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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

GERMAN CANALS

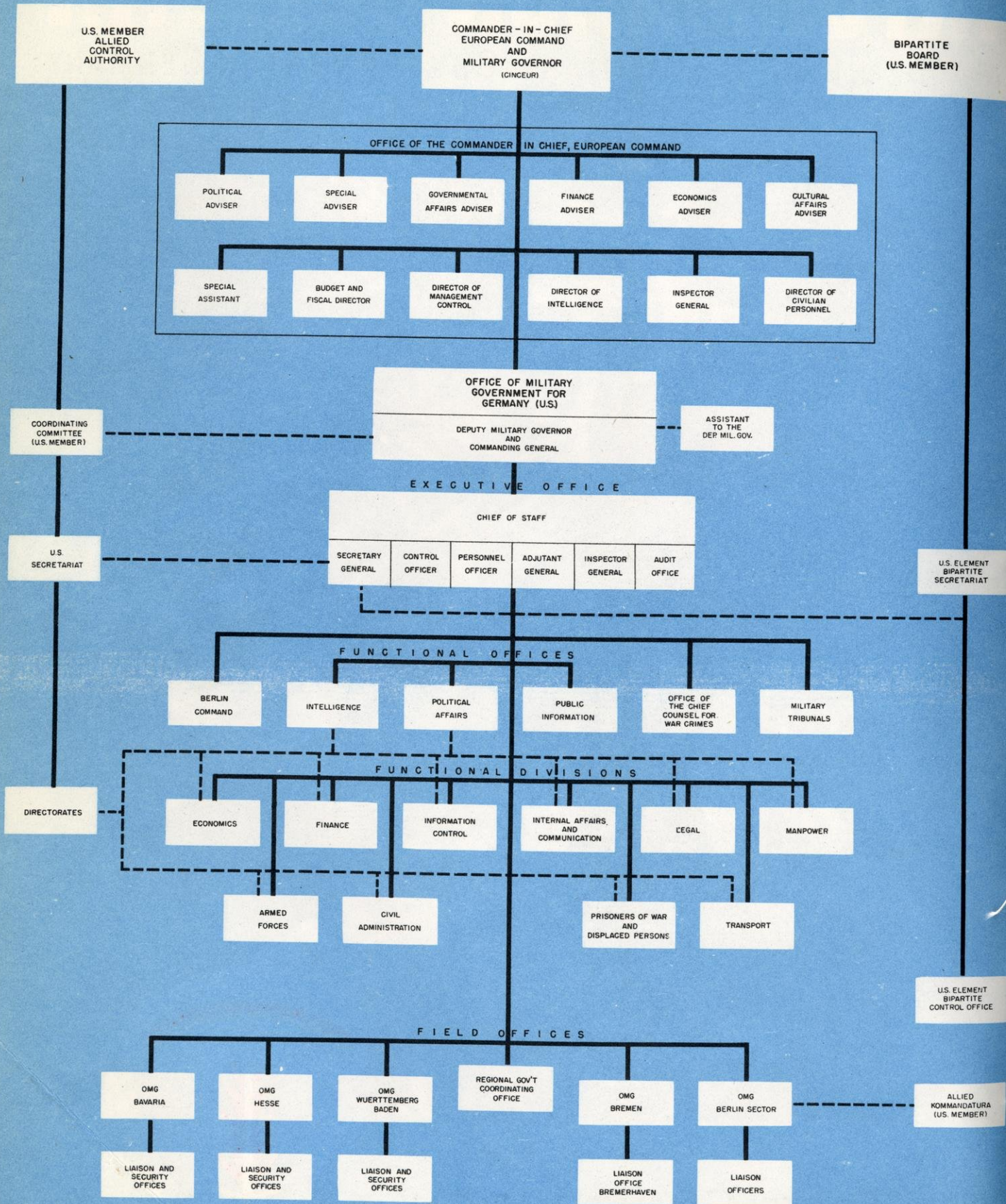


NO. 130

MARCH 9, 1948

THIS : STATE CONSTITUTIONS
ISSUE :

U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

GERMAN CANALS—Taken from the air, the cover photo shows the Spree in Charlottenburg, in of the British Sector of Berlin. The part canals are playing in the economic recovery of western Germany is told in an article on page 10 of this issue.

(Photo by Byers)

The *Information Bulletin* is a bi-weekly publication of the Office of Military Government in Germany (US). It is a popular-styled medium for dissemination of authoritative information concerning policies, regulations, instructions, operations, and activities of Military Government and affiliated organizations to the occupational personnel in Europe and to public-interest organizations in the United States. The *Information Bulletin* is distributed without charge as a public service.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
CONTROL OFFICE, APO 742, US ARMY

Occupational ACTIVITIES

OMGUS

Two American airlines were authorized to transport German passengers on their Berlin—Frankfurt and Frankfurt—Munich routes. One-way fare on either of these routes is about RM 110.

Immediate distribution of RM 1,888,280 for special needs of former inmates of concentration camps was disclosed by the Regional Governmental Coordinating Office in Stuttgart. The fund was raised from the showing of two Swiss films in the US Zone.

Military Government will take part in an exhibition scheduled for April 24 to May 31 in Munich, showing the establishment and development of the new German press in the Bizonal Area.

The Association of Swiss Students and US Military Government have completed a plan to allow 200 university students from the US Zone to go to Switzerland to work on Swiss farms. They will be paid for their services and will spend a week in educational travel in Switzerland.

Under an agreement between US Military Government and the Centre d'Entr'aide International of Switzerland, the centre has been authorized to ship relief supplies in bulk to the US Zone for free distribution to needy persons by approved German welfare agencies.

German authorities will assume responsibility on March 15 for inspection of air travelers in and out of the US occupied area of Germany. The authority extends to all persons and goods within the jurisdiction of the German police. It does not include the military and civilian personnel of the Allied Forces occupying Germany, or their property.

Bipartite-Bizonal

Inland water transportation and shipyard workers have been given

the same priority category as German railroad workers in the issuance of surplus US Army stocks and the procurement of indigenously produced clothing, in an effort to relieve the critical clothing situation among these workers.

The purchase by JEIA of \$2,500,000 worth of Greek tobacco under a recent Greek trade agreement will provide a blend of oriental cigarette tobacco favored by many Germans.

Under interzonal trade programs between the Bizonal Area and the Soviet Zone, deliveries from the Bizonal Area in 1947 amounted to RM 77,400,000, as against Soviet Zone deliveries of RM 64,500,000, out of total commitments of RM 104,900,000 on each side.

Proclamations No. 2 and 8, concerning the bizonal reorganization and the establishment of a high court for economic matters, respectively, were issued and delivered to the ministers president and the president of the Bizonal Economic Council.

A cargo of 1,096 tons of shelled peanuts from the United States arrived at Bremen for German civilians in the Bizonal Area. This was the first shipment on a 24,000-ton contract. The peanuts, to be processed by plants in the Bizonal Area, will yield an estimated 12,000 tons of oil.

More than 130,000 tons of United States potatoes, being shipped into the Bizonal Area to maintain the established ration, are additional food imports, and are not included in the original scheduled food deliveries for the combined zones.

The first eight shiploads will be distributed as eating potatoes. The remaining imports will be used for seed purposes in order to increase the indigenous production.

To relieve acute fat shortages in North Rhine-Westphalia, other states of the Bizonal Area took voluntary

steps at the end of January to limit their distribution of fat to 50 percent of the call-up for all consumer categories, except children less than one year old, and pregnant and lactating mothers. The remaining 50 percent of the fat ration was to be met by the substitution of two parts sugar for one part fat.

January food imports into the Bizonal Area including Berlin amounted approximately to 309,000 metric tons. These imports varied considerably in composition from the 1947 monthly average; the January drop in bread-grains and flour reflected shortages in the United States, while sugar, fats, and oil increased significantly.

The bizonal child feeding-program began operation on March 1 on a five-day basis, providing a 350-calory off-the-ration meal per day to 4,260,000 children. The increase of 710,000 over the previous 3,500,000 children fed was made possible by the change from the earlier six-day basis.

The first deliveries of urgently needed basic slag from Luxembourg were made to the Bizonal Area. A total of 60,000 metric tons of this commodity, which is to be processed and used as a fertilizer, was purchased from Luxembourg for spring planting.

The failure of daily hard-coal production to regain its November 1947 peak of 260,000 tons was due largely to the deterioration of the food situation in the Ruhr and the non-appearance of goods under the third phase of the incentive program. The first deliveries of fats and surplus PX supplies with this fund were scheduled for the middle of February.

A rapid rise in the water levels during the first four days of February resulted in flood levels being recorded on the Main, Neckar, Moselle, Weser

(Continued on Page 29)

GERMAN CONSTITUTIONS

A VOLUME has been prepared by the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, of the German text and English translation of the constitutions of the German states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden in the US Zone; Baden, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern in the French Zone; and Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, and Thuringia in the Soviet Zone. In the British Zone, the constitutions of the states of Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, and Schleswig-Holstein, and city of Hamburg were still under consideration.

The division of Germany into four zones of occupation made for significant differences in these constitutions. Within the US Zone, there is considerable diversity due to the fact that different political parties exercised varying influence in the states, and that Military Government did not try to interfere with the deliberations

of the bodies which drafted the texts. In both the French and the Soviet Zones, the constitutions are more uniform since one political philosophy prevailed in shaping their articles—that of the Christian Democratic parties in the French Zone and that of the Socialist Unity Party in the Soviet Zone.

In spite of these differences, there are obvious similarities in all of the constitutions. Basically, the results of German thought, and continental concepts of cabinet government and of parliamentary practice are applied in all of them.

In some respects, these constitutions cannot express the realities of powers and competences. The amount of jurisdiction reserved to Military Government varies greatly in the different zones. It is undoubtedly smallest in the US Zone. In economic matters, the bizonal organization is exercising considerable central au-

thority over the states. Since there is no central German government and no German agreement on its structure and jurisdiction, the distribution of powers between the states and a future federal government cannot be regarded as final. But all constitutions assume that the individual states will be part of a future Germany.

FOR ALL THESE limitations on their practical importance, the constitutions represent a genuine German effort to order the political and official life of the state. They express the ideological forces which are evident in modern society, within the setting of a defeated and divided country. In many respects they are not only an indication of present problems, but also a preview of the constitutional debates which may be expected in the period of federal reconstruction, which, one hopes, lies ahead.

The occupation forces which took over the US Zone in May 1945, were

A bloc of Christian Democratic Union delegates is shown at the final session of the Wuerttemberg-Baden constituent assembly, which was held in Stuttgart.

(Signal Corps photo)



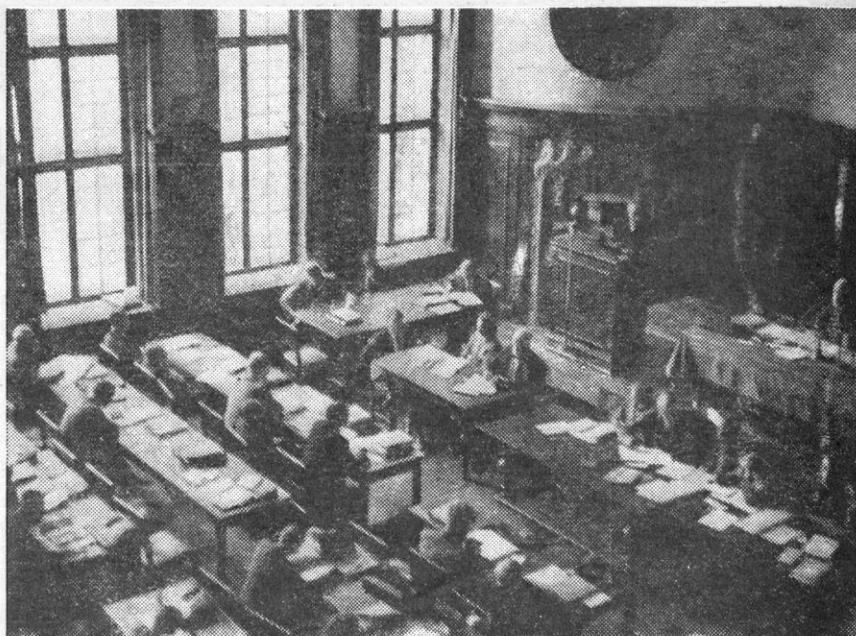
confronted with political and administrative chaos as the result of the collapse of the whole Nazi system. Democracy, as a political theory, as a personal philosophy, and, as a system of governmental organization, had almost disappeared under the force of National Socialist theory and practice. Basic laws, administrative personnel and daily operations alike had been thoroughly nazified.

Government and party had become so completely enmeshed and mingled that action which was immediately undertaken to destroy the Nazi Party inevitably paralyzed many essential public services. The German people as a whole had neither the energy nor the tools with which to create and support a democratic government. The occupation forces had to start rebuilding from the ground up.

In the months which have elapsed since the conclusion of hostilities, the US Military Government endeavored to assist the Germans in their efforts to revive the will to democracy and to assist that will to express itself in practical political, economic, and social forms. Vital to his broader effort was the specific program for creating democratic political processes and institutions.

Basic also was the necessity of appointing public officials on all levels of government who, as trustees for the German people, would begin the long process of reestablishing popular government. These officials had to carry the dual responsibilities of preparing for a more stable period of democratic controls and exercising the interim functions of government.

THE FIRST STEP in the reestablishment of democracy was the reorganization of local and state units of government. At the outset, it was necessary that German officials of all levels should work under the detailed direction and control of Military Government officers, but a degree of independence and responsibility was rapidly developed, first in local and then in state governments. At the suggestion of Military Government, the three states prepared municipal government codes which were reviewed, revised, and approved by Military Government in November 1945.



Scene during debate on constitution in Land Bremen

Codes for county government were approved in February 1946. Thus the necessary legal foundations were laid at municipal and county levels. The next step was the introduction of popularly-elected local representative bodies. In September 1945 a schedule of elections was prepared under which municipal councils were elected in January 1946; councils in the rural counties in April 1946; and in the larger cities in May 1946.

It still remained to frame the structure for democratic state governments, each with an elected legislature, a responsible executive and an independent judiciary. The aim was to clothe the state governments with authority and to charge them with responsibility to the greatest extent commensurate with the continued military occupation of Germany, and the attainment of occupation objectives, bearing in mind that no central German government existed to exercise those powers which must be centrally vested.

In February 1946 the three ministers-president were authorized to appoint preparatory constitutional commissions. These commissions reviewed constitutional problems and prepared draft constitutions for consideration by state constitutional assemblies. The delegates to these assemblies were

elected by popular vote on June 30, 1946 and began their work in the following month.

The constitutions of the states in the US Zone are German in origin, spirit, and preparation. They spring from no MG dictate but from the needs and minds of the German people. Military Government insisted that the reestablishment of democracy cannot spring from a dictated constitution, that to enlist the whole-hearted support of the German people, the constitutions must represent their will and not that of the occupation forces.

The specific process of constitution-making was guided by Military Government only through a general statement of basic principles of democratic organization which is contained in the Sept. 30, 1946 directive, entitled "Relationships Between Military and Civil Government (US Zone) Subsequent to Adoption of Land Constitutions." The statement of democratic principles was specifically interpreted and applied to certain provisions of the constitutions.

The constitutional conventions which were elected in June varied materially in party composition. The Hesse convention consisted of 90 members made up of 43 Social Democrats, 34 Christian Democrats, seven Communists, and six Liberal Democrats. In Wuerttem-

berg-Baden the 100 members included 41 Christian Democrats, 32 Social Democrats, 17 Democratic People's Party representatives, and 10 Communists.

