentage of German coal production destined for export. The problem of civilian space heating must be solved for the 1947 and 1948 winter season. Sufficient steel and other materials must be made available to the mining industry. Adequate transport and regularity in car supply must be provided by a coordinated program of rebuilding and construction of railroad equipment. An adequate supply of power must be assured for mining and its supporting industries.

Because of its location with respect to transport facilities, its physical capacity for greatly increased production, and its volume and quality of fuel, an important factor in economic recovery in Western Europe lies in increased production from the Ruhr area and increase in transport capacity to consumers.

Time Change in May

The Coordinating Committee at its 119th meeting in Berlin 23 April 1947 agreed to introduce double summer time throughout Germany at 0300 hours 11 May 1947 when time will be advanced one hour.

Of Wiesbaden's prewar total of 73 hotels and boarding houses, largely supported by guests visiting mineral wells, 22 were completely destroyed and 34 have been taken over by the occupation forces leaving 17 available for the German population. Of 18 pre-occupation hotels possessing their own mineral bath facilities, one is now open for indigenous use. An estimated RM 5,000,000 is estimated as the war damage done to the Wiesbaden mineral water industry.

In addition to Wiesbaden's resources as a health resort, Hesse possesses mineral water and bathing facilities at Bad Schwalbach, whose iron springs are used for the relief of female ailments; Bad Soden, where sulphur baths are taken for general internal complaints; Bad Nauheim, popular as a cure center for heart diseases; and Bad Wildungen, visited for the treatment of kidney disorders.

The most important health resort in Wuerttemberg-Baden is Bad Mergentheim, where the merchants and townspeople once depended very largely on the annual influx of guests for their livelihood. Today it is a hospital center under the supervision of the Wuerttemberg-Baden Military Government, Public Health Branch, and the German Health Ministry. Only one hotel is now being used as a health resort. Other health centers in this Land are located at Bad Cannstatt, Bad Boll, Bad Ueberlingen, Bad Dietzenbach, Radium Solbad Bad Rappennau, and Bad Wimpfen.

Realizing the importance of all these centers as a part of the German economy, Military Government has set aside a small number of accommodations in each resort for indigenous sick persons. A doctor's certificate is now necessary to obtain a room and treatment. Political persecutees and displaced persons receive preferential treatment in accommodations, but no one can extend his visit over the maximum of four weeks.

Soviet border control authorities are being instructed that any German from the US Zone with a work document properly validated by the Arbeitsamt of his place of residence will be admitted to the Soviet Zone in order that he may report to the Kommandatura for Soviet validation of his work document, and that he is permitted to re-enter the US Zone on the basis of the work document validated by the Soviet Authorities. If the Soviet Authorities refuse to validate the work document, they will provide the German with any document necessary to assume his unhindered return to his zone of residence.

The US border control authorities will be instructed to admit anyone to the US Zone who has a work document validated by the Soviet authorities and to permit the individual to return to the Soviet Zone when the work document has been validated by the Arbeitsamt in the US Zone. If the Arbeitsamt refuses to validate the work document they will supply the German worker with a statement to that effect for presentation to the border authorities to assure unhindered passage out of the US Zone.

The work document required by paragraph 3, Control Council Directive No. 42, will be validated by the Soviet Kommandatura in the Soviet Zone and by the German Arbeitsamt in the US Zone.

New Trains Announced

Rail service for authorized personnel in the US Zone is expected to increase approximately 33 percent when Military Government assumes control of the Zone's military railway service on 4 May.

The new services will feature daylight trains between Berlin and Frankfurt with connections to Wesermuende, a morning train between Frankfurt and Munich with connection to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, a new daylight train between Frankfurt and Wesermuende, and a through sleeping-car service between Berlin and Munich.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Unit Publications, AG Cir 8, Hq. EUCOM, 1 April 1947.

Leaves, Passes and Travel in the European Command, AG Cir 9, Hq. EUCOM, 2 April 1947.

Ice—Issues and Sale, AG Cir 12, Hq. EUCOM, 4 April 1947. Procedures for the procurement, determination of requirements, and distribution of wet ice within the European Command.

EUCOM Motion Picture Service; Army Exchange Rations and Allowances; Uniform Clothing and Accessory Ration Cards, AG Cir 15, Hq. EUCOM, 7 April 1947.