In more conservative Bavaria the 180 members were distributed as follows: 109 to the Christian Social Union, 51 to the Social Democrats, eight to the Communists, eight to the Economic Reconstruction Party, and four to the Free Democrats. Like other democratic constitutions, these state constitutions embody basic compromises dictated by conflicting interests.

RATHER THAN working through a variety of specialized committees, as is the practice in the United States, the convention employed a single drafting committee for the preparation of the document which was submitted to the full assembly for action. Prior to committee action, the party leaders prepared agreements upon particular articles, submitted those agreements to party caucuses and subsequently referred the proposals to the drafting committee.

The latter then approved the proposals in accordance with prior party decisions and reported them to the full assembly for adoption. Assembly adoption was usually a foregone conclusion but certain questions provoked lively debates and divisions in the plenary sessions. The conventions convened on July 15, 1946, completed the drafts of the constitutions about two and a half months later, and then recessed.

Having been approved by the conventions, the constitutions were referred to Military Government for review in terms of the principles of democracy, which the latter had already established as the standards for constitutional adequacy. As a consequence of this review, several suggestions and, in some cases, several required changes, were forwarded by Military Government to the conventions. The Deputy Military Governor then approved the constitutions subject to the general and special qualifications set out in his letters of Oct. 21 to Wuerttemberg-Baden, Oct. 24 to Bavaria, and Oct. 29 to Hesse.

After Military Government review and approval, the Bavarian constitu-

Attendance Gains at Three Centers

A continued increase has been noticed in attendance at the three American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) neighborhood centers in Frankfurt, Darmstadt, and the US Sector of Berlin, all of which started with small groups in the summer of 1947.

A number of new programs have been developed and adapted to the needs of each community. Men and women share in social and domestic affairs, in discussion of current problems and events, in arts and crafts and other activities, thus demonstrat-

ing that democracy in Germany can be successfully applied to everyday life. Attractive group-work programs, which include folk dancing, choral singing, drama, and discussion, offer constructive outlets for youths and represent potential factors in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

In a recent two-week period at the Darmstadt Center, 250 children used the library, 500 women used the sewing facilities, and the men in the shoe repair shop produced 62 pairs of children's shoes.—*Mil. Governor's Report No. 30.*

tion was adopted in its final form by the convention on Oct. 26, the vote being 136 to 14, with 30 members absent or not voting. Wuerttemberg-Baden on Oct. 24 gave final approval to its constitution by a vote of 88 to 1, with 11 delegates absent or not voting. The vote in Hesse on Oct. 29 showed 82 in favor, eight opposed and two absent.

The state status of Bremen was not established until January 1947, and hence its constitution-making process was delayed. Due to its small size, the existence of an elected legislature and the confusion that might result from an excessive number of elections, the procedure followed in the other states was varied by omitting the election of a constitutional convention and permitting the legislature to provide for constitution-drafting. In August, 1947, a draft was adopted and submitted to OMGUS. Approval, subject to certain general and specific reservations, was given on Sept. 5. Two compromise articles adopted thereafter by the Bremen legislature with OMGUS approval resulted in almost unanimous support for the constitution as it was submitted for referendum, the vote being 79 to 4.

WHEN SUBMITTED by the conventions of the three southern states to the people late in 1946, the constitutions were ratified.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden 72.2 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls; 68.6 percent of those voting approved the constitution; 10.5 percent disapproved the document, and 20.9 percent of the ballots were invalid.

In Hesse, 72.7 percent of the eligible voters participated in the election, of whom 67.1 percent approved the constitution; 20.3 percent disapproved, and 12.5 percent invalidated their ballots. As was required by the Deputy Military Governor's letter of approval, Article 41 providing for the socialization of certain industries was subjected to separate popular referendum. In balloting on this question, 62.7 percent of the voters approved, 24.5 percent disapproved, and 12.8 percent were invalid.

In Bavaria, 76.3 percent of the registered voters participated. The affirmative vote on the constitution was 65.7 percent; the negative, 27.2 percent; and the invalid 7.1 percent.

On the same dates when the constitutions were ratified, the state legislatures were elected.

In Bremen in October 1947, 67.5 percent of the eligible voters participated in the referendum on the constitution, of whom 66.6 percent approved, 25.4 percent opposed, and eight percent of the ballots were invalid. On the alternative wording for Article 47 providing that works councils should have the right of equal co-determination with management in economic and personnel as well as social questions, 48 percent approved and 44.1 percent opposed the broader language.

Many provisions in the documents are taken word for word from the democratic Weimar Constitution and the constitutions of the German states adopted between 1919 and 1923. Other articles are strong reactions against

the tyranny of the Nazi regime. Still others grow out of local political, economic and social conflicts and compromises.

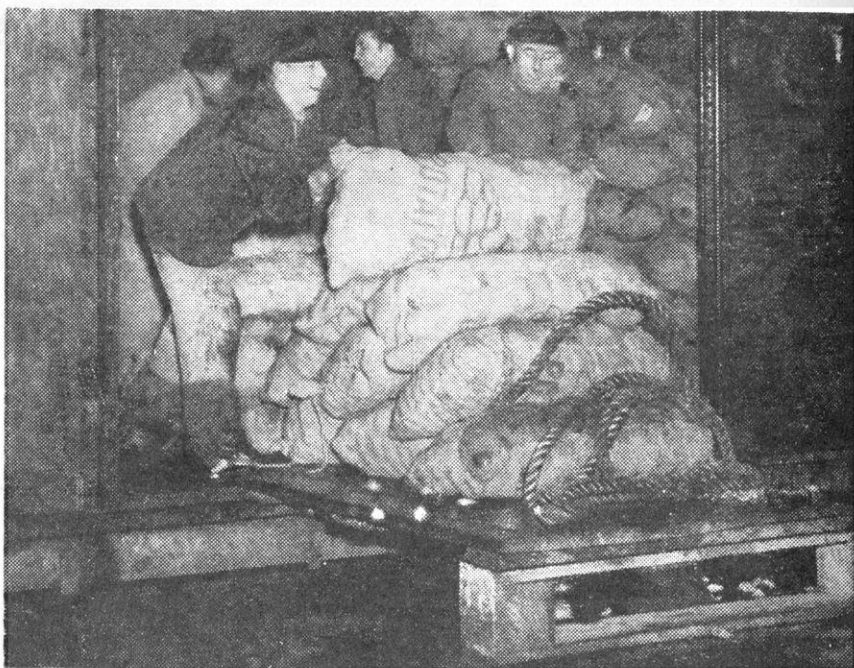
The legislative power is vested in a unicameral legislature elected by the people according to the principles of proportional representation. There is also an advisory senate in Bavaria. Provision is made in certain circumstances for direct legislation by the people through initiative and referendum, including referendum on constitutional amendments. The executive power is exercised under the direction of the minister-president and his cabinet who are chosen by, and responsible to, the legislature.

The constitutions of Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden clearly provide for the parliamentary form of government; the Bavarian constitution is somewhat ambiguous on this point and reflects convention sentiment favoring a more independent type of executive. An independent judiciary is established with a power of judicial veto which German courts have usually lacked in the past, namely, to declare laws passed by the legislature unconstitutional.

EACH CONSTITUTION contains a long bill of rights—rights that are guaranteed to individuals or to groups, rights that are of a political, social and economic character. In part, these rights are the traditional rights of the individual as formulated in the English Revolution of the 17th century, and the American and French Revolutions of the 18th century; in part, they are the newer social and economic rights so much stressed in 20th century thought. Through the ordinary courts and through the administrative courts, these rights will be protected against legislative and administrative violation.

At the same time, the constitutions recognize that no rights are absolute and that, particularly in times of emergency, restrictions are necessary.

Among the more controversial questions dealt with by the constitutions are: relationships of the states of the future German government and to interim authorities, such as the Council of States (Laenderrat) and the bizonal economic agencies; the socialization of industry; land reform; and



Part of the 7,000 tons of potatoes which arrived at Bremen from Maine aboard the SS American Leader, for German consumption. The potatoes are being loaded on freight cars.

(Signal Corps photo)

problems of church and state with respect to such matters as state subsidies to churches, church taxes and church control of public education.

Viewed as a whole, the constitutions represent notable attempts by the Germans themselves to rebuild democratic constitutionalism. The legislatures elected under the constitutions convened in December 1946 and each chose a minister-president and cabinet. Thus, at the beginning of 1947, 20 months after the cessation of hostilities, municipal, county and state governments in the US Zone were all operating under democratically adopted constitutions and with popularly elected representative bodies.

In the Soviet Zone, the Soviet Military Administration was obliged to begin managing essential civil services through their military commanders on all levels of government, utilizing such Germans as were available and trustworthy. Cooperation came most readily from former members of the German Communist Party and from Germans specially trained for administrative tasks and in communist ideology in Russia.

States and provinces were immediately organized on the basis of existing traditional units. However,

certain territorial adjustments were made in the interests of administrative efficiency and convenience. Pomerania, west of the Oder—Neisse line, was attached to Land Mecklenburg. The small section of Lower Silesia which remained within the present boundaries of Germany was incorporated into the Land Saxony.

Brandenburg was reestablished as a political unit, minus those parts which are now under Polish administration. The former independent Land Anhalt was joined to the Prussian province of Saxony, and Thuringia was extended by the inclusion of a small amount of former Prussian territory. Enclaves existing in the zone were eliminated. After quadripartite agreement on the dissolution of the State of Prussia, the former Prussian provinces received state status. There are now five states in the Soviet Zone: Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony, Thuringia and Mecklenburg.

MUNICIPAL AND city councils were elected in September 1946, and county councils and state assemblies, legislatures or parliaments in October of the same year. These legislatures drafted state constitutions

which, after review by the Soviet Military Administration, were promulgated between December 1946 and the end of February 1947.

The constitutions of the Soviet Zone states are almost identical in their provisions and occasionally identical in phraseology as a result of the dominant position of the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party.

The legislative power is vested in a unicameral legislature elected by universal suffrage and secret ballot, according to the principles of proportional representation. The legislature exercises legislative authority and control over the administration and the judiciary of the state. In certain specified cases provision is made for popular referenda.

The executive power is exercised by a minister-president who is chosen by and responsible to the legislature. The cabinet is composed of ministers who are nominated by the minister-president and confirmed by the legislature and are individually responsible for their activities and must resign if the confidence of the legislature is withdrawn.

A judiciary is established consisting of professional and lay judges nominated by democratic parties and organizations and elected by the representative bodies. While they are subject only to law, they are not permitted to question the constitutionality of properly-enacted laws. When the question of the constitutionality of a law arises, decision is rendered by a special committee consisting partly of the legislative executives, partly of members of the high state courts and the university law faculties.

The communities and counties are recognized as self-supporting corporations. However, they execute those governmental functions that may be assigned to them by the legislature or the state government. Local governments and popularly elected officials are fully responsible to their assemblies and can be removed by them.

The economic freedom of the individual is guaranteed, but the economy of the state is to be organized according to the principles of social justice. The state government is responsible for economic planning.

Monopolistic private enterprises are strictly forbidden and certain enterprises may be socialized by law or referendum. Agricultural holdings are limited to a given size.

Public education is compulsory and unitary schools must be established. Higher education is provided for all without regard to social status or ability to pay. Religious freedom is guaranteed. Religious communities are organized as corporations of public law and contributions made to them out of public funds are to be commuted by law.

EACH CONSTITUTION in the Soviet Zone contains essentially the same basic rights as the constitutions of the US and French Zones. Like the constitution of the Soviet Union and constitution of Yugoslavia, the constitutions of the states in the Soviet Zone make no mention of what is actually the most important organ of the state, namely the "state party" which performs the dual function of being a nervous system for the state bureaucratic apparatus and of mobilizing the general population to support state policies.

On the surface, these constitutions seem to protect the citizen against arbitrary acts of the bureaucracy in

that the executive is formally subordinate to the legislative and all political powers are centered in the legislative branch as the "highest organ of the people's will."

Under the conditions where several liberal parties compete for political power, the Soviet Zone constitutions would provide the basis for thoroughly democratic government under popular control. The leading party is, however, committed to the "unitary state" or one-party system.

Under this system the legislative branch is effectively mobilized and controlled by the party, leading functionaries of which also occupy leading bureaucratic posts, so that any effective opposition is silenced. The result is a *de facto* self-government by the bureaucracy, the supposed elements of popular control remaining merely a fiction.

The independence of the judiciary is also only apparent; they are, with few exceptions, instruments of political power subject as much to the manipulation of the ruling party as are the legislative and executive branches.

The French occupation forces on assuming control of the French Zone in July 1945, had also to contend with many practical, geographical and administrative difficulties. Their zone



Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, war crimes chief of counsel, at his desk in the Palace of Justice, Nuremberg, holds a press conference for Russian newsmen who are making a tour of the US Zone. (Signal Corps photo)

lacked unity. The southern part of the zone included the truncated portions of Wuerttemberg and Baden, each of which formed a separate state. The northern half of the zone was composed of half a dozen more or less disparate elements, remnants of former Prussian provinces and other German states, which by an ordinance dated 30 August 1946 was finally organized into the Rhineland-Palatinate. The Saar from the very beginning was treated differently and has since been separated entirely from the rest of the French Zone.

THUS, MORE than any other part of Germany, the French Zone lacked cohesion. It contained no important administrative centers; all the provincial capitals remained outside its boundaries. The situation was aggravated by existing difficulties of communications between the northern and southern portions of the zone.

The process of reestablishing self-government in the area began in September 1945. About the same time trade union activity was permitted, and, by the end of the year, political parties made their appearance in the zone. In May 1946 the communities in the French Zone began preparation of electoral lists for municipal elections which took place on Sept. 15, 1946. On Oct. 13, county elections took place for county assemblies which, in turn, by Nov. 17, designated members to the consultative assemblies.

In Wuerttemberg and in Baden, each consultative assembly was composed of two electoral colleges, in the Rhineland-Palatinate of four: two for the Rhineland and two for the Palatinate. One electoral college was elected from all the county assemblies of the state and the other from the cities of more than 7,000 population.

The Christian parties emerged as the strongest throughout the zone. They held a clear majority in the consultative assemblies of all three states. The assemblies convened in November 1946 and proceeded to draft constitutions for their respective states. The constitutions were finally reviewed, approved by the French High Command and voted upon by the people on May 18, 1947. The referendum concerning the constitutions was held simultaneously with



The American Overseas Women's Volunteer Service (AOWVS), Frankfurt sector, is helping needy families at the Schwanheim displaced persons camp. Mrs. Joseph Schul (right) hands a few articles to a camp inmate.

(Signal Corps photo)

the election of state assemblies, legislatures, or parliaments.

In Wuerttemberg and in Baden the electorate accepted the constitutions by comfortable majorities. In the Rhineland-Palatinate it narrowly missed defeat as did the separate referendum held on the school question. In the elections to the legislature the Christian parties registered losses in all the states, but were still the strongest party.

The constitutions of the states in the French Zone bear marked resemblance to the Bavarian constitution. The hand of the Christian parties is clearly discernible in each one of them. The three constitutions contain long and detailed bills of rights. The legislative power is uniformly vested in a unicameral legislature elected by the people.

The minister-president is elected by the legislature and is responsible to it. He in turn selects his ministers who must be approved by the legis-

lature. The ministers are responsible to the minister-president on matters of over-all policy and to the legislature on matters falling within their functional fields.

A CONSTITUTIONAL court is established to review legislation and pass upon its constitutionality. All three constitutions take special pains to guard church interest. Religious instruction is to be imparted in all schools and to be supervised by the churches. Permissive clauses for the socialization of basic industries are included in all the constitutions. Adequate compensation is required in all cases. Property rights, especially land and real estate rights, are safeguarded.

All constitutions give the minister-president power in cases of emergency to suspend for brief periods certain of the basic rights granted to the citizens. In all such cases the legislature must immediately be in-

(Continued on Page 28)

Patriarch of Ettlingen

By Henry S. Matteo, Assistant Editor, Information Bulletin

AMERICA and the Americans are far from being strangers to Heinrich Kauffmann, a member of the Bizonal Economic Council, who until recently was the self-styled first Protestant mayor of predominantly Catholic Ettlingen since the Reformation.

Kauffmann, now 59 years old, had his first association with the Americans when he was a boy. Clergymen from the United States used to visit his father, a Methodist Episcopal pastor, at the family home in Frankfurt-am-Main. Between 1910 and 1911, he attended Drew Theological Seminary of Madison, N.J. and Union Theological Seminary of Columbia University, until illness forced his return to Germany.

Today, white-haired and bearded, Kauffmann speaks English with little accent. His command of the language is good, and he said this has been helpful to him during frequent meetings with American occupation officials.

Kauffmann has been with the Bizonal Economics Council since its inception. He is a member of the managing committee of the Christian Democratic Union faction in the Council, as well as vice-president of the traffic committee, president of a committee studying the rebuilding of ruined German cities, and a member of the Council's main committee.

In addition to these duties he handled, until a few weeks ago when his mayoral term expired, the numerous problems associated with heading the city government of Ettlingen, a Wuerttemberg-Baden town of 16,000, several miles southeast of Karlsruhe.

Elected mayor in 1946 on the Christian Democratic Union ticket, Kauffmann was defeated for reelection last January by Hugo Rimmelspacher, a machine factory worker who represented a fusion of Socialists, Liberal Democrats and Communists under the name of the United Parties for Freedom and Progress.

"I lost by only 700 votes," he said, and displayed evident pride in adding that his election as mayor in 1946 marked the first time in several hun-

dred years that Ettlingen, 75 percent of whose population is Catholic, had chosen a non-Catholic for the post.

Recalling his early life, Kauffmann said he had intended to become a minister but changed his mind because "I was more interested in practical social work." He emphasized, however, that his church background always has been a guiding influence in his life.



Heinrich Kauffmann

KAUFFMANN, who said he "never had time" to be married, is paunchy and of medium height, with a mild manner and a soft voice. He wears a large, wide-brimmed black hat which, with horn-rimmed glasses and his white hair and beard, give him a patriarchal appearance. Cigars are his favorite smoke.

He lives in the once well-to-do residence of his father in Ettlingen. The long desk in his study is cluttered with books and official papers. Bookcases line the walls, and several statues are scattered about. An easy chair which he sent to his mother from the United States in 1910 helps give the room a comfortable appearance.

Long active as an editor, public official, labor leader, and political chieftain until the Nazis came into power in 1933, Kauffmann said he has been "an old enemy" of communism.

"We are afraid we won't get enough help (from the United States and her Allies) to overcome the eastern influence," he said. "The question is whether we can keep these people (in western Germany) quiet so they won't become radicals again. You can keep them quiet with food and such things."

The Christian Democratic Union, he said, is willing to cooperate to a limited extent with the Social Democrats, "but not with the Communists."

"We don't want to go the way of the Socialists in regard to economics," he added. "We want individual trade and individual industry to lead. We can have some socialization in public hands, such as traffic, coal, and mail, but not in other industries. However, in cultural and social affairs, we can work with the Social Democrats."

Between 1919 and 1933, Kauffmann held numerous union, political, editorial and social posts in Bremen and Hamburg. He was head of the Free Democratic Union for all north Germany, with offices in Hamburg, when the Nazis came into power in 1933. They told him he was "out."

HE WENT to Mannheim and worked there for a time, but a nervous breakdown forced him to quit. His father, meantime, was living in Ettlingen, and in 1935 he went there. Forbidden by the Nazis to take outside work, Kauffmann kept himself occupied with the garden and chickens.

After the war ended in 1945, Kauffmann drifted back into public life. He founded the Ettlingen Christian Democratic Union the same year, and in 1946 was elected to the City Council. He served only a few months when he was elected mayor. Also in 1946, he helped draw up the Wuerttemberg-Baden Constitution.

Although he has been defeated for reelection as mayor, he said he has enough work "to keep me busy." In addition to his tasks with the Bizonal Economic Council, he is a member of a German commission which has been making a survey of economic, social, industrial, and other phases of life in Baden.

His usual working day, he said, is between 18 and 19 hours. He sleeps four or five hours.

"But I'm satisfied with work and cigars," he added.

CANALS *of* WESTERN GERMANY

GERMAN CANAL systems, connecting and supplementing German rivers, have contributed greatly to Germany's commercial and industrial development and are now playing a major role in her postwar economic recovery.

The wisdom of interlocking water highways was seen at the time of the forming of the first German Empire in 1871. The development of a national system of canals and river transportation was inaugurated to serve all sections of unified Germany.

This planning was continued, even under National Socialism. But the Nazis had a dual purpose in pressing this development, the first being to contribute to the expansion of commercial and wartime industry, and second to add to and serve as an auxiliary supply line during the war period.

The canals of western Germany form a highly important link between the agricultural, mining and industrial regions of the Rhine River basin and the great tidewater northern German ports of Bremen and Emden. These canals lead from and pass through densely populated industrial

areas where coal and other raw materials require cheap transport, and discharge into the busy waterway of the North Sea.

Prior to their construction, Germany was forced to depend almost entirely upon the Low Country ports in the Rhine delta for the movement of exports and imports to and from the Ruhr and southern Germany.

By economic necessity the intricate network of canals in the northwest coastal plain was developed to meet industrial expansion and to retain control of Germany's exports and imports through use of her own tide-water ports and enlarged merchant fleet. The terrain favored canal construction, and engineering problems were not of great magnitude.

The greatest canal tonnage in Germany originates on the Rhine-Herne Canal, connecting the Rhine at Duisburg with the Dortmund-Ems Canal at Henrichenburg 30 miles east of the Rhine. The canal, containing seven locks capable of handling 1,350 ton barges, serves the coal mining and industrial areas of the Ruhr.

THE RHINE, by virtue of the Mannheim Convention of 1868, is open to free navigation by all countries from Basle to the open sea. Conse-

quently vessels of many nations enter the Rhine-Herne Canal in order to load exports for destinations as far as Switzerland and Czechoslovakia in the south, and to the Low Country ports for export overseas. In addition, a considerable tonnage is loaded on this canal for eastern and northern Germany as well as for consumption in North Rhine-Westphalia state.

Before World War II, foreign tugs and barges plied the Rhine-Herne Canal freely and in 1937 approximately 20,000,000 tons were loaded and discharged along the entire length of the canal. Today the economic situation in Germany is such that German craft perform all services within German waterways which are not international in character. This is necessary to prevent indebtedness in hard currencies and thus relieve the burden on the British and US Governments.

Destruction of practically all the bridges over the Rhine-Herne Canal, damage to locks and their mechanism, lack of port facilities, and sunken craft at the rate of one in every mile have in the past severely handicapped operations on this waterway. Much channel clearance work has been accomplished since the surrender, navigable passages have been cleared

A barge docks on the Spree in Charlottenburg, in the British Sector of Berlin.

(Byers)



through all the bridge wreckage, locks have been repaired, and a permissible loaded draught of six feet has been established which by this spring should be raised to the prewar depth of eight feet. When clearance operations are completed the present canal capacity of 15,000 tons per day in either direction will be increased to more than 20,000 tons per day.

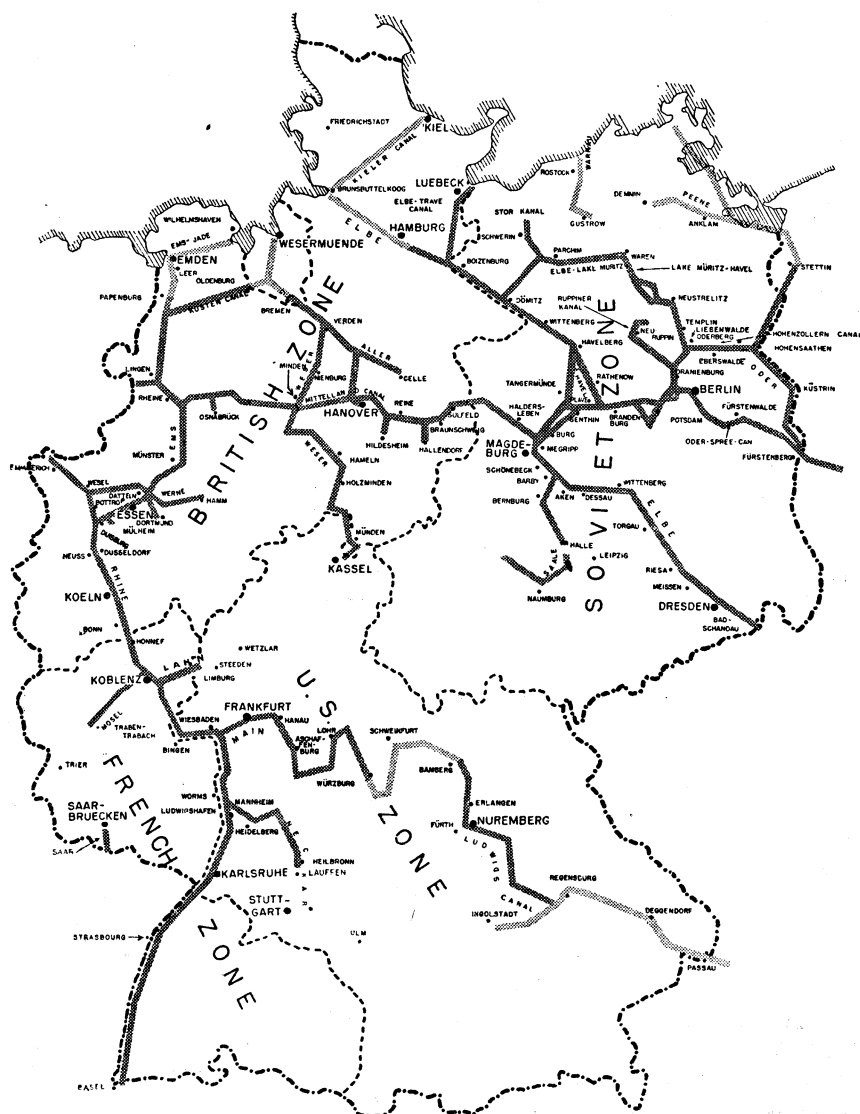
Coal mining is carried on extensively in the area of the Rhine-Herne Canal. Faces being worked at several places under the canal cause considerable sinking of the canal bed and embankments. This sinking has averaged approximately 11 inches per year for some years and continuous work must be undertaken in order to keep the canal breaching its banks and flooding the surrounding countryside.

During last August a breach 30 feet wide occurred at Stadt Hafen on the northern bank. However, the water there was 18 feet deep and the breach did not seriously hinder navigation, or cause any appreciable local damage.

The canal and mine authorities work closely together, and the latter are always ready to place labor at the disposal of the German engineering organization in emergencies, as the mines would stand in grave danger of closing down if the sinkings were to get out of hand.

Wesel, some 20 miles north of Duisburg on the Rhine is connecting with the Dortmund-Ems Canal at Datteln by the Wesel-Datteln Canal which follows the course of the Lippe River running almost parallel to the Rhine-Herne. Besides serving several mines this canal acts as an additional connection from the Rhine to the Dortmund-Ems, being available when traffic had to be diverted from the Rhine-Herne where bridge clearance was in progress. This canal contains six locks accommodating barges up to 1,500 tons.

A short stub canal from Datteln serving the town of Hamm has now been cleared for navigation for 25 miles in the stretch between Datteln and the first lock. The canalized Ruhr River was recently opened to navigation after removal of demolished



Map shows inland waterways of Germany

bridges, permitting water traffic between the areas embracing Essen, Mannheim and Oberhausen to Duisburg at the confluence of the Rhine-Herne Canal and the Rhine.

BESIDES ACCOMMODATING the largest of Rhine River barges, the Ruhr ports and canal system also handles coasters which ply between overseas and German coastal ports and the industrial area of the Ruhr. It is common to see sea-going vessels of 250—350 tons capacity on the Rhine-Herne Canal.

West and north of the Ruhr is the Dortmund-Ems Canal, made prominent during the war by the exploits of the

RAF which bombed it extensively, and breached it during a famous raid at the Glane Culvert. The results of their handiwork are still apparent and the canal at this point has been a continuous problem. In November 1946, a serious breach occurred at the Culvert, and traffic had to be restricted for approximately two weeks while temporary repairs were made.

The Dortmund-Ems Canal, built to serve the port of Emden, is an important artery between the Ruhr and eastern and northern Germany. It follows the course of the Ems river which rises near Munster and empties into the North Sea at Emden. It runs

due north for 167 miles from Henrichenburg to Emden, and was completed in 1899 with a capacity to carry 750-ton barges. In 1942 it was enlarged to accommodate barges up to 1,500 tons. From Henrichenburg 21 locks and one ship lift combine to bring the level down 227 feet to sea level.

AT DORPEN, 60 miles north of Bevergern, a branch waterway called the Kuesten Canal connects the Dortmund-Ems with the large sea port of Bremen which lies within a portion of the US Zone. This canal has a load carrying capacity of more than 6,000 tons per day in either direction. The major export from Germany today is coal from the Ruhr, and this is the primary cargo being carried to Emden and Bremen through the Dortmund-Ems and Kuesten Canals.

Approximately 160,000 tons of coal per month is scheduled to these two ports for local consumption and sea shipment to Scandinavia, Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. Imports of grain into these two ports from the United States have been heavy, and during July and August reached a new high level. The overstrained railway system has been greatly relieved by canal transport of grain to the US Zone and North Rhine-Westphalia at the rate of 5,000 tons per day.

From the surrender until March—April 1947 it was difficult to run canal barges to Emden and Bremen on an economic basis because of the shortage of imports which meant the craft would have to return in ballast to the Ruhr. However, since that date imports of grain, potatoes, pyrites and general cargo have increased.

The former naval port of Wilhelmshaven on the northern seaboard is connected with Emden by the Ems-Jade Canal. At present this canal, due to lock restrictions, can only accommodate 10 craft per day loaded to 150 tons each, thus giving a daily capacity of 1,500 tons between Emden and Wilhelmshaven.

The canals comprising the waterway known as the Mittelland Canal consist of the Rhine-Herne Canal, Dortmund-Ems Branch Canal to Herne, the southern portion of the Dortmund-Ems Canal as far as Ber-

geshovede, and the Ems-Weser and the Weser-Elbe Canals. The course of the Mittelland Canal as far as Bergeshovede has been traced above; following is its course as far as the Elbe. The British-Soviet Zone border crosses the Weser-Elbe Canal at Ruhen about 38 miles west of the Elbe. This portion of the Mittelland Canal is comprised of the Ems-Weser and Weser-Elbe Canals. From the Dortmund-Ems to Minden on the Weser is approximately 63 miles and under normal prewar conditions 1,000 ton craft drawing eight feet could navigate this waterway. Today, the drought is restricted to a maximum of six feet and must remain so until the canal is fully restored to its normal physical specifications.