Property Accountability in the European Command, AG Cir 14, Hq. EUCOM, 7 April 1947.

Publications and Blank Form; Rescissions; Mailing of Parcels to United States, AG Cir 17, Hq. EUCOM, 17 April 1947.

Safety Program for US Sector of Berlin, AG Cir 81, Hq. Berlin Command, OMGUS, 17 April 1947.

Quarterly Submission of Unit Changes, AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq. EUCOM, 17 April 1947.

Assistance from US Military Sources to Civilian Agencies and Personnel; Fees and Allowances of Civilian Witnesses, Reporters, and Interpreters in US Army Courts-Martial, AG Cir 18, 18 April 1947.

Liability of Non-US Military Personnel or Agencies, AG Cir 1, EUCOM-SOP 100, 18 April 1947, Accounting for lost, damaged, or destroyed property, 7 April 1947, is changed by the addition of Section VII, Liability of Non-US Military Personnel or Agencies. All civilian employees of the War Department who are on duty in the European Command, will be held responsible in the same manner as military personnel for property issued to them with or without receipt, or for which they have been designated as responsible or accountable officers.

Report of payment or non-payment of Enlisted Personnel; Travel Orders, AG Cir 82, Hq. Berlin Command, OMGUS, 21 April 1947.

Individual Transportation in the European Command, AG Cir 19, Hq. EUCOM, 21 April 1947. Individual railway passenger transportation; in-

dividual motor vehicle transportation; individual air passenger transportation.

Implementation of Control Council Directive No. 42, Interzonal Travel, US/USSR Zones, AG 010.6 (IA), OMGUS, 17 April 1947.

Revision of MGR 5-383, Offenses by Displaced Persons, AG 010.6 (LD) OMGUS, 22 April 1947. Concerns notification of charges filed against non-Germans.

ACA Law No. 50, Punishment for Theft and Unlawful Use of Rationed Foodstuffs, Goods, and Rationing Documents, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 10 April 1947. Any person engaged in the production, management, transportation, or custody of rationed foodstuffs, or rationed goods who steals them or permits their theft shall be liable to hard labor for life or for a term of years or to a fine from Reichsmark five thousand to Reichsmark five million.

ACA Law No. 51, Amendment to Law No. 14, Motor Vehicle Tax Law, AG 010.6 (FD), OMGUS, 17 April 1947. When the motor vehicle tax has been paid for 1947 prior to 5 April at the lesser rates previously in force, the difference between the old and the new rate shall be paid to the appropriate office within thirty days from that date, or 5 May.

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

Denazification Provisions

Instructions for the consideration for trial of members of criminal organizations under the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism are contained in OMGUS letter, AG 010.6 (IA) of 9 April.

The decision of the International Military Tribunal contains a finding that membership in the Corps of Political Leadership, the Gestapo, and the SD was at all times voluntary, and

that membership in the SS was entirely voluntary until 1940. It recognizes that thereafter some persons were brought into the Waffen SS by conscription and by transfer.

Military Government has decided to entrust the trials of members of criminal organizations to the Public Prosecutors and Tribunals and to permit the provisions of the Law for Liberation to apply.

Upon proof of membership within any of the incriminated groups of the organizations found criminal, it will be presumed that the member joined or remained a member with knowledge of the criminal acts and purposes of the organization. This presumption is rebuttable, and may be overcome by evidence to the contrary in accordance with Article 34 of the Law. A similar presumption will come up with reference to the voluntary nature of a respondent's membership in the Waffen SS.

The youth and Christmas amnesties do not apply to members of the criminal organizations, and any Tribunal findings of "Lesser Offender" or "Follower" do not have the effect of exempting such respondents from the sanctions provided by the Law.

The finding does not include many of the offenses against the German people which are included in the provisions of the Law for Liberation, and does not include all of the persons in the categories listed in the Appendix to the Law. In trying cases involving members of criminal organizations, Public Prosecutors and Tribunals will therefore be entitled to consider evidence of other matters closely allied to its provisions which lie outside the findings of the International Military Tribunal.

Personnel Changes

Col. John E. Ray, general secretary of the International Military Tribunal, has been appointed by General Clay as Secretary General of the OMGUS Military Tribunals in Nuernberg.

Col. WARREN C. RUTTER, CAC, is appointed Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director, European Command.