THE GREATEST aqueduct in Germany carried the Mittelland Canal across the Weser at Minden. However, the retreating German army destroyed a complete span and today craft are forced to use small locks for descent into the Weser River which is used as a crossing point, and then they are lifted up into the canal again to continue their journey to the east or west. The water levels of the Weser are subject to seasonal fluctuations which are generally lowest from July until autumn.

In the late summer and autumn of 1947, it was necessary to dam the river by sinking barges in the bed, in order to raise the level to the minimum necessary for navigation. The level can also be temporarily raised by releasing flood waves from the Eder Dam which is situated upstream of Minden on the Weser. These flood waves take about 48 hours to reach Minden where they have a duration of about six hours enabling craft to cross the Weser with a greater draught than would normally be possible. Even so during the low water season a great amount of extra work and time is involved in transshipment of cargoes in order to reduce the loaded draught.

Reconstruction work on the Minden aqueduct has been started and the job is estimated to be completed in the latter part of 1948 and traffic at this point will therefore continue to be restricted to approximately 7,000 tons per day until that time.

The Ems-Weser and Weser-Elbe Canals carry craft up to 1,000 tons capacity proceeding from the Ruhr, Emden, and Bremen to destinations at Hanover, Hildesheim, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Hamburg and Berlin. The main commodity which is carried on this waterway is coal originating in the Ruhr. Every month approximately 120,000 tons are scheduled for the Hanover area and a further 35,000 tons for Magdeburg in the Soviet Zone and for Berlin.

From Bergeshovede to the Elbe, a distance of 190 miles, this canal handled in the peak year of 1938 nearly 9,000,000 tons west to east and 3,000,000 tons east to west. Today west to east traffic is being used to the full capacity of the Minden restriction, averaging 200,000 tons per month. Traffic is active also in the return direction from west to east carrying cargoes of scrap from Berlin, potash from Magdeburg, timber from Brunswick and ores from Beddingen areas.

THE SHIP-LIFT at Rothensee is a wonderful piece of modern engineering, enabling vessels to be lifted or lowered approximately 50 feet from the canal to the Elbe. Its electrically driven mechanism is capable of lifting 5,400 tons, and in one direct lift raises the water basin and the floating craft.

The Elbe-Trave-Canal, 42 miles in length, is used for traffic from all parts of the Elbe to and from the Baltic Sea port of Lubeck, and connects with the Elbe at Lauenburg, accommodating vessels of 1,000 tons capacity.

The famous Kiel Ship Canal is 56 miles in length, 321 feet wide, 36.7 feet in depth, and is designed for deep-sea vessels. Two huge sliding type locks, one at Brunsbuettel and the other at Holtenu, can accommodate the largest of sea-going vessels. Although the canal is crossed by bridges, the minimum height of 136 feet from the water level affords ample vertical clearance. This canal was designed to allow passage of ships to the Baltic waters from the North Sea, eliminating the long passage around Denmark. Although its value to the Germans during the war was especially great, its peacetime value has justified its construction. In 1938,

(Continued on Page 23)

Authorities Disclaim Cure for Disease

Publicity has been circulated in Germany recently indicating that certain German doctors have discovered and have not made known to the medical profession in general a treatment for Parkinson's disease (paralysis agitans). These claims have been investigated by the MG medical authorities and proved to be without foundation.

Most publicity on this matter refers to the notorious Dr. Karl Brandt, who was sentenced to death on Aug. 20 by the US Military Tribunal at Nuremberg after having been found guilty of crimes against humanity and being responsible for sadistic experiments on human beings in German concentration camps. Reference has also been made to Dr. Walther Voeller, who formerly operated the Queen Elena Clinic in Kassel, Hesse.

Investigations carried on since the defeat of Germany indicate conclusively that neither of these doctors, or any other member of the German medical profession, had developed a specific cure for Parkinson's disease.

Dr. Voeller, at the Queen Elena Clinic in Kassel, specialized in the treatment of this disease, and by using various types of treatment already well known to the medical profession, was undoubtedly able to convince many of his patients that he employed a form of treatment that was curative and that was not generally known.

His accomplishments in the treatment of the disease were dependent upon the widely-known fact that many cases do improve with treatment to the point where the patients may believe that they are cured, only to suffer relapses.

Medical developments in Germany during the Nazi regime have been studied by various scientific groups representing the occupying powers. These investigations have all led to the conclusion that progress in the medical field had lagged behind that of most other countries, and that there were no important developments that were not already known and being used by the medical professions in other progressive countries.

War Record Prepared by Army

The organization of Ground Combat Troops," the first in a series of nearly 100 volumes describing the US Army in World War II, was recently issued by the Historical Division, Department of the Army, in Washington and copies have been received in the European Command.

This volume consists of six studies dealing with basic organizational problems of the ground forces. The volume was written by Lt. Col. Kent Roberts Greenfield, chief of the Historical Section, Headquarters, Army Ground Forces; Dr. Robert R. Palmer, now professor of history at Princeton University, and Major Bell I. Wiley, now professor of history at Louisiana State University.

The complete series of "The United States Army in World War II" is tentatively scheduled to fill 99 volumes. The titles of the subseries are: The War Department, eight volumes; The Army Air Forces, seven volumes; The Army Ground Forces, four volumes; The Army Service Forces, six volumes; The European Theater of Operations, eight volumes; The War in the Mediterranean, seven volumes; The War in the Pacific, 12 volumes; The China-Burma-India Theater, three volumes; The Middle East Theater, two volumes; The Defense of the Americas, two volumes; The Technical Services, 28 volumes; The Administrative Services, four volumes; Special Projects, eight volumes.

In the foreword, Maj. Gen. E. Forrest Harding, chief of the Historical Division, War Department Special Staff, said:

"The conflict with the Axis Powers confronted the United States Army with problems on a scale never faced before—problems as great in administration, training, supply, and logistics as in strategy and tactics. The United States Army in World War II set forth in detail the nature of the problems faced, the methods used to solve them, and the mistakes made as well as the success achieved.

"The object is to provide a work of reference for military and civilian students as well as a record of achievements which deserve an honorable

place in the pages of history. Its value to the thoughtful citizen as an aid to his comprehension of basic problems of national security has been a major consideration. Its preparation has also been prompted by the thought that in a faithful and comprehensive record all who participated in the Army's vast effort would find a recognition merited by their service and sacrifice.

"The advantage to the Army and the scholar has been the decisive factor in proceeding with the least possible delay to the publication of such a series. No claim is made that it constitutes a final history. Many years will pass before the record of the war can be fully analyzed and appraised. In presenting an organized and documented narrative at this time, the Historical Division of the War Department has sought to furnish the War Department and the Army schools with an early account of the experience acquired, and to stimulate further research by providing scholars with a guide to the mountainous accumulation of records produced by the war."

Famous Statue Sought

The famous statue of "St. George and the Dragon," missing from Zeebrugge, Belgium, since the occupation of the country by the Germans, and sought throughout Europe, may be found in a graveyard of statues and churchbells in Wilhelmsburg, Hamburg.

Thirteen thousand churchbells have already been discovered there, in the grounds of a tin works where they were brought for melting as scrap metal. Thousands of statues still remain, piled together in unidentifiable confusion, and it is hoped that the Belgian statue will be found among them.

The works of art are being gradually removed from the huge pile, catalogued and photographed, and will be examined by experts for marks that reveal the country of their origin. German statues which are of a militaristic nature, and which glorify Nazi ideology will be destroyed.

Missing Persons Service Widened

One of the most difficult and pressing problems of the postwar period was encountered in the task of locating missing persons and reuniting families who had been separated during the war.

In the face of this widespread distress it was inevitable that many individuals should begin to organize search services, and even to charge fees for their assistance. It soon became evident that these small sporadic efforts, sometimes motivated primarily by the desire for personal gain, were far too inadequate to relieve substantially the distress.

Organizations and church groups, working continuously toward eliminating the abuses and systematizing the service, quickly organized and coordinated the many local efforts, and established central search service index files. One of the earliest and most extensive of such projects was created in June 1945 by the Bavarian Red Cross.

By September 1945, the US Army directed that a central search service be established and maintained by the Bavarian Red Cross. Within a month of this order, a central system utilizing all the existing card files was established in Munich under the joint sponsorship of the Red Cross organizations, the Protestant, and the Catholic private social agencies of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Greater Hesse. Before long it was recognized that coordination between zones was essential.

The Munich and the British search center in Hamburg accordingly developed a cooperative plan whereby duplication of work was avoided by the systematic exchange of certain card file material. Coordination with the French search service followed. Later, to make more effective the search for children, a special file was created which segregated information on missing and unaccompanied children.

As the program developed, service was extended to missing persons all over Europe. Negotiations for co-operation were made with search centers in foreign countries, with

National Red Cross organizations, the International Committee of Red Cross in Geneva and with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and special assistance was extended to political persecutees and others not under the jurisdiction of UNRRA.

The most recent step in the development of an over-all plan was in the establishment of a German Search Service (Deutscher Suchdienst) in Berlin, to act as the forwarding echelon of the Munich and Hamburg offices, as a collecting center, and as a means of communication with the Soviet Zone through their office in Berlin.

The method of operation of search service involves the registration of names and identifying information; processing of requests for search; correlation of prisoners of war lists; photographic reproduction of prisoners of war; maintaining personnel registers of camps in foreign countries; and making frequent radio broadcasts. Costs for the service have been borne primarily by voluntary donations.

Timber Plan Approved

The timber cutting plan for the forestry cutting year 1948 as submitted by the Bizonal Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Department has been approved by the Bipartite Control Office. This provides for the cutting of 30,000,000 festmeters, of which 26,445,000 are earmarked for the German economy, 2,500,000 for export, and 1,055,000 for requirements of the occupying forces. Of this total, 20,450,000 will be supplied by the states of the US Zone and the remainder by the British Zone. (Note: One festmeter equals 250 board feet.)

Fishing Equipment Lacking

Deliveries of fishing nets, ropes, and twines were insufficient to meet the requirements of the German fishing fleets in the Bizonal Area for 1947. Bunker coal stocks remained unsatisfactory because of transport difficulties, but diesel and lubricating oil supplies were adequate.

Policy Liberalized On Resettlement Costs

The Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization will pay resettlement costs of eligible refugees who are not now receiving care and maintenance.

This policy instruction countermands the previous limitation, under which PCIRO financial contributions to resettlement movements were restricted to those refugees being maintained by it. The limitation was a temporary measure designed to reduce PCIRO's care and maintenance expenditure.

The PCIRO decided that, so far as possible, all persons eligible for PCIRO assistance should be entitled to benefit from its plans, and in particular that persons managing by their own efforts to support themselves should not for that reason be penalized in connection with resettlement opportunities.

Under the new instruction, PCIRO missions will endeavor to obtain the maximum number of candidates for resettlement from among those refugees receiving care and maintenance, but will, at the same time, give other applications equal consideration. The new order applies retroactively to the date of imposition of the previous limitation on 18 September.

Also withdrawn at the same time was the limitation on PCIRO's financial contribution to the transportation costs of individual refugees who can make all other arrangements for resettlement unaided. That contribution has recently been limited to 50 percent of the costs. Now, although refugees, their friends, relatives and voluntary agencies are still expected to contribute as much as possible themselves, the PCIRO contribution is no longer limited.

Potatoes for Berlin

Total receipts of potatoes in Berlin from all sources of Bizonal Area commitments from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1947, totaled approximately 136,000 metric tons, or a supply estimated to be sufficient to fulfill rationing requirements through April, 1948.

Two Zones Simplify Relief Supply Plan

A simplified procedure to permit unlimited shipment of relief supplies from sources outside Germany, excepting Japan, Spain and her dependencies, to recipients other than recognized welfare agencies in the Bizonal Area, has been approved by the US and British Military Governments.

Joint Export-Import Agency branch offices are authorized to approve contracts for handling, packaging, and forwarding in Germany at authorized ceiling prices, with a conversion rate of 30 cents for one mark. Shipments may also be accepted in the Russian and French Zones subject to the existing restrictions on interzonal parcel post and to regulations which zone commanders may impose.

The shipments, which will be free of import, turnover or excise taxes, may be accomplished in three ways:

1. A foreign donor may utilize the facilities of a firm licensed to negotiate with a firm in Germany. The German firm will forward the package to the recipient.

2. A foreign donor may order authorized gift packages from a firm in his country which will forward the order to a firm in Germany having a stockpile of the relief packages. The latter, on receipt of the order, will forward the package to the German recipient.

3. Bulk quantities of gift-type commodities may be shipped by foreign firms to the warehouse of a German firm for packaging and forwarding to the recipient.

Shipments are restricted to non-perishable foods, clothing, footwear, household and garden supplies, certain pharmaceutical products, recreational, cultural and educational materials, and other items for the relief of human suffering and the democratic reorganization of German life.

20,000,000 Books Needed

Approximately 20,000,000 books will be needed for schools of all types and levels to fill the minimum requirements in German schools in the US-occupied area.



A crippled Wiesbaden child receives her first piece of clothing in years, on a visit to the Hesse Military Government detachment in Wiesbaden. The clothing was donated by families in the U.S. In the photo are (left to right) Mayor Hans Reldhammer; a chimney sweep, and Col. F. H. Boucher, senior Liaison and Security officer for Wiesbaden. An MG German employee holds up the clothing for size. (PIO, OMGH)

Coalition in Conflict

Conflicting demands of the coalition partners in Hesse has raised the possibility of the dissolution of the only SPD-CDU government in the US Zone.

The CDU is insisting upon a limitation of the scope of Articles 41 and 37 of the Hessian Constitution, the former concerning socialization of certain basic industries, the latter concerning the rights of works council to participate with ownership in management.

SPD leaders, on the other hand, are pressing for the execution of these articles and a liberal interpretation of their intent. Special committees composed of both parties were selected to study the vulnerable points of the coalition and to seek solutions.

ACA Authorizes Rise In Industry Wages

Wage increases for workers of the railroad, forestry, textiles, clothing (excluding footwear) and mining (exclusive of coal) industries in the four zones of Germany were authorized by the Allied Control Authority on Jan. 9 under provisions of Control Council Directive No. 14.

Railroad transportation, under the directive, is designated as an industry in which wages may be adjusted to correct maladjustment and eliminate inequities. Wage rates for workers in this industry may be increased to a limit not exceeding 10 percent of the level of wages existing prior to the occupation of Germany.

In forestry, wage rates may be increased on an average of not more than 10 percent of the wage level in effect at the time of occupation.

Hourly wage rates in the textile industry may be increased on an average by not more than 15 percent, provided that increases for relatively highly paid or luxury trades shall be less or none at all.

In the clothing industry, average wages may be increased by not more than 12 percent of the wage level at the beginning of the occupation, that the wages of workers earning more than 90 pfennigs per hour may be increased on an average by not more than five percent.

In mining, hourly wage rates may be increased on an average of not more than 12.5 percent. This includes persons employed in the raising of oil, but excludes amber production, peat extraction, and coal mining.

Pending implementation of the wage authorization in the four occupation zones of Germany and Berlin, trade unions and employers or employers' associations may start negotiations for the conclusion of collective agreements within the industries as provided for under the ACA Directive No. 14.

Coal Stocks Decrease

Because of deficiencies in deliveries of service coal against allocations, Reichsbahn coal stocks in the US Zone decreased to an 18.2 days' supply in December, 1947.

Works Council

at
**STUTT GART
PLANT**

By Nels Anderson

*Expert Consultant, Information Control
Division and Manpower Division*

THE GERMAN works council, an important factor in the maintenance of the industrial workers morale, has become even more vital to Germany's economic stability because of the current abnormal conditions. It is the conscientious, effective works council that helps to sell the worker on the role he must play in the overall industrial recovery program, and to smooth out innumerable fretting obstacles which impair efficiency and production.

A works council is a local and autonomous body elected annually by the workers within a plant or business. The workers may be union members or not. They may belong to different trade unions. Although the council cooperates with the trade unions and even may be the trade union local on the job, it deals with many immediate problems which may not concern the union.

German works councils have a tradition of independence and democracy, and the trade unions had much to do with the development of these qualities. The councils are the bulwark against undemocratic efforts to build up authoritarian controls within the unions.

The Salamander shoe factory, situated on the outskirts of Stuttgart, is an example of an industry aided by a vigorous, active works council.

Salamander is a widely-known maker of quality shoes where in normal times a labor force of 7,000 produced an average of 25,000 pairs of shoes a day. The Salamander plant escaped with only slight damage during the war. However, the present labor force of about 4,000 workers averages only 10,500 pairs of shoes a day—about 40 percent of prewar efficiency—because of shortage of raw materials, lack of trained labor and inability to obtain repairs and equipment replacements.

THE PLANT management and the setup of the works council are about the same as those which functioned before the occupation, and there is a well-established record of good relations between them.

A management official, who had studied his business in American shoe factories, praised the workers, more than half of whom had been with Salamander 20 years or longer.

"They are good workers, but the troubles of the times are too much," he added. "Management cannot do much about these difficulties. We can make and sell shoes, but we cannot make worker morale. We must depend on the works council for morale. Management works with the council as it can, and together we are able to make some of the difficulties easier."

This official gave an example of such cooperation, which was proposed by the council to help women workers who live in distant towns. In three localities, rooms were equipped with shoe stitching machines. Each day the cut parts were delivered to these rooms and the sewed sections brought back.

From the point of view of efficiency, this arrangement was termed uneconomical, but it was good for morale. It has reduced absenteeism among many of the women workers.

Salamander workers belong to an old shoe and leather products workers trade union, which in 1912 won the right to have an elected committee to take the grievances of the workers to management.

There were many such committees in German industry. All of these became known as works councils under a German law of 1920—which required that councils be established in all enterprises having 20 or more workers. In 1930 there were more than 150,000 works councils in Germany.

FROM 1933 to the end of the war all works councils in Germany were subordinated to the rule of the National Socialist Labor Front. Many ceased to exist, but the Salamander council did not die. Most of its members remained on the job and were unofficially recognized as the advisers of the workers. "We operated under the table," explained one councillor who had been a member before 1933.

When the war ended in 1945, the council came immediately into the

The works council at the Salamander shoe factory, on the outskirts of Stuttgart, discusses workers problems.

(Signal Corps)



open. It had been already operating for a year when Allied Control Council Law Number 22 was enacted in April 1946, establishing the democratic conditions under which the councils would operate. These conditions were in accord with the traditions of German works councils.

In normal times the functions of a works council were carried out according to the rules of custom in the enterprise, or by agreement between the council and the employer. Many of the functions were peculiar to the needs of the enterprise; others were related to matters common to all plants in the industry. The problems of a general nature were then as now resolved by agreements between the unions and the employer groups.

The principal general functions concern problems of wages and hours of work; sick benefits or retirement; hiring, training, promotion or discharge, and certain issues regarding working conditions. In these general interests the unions deal with the employers on a wider area, but the council negotiates with the employer on local problems within the conditions of the union contract.

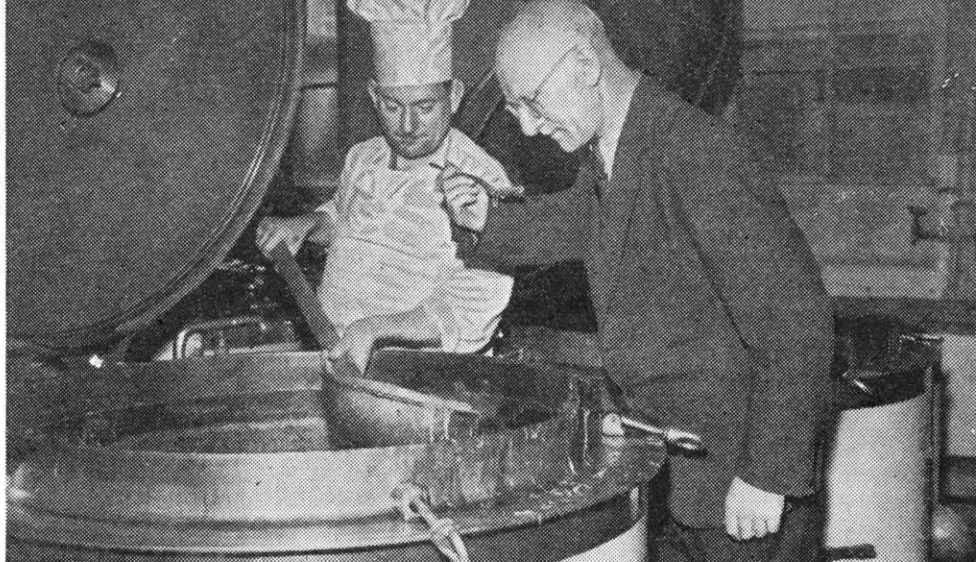
Within the plant it has considerable latitude to put the rules into effect. Each case concerning the hiring, promotion, transfer, or discharge of a worker involves some special consideration. Each case of a worker receiving sick benefits, or of a worker retiring, must be handled on its own merits.

But the union agreements rarely cover all the problems that must be faced by the works council. Each plant is different and for that reason each council must develop its own program of operations.

This is the normal program, but few of these functions can be carried on today.

In normal times the serving of a midday meal to the Salamander workers was a simple matter, but this has become a difficult project because of food scarcities. Nevertheless, this meal is important for morale maintenance, and is continued.

The plant's large dining hall, which is also a concert hall, theater, and general meeting place, is large enough to serve 3,000 workers in a half hour.



Adolf Rau, chairman of the works council at Salamander, tastes food prepared at the plant cafeteria for workers.
(Signal Corps)

All members of the council must be on hand to collect the ration coupons and the 30 pfennigs for each meal. This is about half the cost. The remainder is carried by the company.

Getting the food cooked and served is now the easiest part of the job. The real task is obtaining it. The councilor in charge of this duty is happy if he can have a two day's supply on hand.

Recently the council began serving each worker with a bowl of soup at midforenoon. This has paid off in worker efficiency, but has put an additional burden on the council.

Once a week the council serves a Schwabian one-pot meal known as Gaisburger March, a thick vegetable soup with noodles. The council takes pride in the meal, for it is a traditionally favored dish. It also provides the traditional mug of most, another Schwabian favorite. Most is a light fermented drink, of pear and apple juice, and pinkish in color.

EVERY INDUSTRIAL employer knows the cost of a large labor turnover and the burden of training new workers. In some industries in Stuttgart the turnover is about 5 percent a month. Salamander's worker loss during December 1947, was 2.36 percent. The council members called attention to the fact that most of those leaving were refugee workers who had returned to their home countries, or to migrate overseas. Very few of the local employees quit.

One thousand, two hundred fifty of the present force of Salamander's workers have been with the company 25 years or more, and 42 have been with the firm more than 40 years. About 600 former employees are still prisoners of war.

Among the councils' duties are guarding the health and safety of the workers. The council is responsible for seeing that every worker is instructed on safety rules. In every department there is a worker who is responsible for the carrying out of these rules.

At a central point in the plant there is a well-equipped clinic with a nurse in charge. A second nurse visits the sick in their homes. The service of a doctor is available on call.

The nurse in the clinic also treats persons who are not employees. This practice started during the war, when the clinic was the first-aid station for Kornwestheim, the suburb where the plant is located.

The company has not objected to having its private clinic serve as a community facility, because the services cost little, and they result in community good will.

WHEN THE WORKERS at Salamander are in financial difficulties because of illness or other reasons, they usually turn to the works council for help. Service funds are set aside by the company for this purpose. The works council is responsible for the distribution of these funds and for determining whether the

applicants are deserving cases. The office of this service is in the hands of a social worker who investigates the applications, and reports to the council and management. The following cases are typical:

1. A worker reported that his wife had been in a hospital for six months and was no longer eligible for public care. She would need hospitalization for several weeks more. He was not able to care for his two children and pay the hospital cost. He was granted a payment of 100 marks a month from the fund, until his wife could resume care of the children.

2. A former employee returned from Russia where he had been a prisoner of war. He was broken in health. He was granted a payment of 60 marks a month until further review of his case, to determine whether he is eligible for public aid.

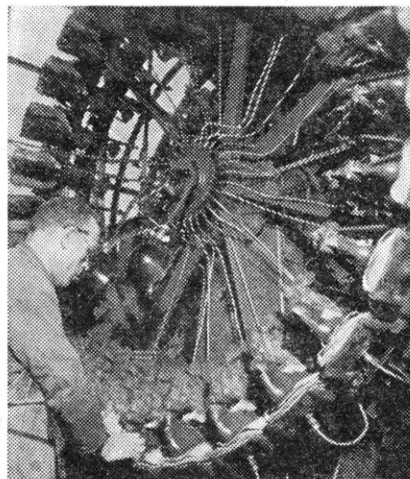
3. A worker, 63, who had been with the company 36 years, became ill and had to be retired. At 65 he will be eligible for public pension and for his supplementary private pension from Salamander. The council recommended that he be awarded immediately his private pension of 70 marks a month.

4. An employee died recently, leaving a wife and three children. The wife died some weeks later. The social worker took charge of the children. The oldest child, a boy of 15, was given a job with the company. The other two children were cared for until proper arrangements could be made to place them with relatives.

These are not regarded as charity cases. They illustrate a type of relationship between the works council and the community. They are examples of the screening service performed by the council before making its recommendations to the management, and in which the council safeguards the funds set aside for the workers.

As another community service initiated by the works council at Salamander each Monday, about 400 needy children are provided with a free meal for which they are not required to bring ration coupons.

AMONG THE PROJECTS on which the council is working is the establishment of a nursery where working mothers can leave small children during the day. Since the worry over shopping for food is a serious difficulty for most of the workers, the council is exploring the possibility of setting up a store at the plant, although the obstacles to such a venture are numerous. Salamander's once-fine library of about 7,000 volumes was destroyed by the Nazis, and the council is endeavoring to restock it.



A worker at the Salamander plant operates a machine which presses glued soles to shoes. (Signal Corps)

Along with its other activities, the council also concerns itself with leisure time activities of Salamander employees. Social and cultural groups are being organized, and the council will help them in various ways.

Under Allied Control Council Law Number 22, works councils are free to negotiate with employers regarding the handling of problems within the enterprise. They may negotiate also regarding the extent and nature of council participation in dealing with the problems of the industry, and regarding the records that will be made available to the works council for its guidance.

The right and the extent of co-determination may be a subject of dispute between works councils and management in some enterprises, but this is not true at Salamander. Here the council has access to all essential company records, even those that

relate to the unit cost of production. The chairman of the works council attends all meetings of management as well as the annual meetings of the board of directors.

This relationship of confidence has developed gradually through mutual working out of problems. Today it is to the interest of the company that the council should be informed about the problems of management.

THERE ARE 13 members of the Salamander works council. Each councillor is paid the wages he would receive if still employed at his regular job, although his hours are much longer than a worker's.

Elections for councillors are held once each year, according to the provisions of Law Number 22. Officials of the firm have no part in these elections. Most of the councillors at Salamander have been reelected again and again.

The council, in representing the interests of the workers, has found a common ground with the company whereon both interests are served.

This mutual interest, for example, found expression in the decision of the council to support the company in asking the workers to forego their customary two-week holiday during the last Christmas season. The Salamander force stayed on the job, except for Christmas day and New Years day, and that meant the additional production of at least 100,000 pairs of badly-needed shoes.

One of the original functions of the works council was to take worker's grievances to the management for adjustment. This function is still carried on. But there are many grievances that do not concern management; differences between workers, or between workers and supervisors. These have come to be among the daily tasks of the councillors.

Rhine Restrictions Removed

All major restrictions to Rhine River traffic have been removed except for the Freeman Bridge at Duesseldorf, which collapsed on Dec. 30, 1947, after the collision of a barge with the pontoon supporting the navigable span.

Drug Racket Curbed

A WIDESPREAD black market in illicit drugs and a new outbreak of international drug smuggling might easily have grown up in Germany after the political, economic and military collapse of the country if rigid controls had not been enforced by direction of the occupying powers.

Drug addiction increases after all wars. It could have been expected that increased illicit traffic in narcotic drugs would be one of the results of World War II, but through strict execution of international conventions concluded between 1912 and 1931, governments have endeavored to cope with the problem adequately.

US Military Government acted to establish narcotic control in the American occupied area in 1945 in order to discharge the obligations assumed by the United States under international agreements for all territory under its control; to insure adequate protection of US forces in the European Command; and to prevent our own and other nations from becoming victims of an unlawful traffic in narcotic drugs originating in Germany.

Germany's first narcotic control laws were enacted as a result of the international conference on narcotic control held at Geneva in 1925. Prior to that time the exportation of narcotics from most European countries was unrestricted. The illicit drug traffic and the smuggling of drugs were organized internationally on a formidable scale, and the situation was so critical that some drastic regulation had to be instituted.

Germany was always a leading manufacturer and exporter of narcotics, and leakages of large quantities of drugs from the country into illegal channels occurred. There was no limitation of drug manufacture, and no system of import export licenses. The Geneva Convention of 1925 introduced requirements for import and export certificates covering all international shipments, and for controlled drug manufacture, and established the Permanent Central Opium Board to watch the course of international

trade and draw up global statistics on the manufacture and consumption of dangerous drugs.

THE GERMAN Opium Law of 1929 embodied the provisions of the Geneva Convention and, as amended following the signing of the International Limitation Convention of 1931 by Germany, was reasonably effective until the German surrender in May 1945. Late in 1945 the Allied Control Authority restored the law to effect in all the zones of occupation.

Narcotic control offices, set up in the capitals of all the states of occupied Germany, began functioning efficiently despite a lack of experienced personnel. All regional narcotic control offices in the US Zone came under the supervision of public health and public safety officers of Military Government.

Similar supervision was instituted in the other zones, although implementation of the opium law differed in detail in the various zones. A quadripartite Narcotics Working Party of the Allied Health Committee strove to iron out differences and to compile reports covering narcotics control throughout Germany.

Under current procedures, German public health inspectors make periodic

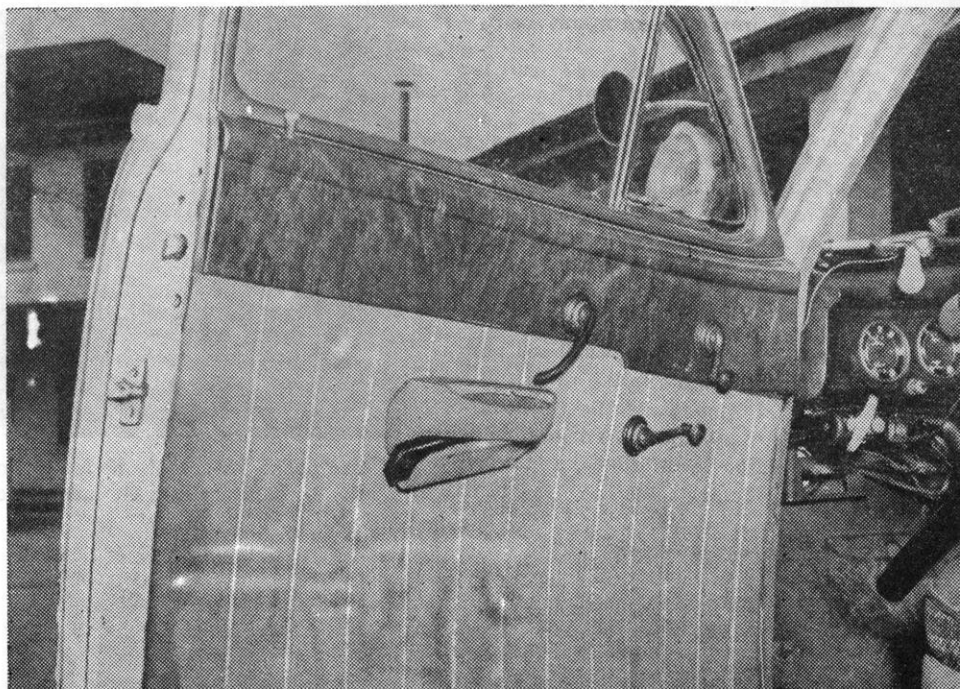
inspections of premises of wholesalers and druggists to check compliance with the opium law and report their findings to the land opium offices. Narcotic drugs are supplied to the legal trade solely on the basis of order forms which require the approval of the state opium offices, and are carefully checked by them to insure that the drugs are needed for medical or scientific purposes. Manufacturers and wholesalers are required to submit quarterly inventories of their stocks of narcotic drugs to the state opium offices.

The indigenous supply of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific needs in Germany is adequate. The factories have a full production potential. Morphine is now largely manufactured from dried poppy capsules and poppy straw from crops grown in Germany, and no imports of crude opium are required.

INTERZONAL transactions in narcotic drugs require the approval of the state opium offices concerned and the narcotics officer of the Public Health Branch of Military Government in the US Zone. Approval of the other Allied narcotic control officers is required in all cases involving

A hypodermic case containing 40 morphine tablets and two marihuana cigarettes is shown concealed by black marketeers in the arm rest of an automobile door.

(IA & C Div. photo)



shipments to or from their own zones. This system assures an even distribution of narcotic drugs in the different zones and permits at least a partial check of the income and outgo of drugs in the interzonal trade.

The German opium law provides for close cooperation by the judicial authorities and the police with the opium offices. All violations of the opium law which are discovered are reported to the opium offices and to Military Government.

At the time of the surrender in 1945 German army stocks of narcotic drugs were abandoned or stolen all over the country, and found their way in small quantities to the black market. The aggregate amount of these drugs is still considerable, although this illicit source appears to be gradually drying up.

Substantial amounts of German army stocks have been identified, recovered, and diverted to legal channels. That a far greater diversion of narcotic drugs did not take place during the confusion and apathy of 1945 can be accounted a fortunate circumstance due in large part to the restraining influence of military occupation.

A large percentage of reported violations of the opium law consists of forgery of prescriptions and theft of small quantities from retailers. Burglaries of pharmacies occurred particularly in Bavarian towns during the past year, and resulted in stricter preventive measures by police and pharmacists. The black market handles drugs at fantastic prices, but very few deals in large quantities have been verified from this nebulous mart.

THE LARGEST reported seizure took place in Berlin-Steglitz in November, 1947, and involved about 15 pounds of opium powder from German army medical stocks which was offered for approximately RM 11,000 a pound.

Specialized narcotic police squads have been trained and are beginning to operate effectively in the states of the US Zone in cooperation with the state opium offices. Specialized police are also operating in the British Zone, while Military Police have been of material assistance in combatting the illicit traffic in all zones, and American CIC detachments have assisted in

making many seizures for narcotic violations.

Surveillance in seaports is in the hands of competent police under the supervision of Allied public health and public safety officers. Imports and exports of narcotic drugs are prohibited by MG regulation.

There has undoubtedly been an increase in the number of drug addicts. Lists of known addicts are kept by the state opium offices with a record of corrective action taken, such as compulsory withdrawal treatment in hospitals, the restriction of an addict to a single doctor or a single pharmacy, or prosecutions when violations have been committed.

Transportation Plan Adopted

Agreement has been reached between interested foreign countries and the Military Governments for the Bizonal Area on procedure for international transportation by motor carrier into and across the combined zones, including the routes to be followed and arrangements for obtaining POL and minor repairs. A permit to be carried on the vehicles has been designed to prevent entry by unauthorized persons or for unauthorized purposes.

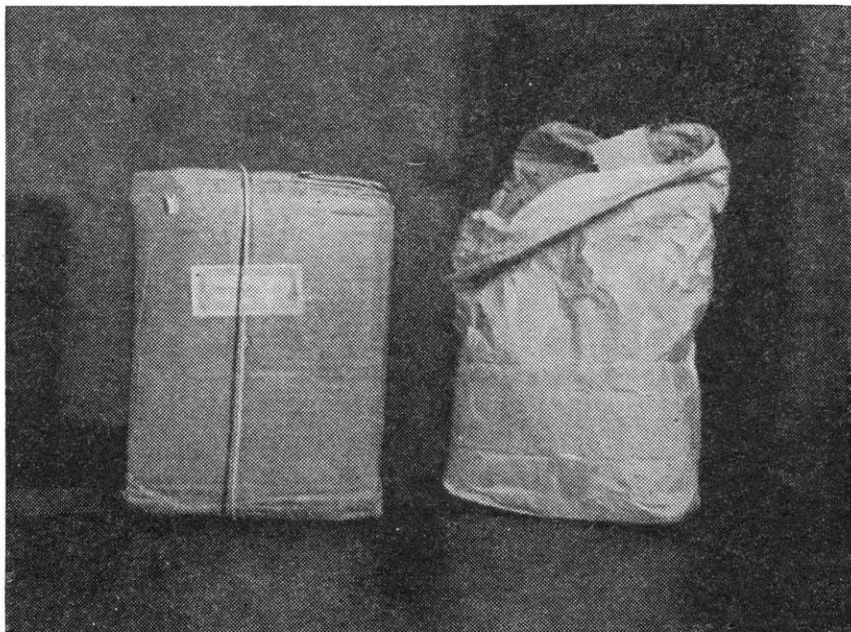
Returnee Figures Drop

The returnee clause of the Belgian-PCIRO agreement, which requires that an attempt be made by the Belgian Government to place persons unsuitable for mining in other employment before returning them to the US Zone, has been implemented more effectively, and the number of returnees thus has been reduced.

The only returnees presently accepted here are those whose individual case records have been scrutinized by the occupation authorities. Of those who have returned from Belgium, about 50 percent were classified as unemployable, and the remainder claimed unsatisfactory living conditions. Belgian living conditions have now improved and such complaints are less numerous. — *Military Governor's Report No. 30.*

'Mercy-Killing' Trials Planned

German courts in Bavaria are preparing cases involving "crimes against humanity" committed by Germans against Germans in violation of German law. It is anticipated that several trials arising out of the alleged "mercy-killing" of asylum inmates will be opened in the near future.



The packages contain about 15 pounds of opium which was confiscated by US military and German police in Berlin. (IA & C Div. photo)



Western European Unity Backed

The need for closer economic cooperation among free nations of western Europe as a prelude to the eventual political union of Europe has been a recurring theme in US press comment for some time.

While lauding British Foreign Minister Bevin's recent analysis of the position of western Europe in the face of Soviet efforts to hinder recovery and to form a European bloc under Soviet domination, the editorials at the same time pointed out the inherent soundness of the idea of western European unity. Difficult problems remain to be solved before economic unity of western Europe is achieved, but the facts of the world situation and western Europe's position make such cooperation an immediate task, the editorials maintained.

The **New York Herald Tribune** said in part: "When massive economic changes brought about by the war are taken into account, the new impetus toward a union of western Europe is readily understandable.

"Such a union is still far from inevitable, despite the harsh logic of facts which spurs it on. The European Recovery Program gives a framework for and an incentive toward closer economic relations, and these are finding wide acceptance. Nevertheless, the current quarrel between Britain and France over devaluation of the franc indicates the difficulties which will have to be surmounted before an economic union could become effective....

"Nevertheless, the idea of a united Europe, even a truncated Europe, is a great one, and the need for such union is urgent. If economic collaboration succeeds, the practice of working together should bear fruit in other fields, and the development of a practical federation of western Europe need not proceed at glacial pace. Historical processes have been greatly accelerated within recent

years and adversity is a stern teacher."

The **New York Times**: "Russia has been able to force her will on little, disunited nations along her boundaries, but she has not made them converts to communism. If there were a real United States of Europe—which Bevin did not suggest as a present possibility—moral and intellectual opposition to the westward flow of communism would be so great that the temptation to spread it by military means would be vastly reduced."

The **Washington Post**: "Interdependence worked out in political and economic relation with all like-minded peoples has become the last chance of our civilization. The facts admit of no argument. It is not enough to throw up a third force as a sort of Atlantic Maginot Line between America and Russia. That merely gains time. Preventive war is equally out of the question, for, even if this were possible, and even if the United States won, there would simply be ashes for reconstruction, and no vitality left to do it.

"Statesmanship requires that we constantly and positively search for unity so intensive and so extensive that the odds of a Russian gamble in conquest would appear to doctrinaire Kremlin to be too wide for comfort. That would be the most persuasive showdown with Moscow that Churchill, supporting the Bevin speech, calls for. The Bevin initiative, as important in its way as Marshall's, should excite the same kind of response in America as Marshall's did in Europe."

The **Washington Star**: "Although there are many great obstacles standing in the way of it, events themselves argue logically and eloquently for the economic and political integration of western Europe. In a long-term sense, such integration could speed up the eventual formation of an

all-European union. In a short term sense, it would seem to be an essential security measure against the unremitting Soviet drive to create an aggressive eastern federation of satellite states and to proceed from there toward the dominance of the entire continent."

The **Baltimore Sun**: "The nationalism of Europe has become a deadly poison. Cultural nationalism is not necessarily a poison: witness Switzerland, which successfully embraced no less than four distinct nationalisms. Poison lies in political nationalism which is built on the plausible foundation of cultures but then proceeds to exploit and pervert those cultural differences—those differences of language, custom, and tradition which give such riches and diversity to what we call western civilization.

"Europe has been sick for a long time—politically sick. Health will return only when her political institutions are adapted to a great revolution in our material environment which has taken place during the past century. Economically, Europe is a unit....

"Out of the disjointed confusion of European nationalism must be built a new organism—political, military and economic—before Europe can be capable of dealing with Russia—and with the United States, too, for that matter—on terms of equality. The moment for action has arrived. The seed is germinating."

The **Hartford Courant**: "Unless Europe achieves at least economic integration it will be rebuilding only a house of cards, which can at any time again collapse in war.... We cannot order Europe to do our bidding, and must be discreet about tying strings to the ERP. But we must let European nations know that we hold their economic harmony to be essential to recovery."

The **Cleveland Plain Dealer**: "By some, union of western Europe is pictured almost exclusively as an alliance against communism. This is

a backward approach to it. That it may become, but only to a degree that it succeeds in being what those who approach it positively have in mind, a means of making the economy of western Europe function. The communist menace will be scotched when Europe is again economically sound. It is on constructive, economic aspects of federation that the emphasis should be placed."

One of few newspapers taking a cold view of Bevin's statement was the **Miami Herald** which concluded: "Foreign Minister Bevin's call for a united western Europe against Russian dominance was not directed so much toward frightening off the Reds or stiffening the spines of broken-down European governments as it was to keep American fear psychosis at fever pitch, so that it 'can carry Congress toward the heights' of setting up the \$ 17,000,000,000 Marshall Plan.

"It is enough to have to take all this from Washington. To get it from London is a bit too much."

The **New York News**: "Here's luck to Bevin's 'Western Union' and we hope he gets it going, and that thereafter it develops into a genuine United States of western Europe or of all Europe. Nothing European, so far as we can figure out, would be a bigger boon to the US taxpayer.

"But let's not assume that the 'Western Union' is in existence now, and go all wet-eyed and over-generous just because Bevin has furnished a blueprint. Let's wait for some concrete results."

The **Washington Daily News** said Secretary of State Marshall's reply to criticism of plant dismantling in Germany for the reparation accounts "seems to us reasonable and convincing," adding:

"In effect he reaffirms the general policy but agrees to re-examine its application to prevent possible conflict with the ERP. This conflict, which critics have stressed, is more apparent than real in most cases. At first blush it seems absurd to be destroying Germany's industrial capacity with one hand, and at the same time trying to build up with the other hand and with American dollars her capacity

for self-support. But these two operations need not be contradictory...

"After World War I Germany nominally paid large long term reparations; but American loans, later defaulted, actually paid the bill—and in so doing re-equipped Germany with the most modern industrial plant. This time we wisely chose to keep reparations within manageable limits and to take the maximum in the form of German military equipment and excess industrial plants, rather than out of current production...

"So there are two reasons for the present policy. One is that it is the lesser of evils, as proved by past experience. The other is that we are bound by an agreement with our western European Allies which we cannot break without disastrous consequences. We do not have to worry about Russia in this connection, because she already has broken the agreement and we have shut off plant shipments from our zone to her, in retaliation; but should not put ourselves in her class of bad faith.

"On the economic side, Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and others must have machinery for industrial recovery. That machinery must come either from Germany or from the United States. In some cases the German type is more adaptable to western European needs, and in other cases American machinery is not available. Therefore European self-help, which we made a condition for American aid under the Marshall Plan, would be crippled if German reparations in the form of dismantled plants were shut off.

"Nevertheless, this wise policy, like any other, can be maladministered to the point it becomes self-defeating. It is necessary to draw a line between plants that should be dismantled for demilitarization purposes and those required for peace. Even in the peace plants it is necessary to determine whether a given plant can contribute more and quicker to western European recovery if left in Germany, or if sent to France or some other neighbor. And such questions are not easy to answer.

"We agree with the critics that some of the dismantled plants might

better have remained in Germany for immediate European recovery, and later to produce for repayment of American occupation costs. A review of the entire administration of this policy, now pledged by the State Department, should produce better results.

"Timely is the word for Secretary Marshall's reply, said the **Christian Science Monitor**. It continued:

"These (German) factories, it is said, are needed to help Germany get back on its feet. Since German recovery is part of the Marshall Plan for European recovery, what could seem more obvious that German industrial power should be preserved to base the European recovery program? This argument ignores political necessities. But it can also be answered on economic grounds.

"Dismantling of certain German plants is the cheapest way to put machinery in the hands of other European producers who must have it either from German or American sources. To produce it from the latter means a further increase in demands for scarce dollars. It means further pressures on the American output, which already is lagging behind domestic demands. It also means that Europe must adapt American machines to European purposes, which is a more complex task than adapting the German machines. This is part of the economic actuality on which Secretary Marshall has based his reply...

"At this point, it leads logically to consideration of political necessities. The first of these is that western European unity must be preserved, indeed increased, to assure success of the Marshall Plan. The way to smash that unity will be to frighten France and other victims of Nazi aggression by policies which threaten to restore German industrial power ahead of that of the rest of Europe. To stop dismantling of German plants would be out of line with the economic and political thinking of most of the nations with whom the US seeks co-operation against communization of Europe. Americans are indebted to Secretary Marshall for making this clear."

Canals of Western Germany

53,530 vessels passed through this canal with a total of 22,500,000 tons of cargo.

The Ludwig Canal in southeast Germany is of more historical than commercial importance. Connecting the Rhine with the Danube through the Main and Altmühl Rivers, it was constructed by King Ludwig of Bavaria between 1836 and 1846 to unite the Black Sea with the North Sea. However, today it is considered impractical to use because of its capacity for only 120 ton craft and the fact that the canal bed is highly pervious, which makes navigable depths very un dependable.

The Nazis planned and started prior to the war a new canal to be known as the Rhine-Main-Danube which would permit passage of craft up to 1,500 tons. However, the project was never completed. This proposed canal was to be 320 miles long extending from Mainz on the Main River to Passau on the Danube, and would have been one of the most important water links in Europe.

The economic benefit to Germany of her canal system interconnecting her navigable rivers and the great North Sea ports is almost incalculable. As a prewar picture Germany's canal system extended 1,383 miles, supplementing her 6,700 miles of navigable rivers. More than 18,000 vessels plied these waterways each year before the war, moving 130,000,000 tons of cargo which was about two tons for every person in Germany.

AT THE CESSATION of hostilities in May 1945, inland water transportation in Germany was at a complete standstill. More than 90 percent of the road and railroad bridges over these waterways were down, and two-thirds of the craft were wrecked and sunk. The operational capacity of every port was less than 25 percent of its peacetime level, and craft repair facilities were about 60 percent destroyed.

The importance of immediate restoration of these facilities was realized and the early and effective results obtained is evidenced by the fact that 23 percent of the prewar volume was

transported on inland waterways in the British-US Zones, during 1946 or 23,000,000 tons as compared with 101,000,000 tons during 1938.

Of the present day total tonnage transported in the Bizonal Area, on through hauls, approximately five percent is moved on these canals. Based on ton miles this percentage would be somewhat higher in view of the greater length of hauls as compared to the short shuttle services by other means of transportation.

Although not so rapid a mode of transportation as highway or rail, water transportation through the German canal system is an essential element of the German economy for hauling bulk and raw materials, by virtue of its high overall capacity and low cost per transport mile.

This network of German canals is also of international importance, both in an economical as well as a political sense, in that Germany can control her own export and import traffic. By their use Germany can fully utilize her own North Sea port and shipping facilities.

Parole Plan Adopted

German authorities have inaugurated a program of parole for certain categories of prisoners, chiefly juveniles and first offenders, and of probation sentences in lieu of imprisonment. Under the new system these offenders are put under the general supervision of trained welfare workers in their home communities.

The program is in operation in Nuremberg and Augsburg, Bavaria, and in Bremen. Bavarian authorities have indicated that if the experiment continues to be successful, they will recommend the adoption of a parole and probation law to be effective throughout that Land. One handicap at present is the shortage of trained welfare workers to exercise supervision over such probationers and parolees.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden the Ministry of Justice has submitted a parole plan which will permit release of certain prisoners whose sentences do not exceed one year, under certain conditions.

Bipartite-Land OMG Tieup Authorized

Certain direct relationships between the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt and the Land OMG's are authorized by OMGUS directive AG 381 (SG) of Feb. 9. The text of the directive is as follows:

1. The US Chairman, Bipartite Control Office, is hereby authorized to maintain direct relationships with the respective Land Offices of Military Government with respect to the economic functions within the responsibilities of the Bipartite Control Office.

2. Relationships with the Land Offices of Military Government on such economic affairs shall normally be conducted through Bipartite Control Office, and the US Chairman thereof may request the Land Offices to take action and to make reports, as required, in connection with the execution of Bipartite and Bizonal programs. Requests for reports shall be in accordance with existing reports control procedures.

3. The Deputy Military Governor shall be kept currently informed by the US Chairman of the Bipartite Control Office of action taken with respect to the Land Offices, as provided in paragraphs 1 and 2, above, and reserves final responsibility for the conduct and administration of the Land Offices. The US Chairman shall also be responsible for providing currently to the Land Directors copies of Bizonal legislation, implementing regulations, and other information affecting the Land governments.

4. The director of any Land Office may appeal to the Deputy Military Governor the exercise of authority as delegated in paragraphs 1 and 2, above, when action pursuant thereto would seriously impede accomplishment of his non-economic responsibilities, or for other reasons as he may determine.

Student Council Drive

Many vocational schools in Wuerttemberg-Baden are attempting to introduce some form of a student council. This is largely the result of a directive from the Ministry of Culture.

German War Documents Published

The US State Department announced in Washington the publication of a volume of German war documents bearing on Soviet-German relations during the period 1939—41. These documents are a part of the great mass of materials from the German Foreign Office which were captured by the British and American armies toward the end of the war.

As has been previously announced, the State Department, along with the British and French Officers, is sponsoring the publication of a series of

come public. To complete the record, the department has decided to publish at this time in a single volume the material bearing on this subject. The documents contained in this series will eventually reappear in various articles of the regular tripartite publication.

The papers in the present volume have been selected by the American editors of the German war documents project, Raymond J. Sontag and James S. Beddie, who have had complete independence in their work and



Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov (left) is shown with Adolf Hitler during Molotov's state visit to Berlin in 1940.

(Signal Corps Photo from Ribbentrop album)

volumes of documents from the archives of the German Foreign Office with a view to giving a complete and accurate account of German diplomacy relating to World War II for the enlightenment of American and world opinion. The first two volumes of the series, beginning with 1937, is expected to be published within the next year.

The series is planned as a tripartite enterprise under the joint auspices of the American, British and French Governments. However, the individual participating powers are free to publish separately any portion of the documents.

Some of the documents on Soviet-German relations have already be-

come public. To complete the record, the department has decided to publish at this time in a single volume the material bearing on this subject. The documents contained in this series will eventually reappear in various articles of the regular tripartite publication.

The volume opens with a memorandum of State Secretary Weizsacker of the German Foreign Office, date April 7, 1939, recording a discussion with the Soviet Ambassador Merekalov on the possibility of cultivating and expanding economic relations between the two nations.

It closes with the memorandum of a conversation between German Foreign Minister Schmidt and Soviet Ambassador Dekanosov on June 22, 1941, in which Schmidt informed the ambassador that the hostile attitude of the Soviet Government had forced

School Children See "The Roosevelt Story"

At the request of German educators, Berlin school children and their teachers received a lesson in history and biography in the form of a special showing of "The Roosevelt Story," the dramatic documentary on the life of the late President.

The performance, arranged by the American Veterans Committee in cooperation with the Education Branch of OMG Berlin Sector, was attended by more than 1,800 children and teachers, filling Titania Palast, the US Sector's largest auditorium.

Germany to military countermeasures.

Between those two dates the documents trace a maze of economic and political negotiations before the outbreak of war and after the German armies overran Europe. The documents include hitherto unpublished letters and memoranda recording views and statements of Hitler, Ribbentrop, Mussolini, Matsuoka, Molotov, and Stalin.

The volume is divided into the following nine sections:

Tentative efforts to improve German-Soviet relations, April 17 to Aug. 24, 1939.

The agreement achieved between Aug. 14 and 23, 1939.

The pact executed and amended between Aug. 23 and Sept. 28, 1939.

German-Soviet cooperation from Oct. 2, 1939 to May 29, 1940.

Friction in the Baltic and Balkans from June 4 to Sept. 21, 1940.

Russia and the Three Power Pact during the period of Sept. 25 to Nov. 26, 1940.

Soviet resistance to the German advance in the Balkans, from Dec. 18, 1940 to March 13, 1941.

Soviet treaties with Yugoslavia and Japan, March 25 to April 13, 1941.

The failure of efforts to preserve peace between April 15 and June 22, 1941.

EDITORIAL OPINION *in* GERMAN PRESS



Short Stories Replace Municipal News

The city government in Bremen created a press office to channel all information from municipal authorities, and forbade all other officials to answer press inquiries. The *Nordsee-Zeitung* took issue with the authorities on their action and declared that:

"With today's edition the *Nordsee-Zeitung* stops reporting on municipal affairs . . . until the decree about the centralizing and censoring of city news is abolished. In place of that kind of local reports, it will publish amusing short stories and mouth-watering cooking recipes . . .

"No argument is strong enough to justify (such) a prohibition . . . Since 1945 one has tried time and again to act contrary to this important section of the practice of press freedom. But the attempt nowhere succeeded . . . Is Bremerhaven so isolated that it does not know that?

"This is no local issue, but a matter that concerns all newspapers in Germany . . . To sum up, we declare that: (1) The press as an independent public organ has an indisputable right to deal directly with public servants; (2) it is of the most regrettable significance that such right is disputed in a city like Bremerhaven; (3) the duty of 'press offices' in a state which desires to be democratic is to help rather than hinder the press."

The *Weser-Kurier* endorsed the protest of the *Nordsee Zeitung* and suggested that the highest officials of both Bremen and Bremerhaven ought to adopt the American custom of press conferences. It declared:

"Having seen in the last weeks with what indefatigable patience the leading officials of Military Government have given answers to all questions at weekly press conferences, we cannot understand why the responsible personalities in Bremen and Bremerhaven could not adopt the same principle. Most differences

between the press as an organ of the public and the authorities originated not from any desire of the press to attack the heads of governments but from a lack of candid information."

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) called attention to the resolutions addressed to the Bavarian Government, Military Government and the Bavarian legislature by the Conference of Professional Journalists in Munich, demanding a modern press law. The paper said:

"An example of the need for a new law is the lawsuit of Frau Mathilde Ludendorff against Werner Friedmann, licensee of the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, for refusing to publish a correction she demanded. The suit is based on the 1874 law and Frau Ludendorff's lawyer points out that the compulsion to correction is present even though the correction does not correspond to the truth, because the law is designed to protect not the truth but the person involved."

The *Offenbach-Post* commented on a cover picture on "Newsweek" showing the mayor of Pittsburgh asleep at his desk. The paper maintained that no such picture could ever appear in a German paper. It said:

"We German journalists will always be different from our American colleagues. Also our politicians will never be like American politicians. Imitation would be senseless, ridi-

culous, unreasonable. . . . But we can learn from the others. We, the journalists and the photographers, and even the politicians . . . could try for human interest. But that is exclusively up to the politicians who today appear so stiff, so dignified, so impersonal; who permit themselves to be photographed only in official pose . . ."

Says US View Changes

Commenting on the new bizonal charter, the press pointed to its centralistic features as evidence of a changed American point of view, but emphasized the provisory character of the Economics Council and the urgent need for economic authority. A minority of the Bavarian press criticized the charter.

The *Wiesbadener Kurier* said many Germans apparently deceived themselves into thinking the Americans were more interested in the realization of federalistic principles than in the authority of the Economics Council. It added:

"Now is no time to go around whining that the states have nothing to say in Frankfurt. If they had shown the least bit of respect for the resolutions of the Economics Council, the charter might have become less centralistic. The restrictions on the financial sovereignty of the states may be called extreme. . . . (However) the Economics Council will be able to override a states' council veto only by an absolute majority. This is a brake on centralism — a brake that we hope will not be abused by the states."

The *Main-Post* (Wuerzburg) found that the bizonal charter is "the unequivocal expression of a new Anglo-Saxon course" sharply contrasting with earlier American policies, like those inaugurated by Prof. James K. Pollock, former director of the Regional Governmental Coordinating Office." The paper added:

"When Pollock returned in August 1946 he implored the south German

Editor's Note

This section is devoted to authentic translations of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to inform the readers among the occupational forces of what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

ministers president assembled in Stuttgart to hold fast to his and their creation, to shun the devil of bureaucracy that had enslaved Germany in the past, and always to honor the individuality of the states and their right to self-determination."

The paper declared that German inaptitude had led the Americans "to regret the grant of far-reaching rights of self-determination." The new American policy is defined as one "weakening the powers of legislatures and state governments in favor of a bizonal bureaucracy deriving its almost unlimited power not from the will of the people but from the will of the Military Governors."

The **Main - Echo** (Aschaffenburg) said the charter aroused practically no interest among the German masses, because the population had lost confidence in the Frankfurt institutions. It said:

"We have been too often disappointed during the last years to believe that organizational reforms could suffice to speed up reconstruction. For that, one would have to be willing to make a truly 'revolutionary' change in regard to the treatment of Germany, such as has recently been expressed in the published demands of a special committee of the US Congress. We hear such voices from afar with satisfaction, even though we see no more in them than symptoms of dawning insight."

The **Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung** (Heidelberg) found that "neither the Frankfurt Economics Council nor the newly created economic commission in the Soviet Zone are obstacles to the attainment of German unity." Nevertheless, the "centralistic structure" of the Soviet Zone commission is bound to "widen the gap" between the eastern and western zones:

"The British-American proclamation, too, is not ideal and is only a provisory solution that in the not distant future will need revision. However, at least the attempt has been made to clearly define the legal position of the Frankfurt Bizonal Council and to put all bizonal institutions under the maximum of democratic control.

"The authorities in the Soviet Zone, on the other hand, have apparently received carte blanc powers under the supervision of SMA . . . The order No 32 creates no 'order' in the sense in which it would satisfy our conception of democracy and right."

'New' Policy on Spain

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) said that the new policy of the western powers towards Spain "appears to all Germans very strange." It continued:

"Is it really possible to distinguish between two kinds of Fascism: one that is noxious — that was fought against in its German and Italian form until it perished — and another that can be tolerated as conditionally useful? . . . If the present political line towards Franco is continued, the psychological effect on the German people will be anything but desirable. The surrender of principles has never yet gone unpunished."

'Provocations of Hatred'

The **Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung** (Heidelberg) said that the war of documents only shows that "the world as a whole has not yet suffered enough

and has not learned enough to put an end to provocations of hatred." It continued:

"An international court of law condemned the leaders of National Socialism in 1946; now the powers that then were sitting in court accuse each other of having temporarily engaged in a policy of understanding with the condemned . . . As far as Germany is concerned the publication of the documents will have no other effect than that a few thousand people more will say: 'See, not we but the others are guilty!' A few more thousand people will stop uncomfortable self-criticism."

Czech Regime Attacked

Der Neue Tag (Weiden) carried an attack on the Czech government credited to "our permanent correspondent in Czechoslovakia." Minister President Gottwald, the paper reported, is said to be ready "To overthrow the 'National Front' and to put an undisguised Communist dictatorship in its place . . . The past of the Czechs is bound up too much with the West to permit Gottwald to use the methods of Dimitrov today. Therefore he hopes for the elections that will give him the majority and thereby the legiti-



Iron girders, salvaged from the ruins of bombed German buildings, are straightened by workers with a spindle press. The girders will be used in the construction of new buildings.

(DENA-Bild)

macy to ride rough-shod over the opposition."

(Editor's note: This editorial was published on Feb. 11, two weeks before the Communistic seizure of power in Czechoslovakia. Weiden is in eastern Bavaria, near the Czech border.)

Anti-Semitism Warning

In the *Wiesbadener Kurier* Police President Noelle warned against reviving anti-Semitism. He said:

"... Never has anything been so completely senseless as the mass murder of Jews in the Third Reich. Except, if perhaps the national criminals intended to arouse the whole of mankind against us... What we apparently have forgotten, as if it had been a harmless intermezzo, the other nations remember. They still think of gas chambers and crematoria. And now there appears news reports about new German anti-Semitic infamies... It is simply devastating how little our people have learned."

Sociological Study

Peter Maslowski wrote in the *Neue Presse* (Coburg) about the so-called "Pantry Law" for the collection and distribution of food supplies:

"It would be worth a sociological study to find out what deeper source produced the almost defaming name 'Pantry Law', because much better and to the point would have been the name 'Hoarder Law'..."

"It is actually not so much a question of interfering in private households; it is rather a matter of getting from the producers and intermediaries truthful data that will serve improved collection and distribution of foodstuffs."

Women in Politics

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* published an article which demanded that German women be given an active part in politics:

"The largest part of the German people today consists of women. About two thirds of the authorized voters are women... The new Economics Council will consist of 104 members,



Germans at the Erding airport, near Munich, opened a March of Dimes drive of their own. Dr. Willi Ankermueller, Bavarian minister of the interior, is shown making a contribution. The officers are (left to right) Col. Park Holland, Col. Louis Cooper and Lt. Col. Hans Kraft Kirchner.

(DENA-Bild)

apparently all of whom will be men... The shaping of economic policy today requires women too—not only because they represent a majority and because millions of them are employed in industry and most earn their own and their children's livings; also because they are the greatest body of consumers and feel the effect of economic policy the most keenly...

"We have the right as working women and housewives to take our part in the main councils, not merely in auxiliary bodies... We want to cooperate in building a new political and economic Germany because we believe that our realism and stronger practical sense, which views all dogma with scepticism, would contribute to a better and more rapid reconstruction."

US History Praised

The *Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung* (Heidelberg) carried a review of approximately 1,000 words of the first volume of Van Wyck Brooks' cultural history of the United States. The reviewer called the book "an impressive monument of American intellectual life" and expressed the hope that it will "soon be part of the

educational stock and the spiritual possessions of educated Germans."

It declared: "Page for page, one becomes acquainted with America in the most important hours of its history. America such as it ought to be known, as it has to be recognized today, as it must become a concept if the spiritual forces that continue to be effective within her should be correctly assessed."

Friends Thanked

The *Hessische Nachrichten* (Kassel) said the choice of the Friends' organization of the United States and Great Britain for the Nobel Peace Prize meets sincere and grateful approval in Germany.

"Nothing has pleasanter connotations in Germany among our distressed people, especially our children, than the words 'Quaker Food Donations.' That was the case after World War I... when in Germany alone the Quakers sometimes fed more than a million persons, at a time when the world continued to hate or ignore us... It has made a very great impression in Germany that some Quakers have come here to live under the same conditions as ordinary Germans."

German Constitutions

formed of this action. Denazification laws are specifically exempted from the constitutional provisions of the bill of rights.

On June 9, 1947, the French High Command in Germany issued Ordinance Number 95, a document comparable to the Sept. 30 directive of the American Military Government. This ordinance makes the constitutions subject to Control Council and French High Command orders. Furthermore, certain spheres of activity pertaining to reparations, movements of population, dismantling and occupational requirements are removed from the competence of the German authorities.

Proposals pertaining to decartelization, denazification and democratization must be communicated to the French High Command before being introduced in the legislature. The state budget must make provisions for occupation costs. All laws must receive French Military Government approval before promulgation.

Although the French Zone constitutions give the impression that the state governments are independently functioning entities, they are actually supervised by French Military Government to an extent even greater than that which would be suggested by a reading of Ordinance No 95.

In addition to the specific subjects reserved to French Military Government by this order there are also "legislative powers in the field of economics for which coordination between the states is required." On the strength of this latter provision the states have been forbidden to legislate on any branches within the fields of economics, food and agriculture, or transport.

While laws outside the prohibited and restricted categories may be introduced in a legislature without prior MG review, the Germans have been "advised" to submit them for prior review so that, for all practical purposes, there is advance clearance of everything the legislature does, in addition to a review before promulgation, of legislation already enacted.

\$100,000,000 Earmarked for Purchases

Bizone to Buy Raw Materials

The sum of \$100,000,000 has been earmarked for the purchase abroad of raw materials for the Bizonal Area of Germany during the first quarter of 1948, the Joint Export-Import Agency announced. Of this amount, \$20,000,000 is to be used to buy raw materials for the manufacture of consumer goods for the German population in the area.

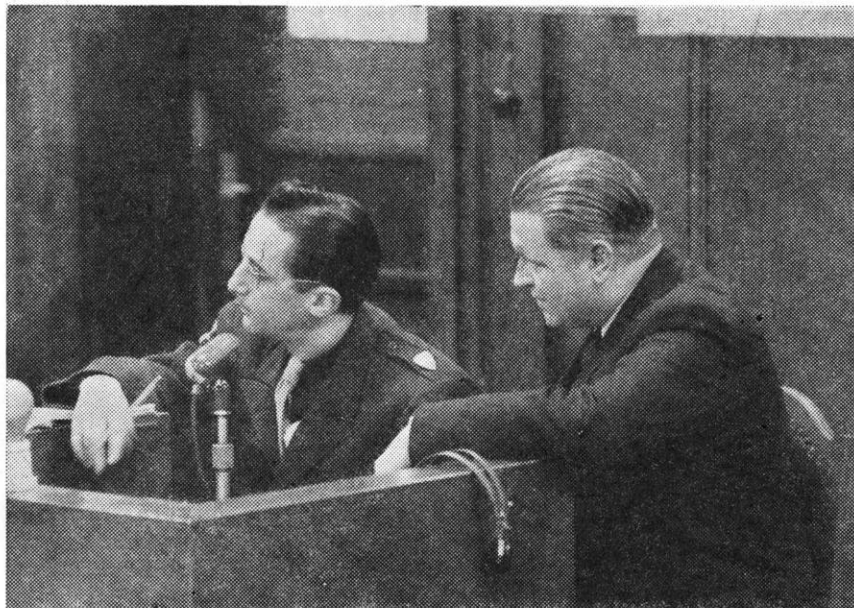
The funds were accumulated from the proceeds of German exports, and no part of these proceeds has been withdrawn to pay for food or to reimburse the US and UK Governments for the enormous advances they have provided for food imports. Food imports as well as fertilizer, seed, petroleum, oil and lubricants are all bought from special appropriations made by the US and British Governments.

The German economic administration is working out a detailed schedule of items required to support the German economy, and at the same time develop a greatly expanded export program which draws basic raw materials from this fund.

Among the major items which are to be included in this program are iron and manganese ores required for the 1948 steel production schedule, anticipating an increase in output from current levels in the Bizonal Area of up to approximately 4,000,000 tons per year. A minimum outlay of \$5,500,000 will be required for this purpose.

Replacement parts for textile machinery; industrial diamonds; Oregon and Swedish pine for the shipbuilding industry; more than \$1,000,000 worth of hides, goatskins and tanning materials; fibers for the handicraft and wood-working industries; ivory, ebony, felt and deer hides for the piano industry, ferrous alloys, and non-ferrous metals are included on the planned import list.

The final schedule of requirements will be procured under a decentralized procedure which entitles German official agencies and manufacturers to import commercial products for specific export programs. Such centralized procurement as is necessary, and over-all supervision, will be exercised by the JEIA.



Henry Maine (right) testifies as a French witness for the prosecution in the Krupp trial at Nuremberg. He told how he was forced to work for Krupp during the occupation of France by Germany. At his right sits an interpreter.

(Signal Corps photo)

Occupational Activities

and Ruhr Rivers, necessitating suspension of traffic on those waterways. Although the waters of the middle and lower Rhine rose to within three feet of flood stage, no suspension of traffic was necessary.

Hesse

An outbreak of poliomyelitis starting in the displaced persons camp at Muenchenhof, Hesse, and spreading to the town of Fritzlar, caused the town administration to close all schools for two weeks and to prohibit all mass gatherings until further notice.

Makers of agreements on wages and salaries applicable in the event of currency reform are liable to prosecution now, the Hesse Justice Ministry warned business firms.

When German border police from the Soviet Zone who had been arresting persons in Hesse within the US Zone were questioned, they said they had received instructions from Weimar (Soviet Zone) to patrol and make arrests up to 1,625 feet within the US Zone. This information was referred to the Constabulary's Soviet Liaison officer for possible corrective action.

The University of Chicago has concluded plans with the University of Frankfurt whereby six Chicago professors will teach at Frankfurt. Also, modern seminar libraries will be provided by the University of Chicago.

Wuerttemberg-Baden

A representative of the American Friends Service Committee has been visiting secondary schools in Wuerttemberg with the intention of choosing schools to be adopted by American secondary schools. This will lead to pupil correspondence, matters of cultural exchange, and aid from American schools in the form of school supplies.

The Schwaebische Post, the 50th independent German newspaper in the US Zone, was licensed at Aalen. It has a circulation of 34,000 and appears twice weekly.

The Konrad Wittwer Verlag has been licensed by the Wuerttemberg-



Three Berlin children sort some of the 1,000 books sent by school children of North Carolina. Helping them is Sgt. Albers, head of the German Youth Club in Berlin. A "Books for Berlin" movement in North Carolina has netted 250,000 books, most of which already are on the way. (PIO, OMGUS)

Baden Economics Ministry to handle subscription requests for trade magazines and technical publications published abroad.

An electrical tool firm received the first open export license to be issued in Wuerttemberg-Baden under the open licensing procedure recently announced by the Joint Export Import Agency. Under the terms of this license, the J&E Fein Co. of Stuttgart may conclude an unlimited number of export contracts during the next six months without the necessity of obtaining an individual license for each shipment. No one sale may total more than \$10,000.

Bavaria

The Bavarian Health Department is active in organizing refresher courses for physicians and nurses. Courses for nurses and midwives were organized at Miltenberg.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare has protested to Military Government that the Wildbad Sanatorium in Rothenburg is being stripped of installations and fixtures by displaced persons, some of whom are also accused of keeping cattle in their rooms.

After an examination of housing conditions in Wuerzburg, where there is an average of 3.6 persons per room, it has been suggested that consideration be given to removing headquarters of the Wuerzburg Military Post from that city to some other location in the post area.

An investigation showed that approximately 10 percent of reinstated personnel in the Ministry of Finance were former members of the Nazi party.

A new youth welfare organization, Kinderschutz (Youth Protection) has been licensed by the Ministry of Interior to function as a sub-agency of Paritaetische Wohlfahrt (Non-Sectarian Welfare) the over-all agency for all small private agencies in Bavaria.

The Ministry of the Interior has asked all public and private welfare agencies to submit a list of children living outside the US Zone or outside Germany, whose parents are residing in Bavaria. When completed, this list will be submitted to Military Government for assistance in proper clearance and facilitating the return of these children.

During January, 94 articles of cultural value, suspected or known to

have been removed from former German-occupied countries, were confiscated from present holders in Bavaria and taken to the Munich Central Collecting Point for screening.

Because of the continued decrease in December 1947 of cattle slaughtering, hide collections were extremely low.

Bavaria supplied only 892 tons of hides and 122 tons of calfskins for January.

Radio Nuremberg, operating on a new frequency, went on the air separately from Radio Munich on Jan. 15.

The Bavarian legislature, after approving budgets for itself and the finance administration, and for costs resulting from the war, drafted an appeal to Military Government to use all its means to reduce postwar and occupation costs. The resolution emphasized that the tremendous tax load makes it almost impossible to effect economic reconstruction.

A sharp increase in the number of border violations has occurred in Bavaria adjacent to the Soviet Zone of Austria. These consist mainly of illegal entry by Soviet soldiers into Bavaria to obtain food through arbitrary demands on German farmers or through the hunting of wild game.

Bremen

The curfew was lifted March 1 in Bremen, the only German state where it had been in existence. It had been maintained because of Bremen's status as an important harbor for American supplies.

Berlin Sector

One thousand pairs of new type rubber shoe-boots, purchased with a part of the \$10,000 raised by the Community Chest drive conducted in the American community of Berlin in 1947, were distributed to needy US Sector school children.

Cooperation among the four occupying powers in Berlin affairs has improved despite fundamental differences in ideology between East and West. Col. Frank L. Howley, OMG director of Berlin Sector, told a press conference. He believed the economic situation in Berlin had improved and said the political interest of the population had steadily increased.

The Berlin city assembly unanimously passed the 1948-49 budget, balanced at RM 2,200,000,000, for submission to the Allied Kommandatura.

The US Sector's second Amerika-Haus (US Information Center) was opened in Zehlendorf-West.

US Zone

Previous monthly records for the importation of bulk relief supplies brought into Germany during January were almost 50 percent of the amount received during the entire year of 1947. January's shipment of supplies amounted to 3,574 tons, and included about 2,000 tons of wheat contributed by individual American farmers during a rural collection campaign.

New books produced recently by licensed German publishers included: "Time for Greatness" by Herbert Agar; "American Constitution and Government," by Franz Fries; "The United States of Germany," by Kurt Karl Doberer; "Cultural History of Modern Times," by Egon Friedell, and "Christianity and Humanism," by V. E. Freiherr von Gebattel.

Preliminary arrangements have been completed to present top-ranking American artists to German audiences.

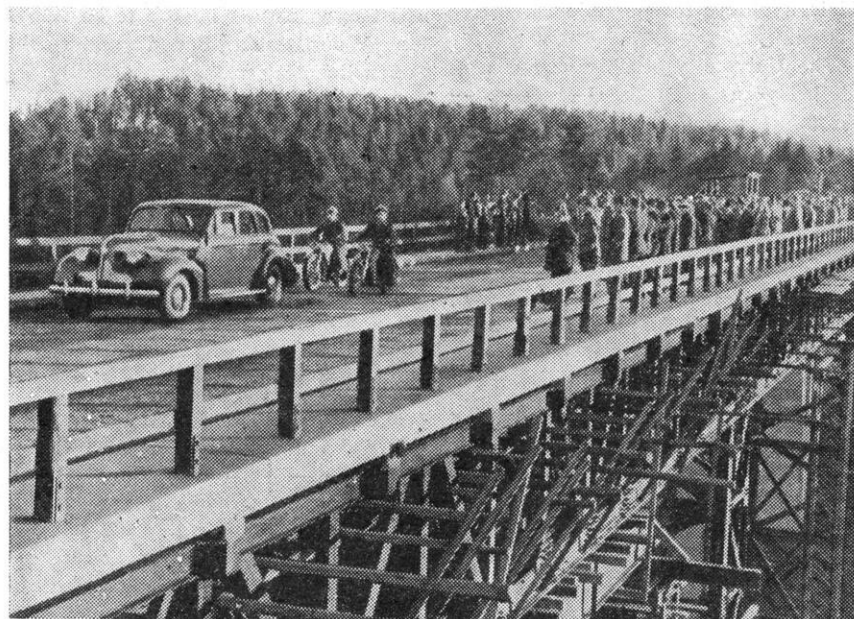
Selected for early appearances throughout the US-occupied areas are Mona Paulee, Martha Graham and her dance ensemble, Patricia Travers, Helen Taubel, Yehudi Menuhin, Risé Stevens, Leonard Warren and Todd Duncan.

The Soviet repatriation centers at Stuttgart and Fulda, formerly operated in the US Zone under the provision of the Yalta Agreement, were closed Feb. 16. In the future, the Soviet center at Ansbach, Bavaria, will process all displaced persons desiring repatriation from the US Zone to the Soviet Union or the Baltic countries.

British Zone

The progress of denazification in the British Zone up to Dec. 31, 1947, was announced as follows: Total number of persons screened, 2,190,871; total number of persons removed or excluded, 350,825; total number of persons categorized from commencement of operations (April 1947), 638,262; total number of persons prosecuted for making false statements in questionnaires, 2,345.

Freiheit, the Communist-affiliated newspaper published in Duesseldorf, was suspended for three months until May 18 for contravening MG orders.



The reconstructed Free Bridge at Leonberg-Eltingen, in Wuertemberg-Baden, is shown as it was opened to traffic at ceremonies attended by Mr. Charles La Follette, director of OMGWB, and Dr. Reinhold Maier, minister-president. The bridge, formerly the Rohrbach Bridge, is part of the autobahn system. (DENA-Bild)

Bizonal Meat Quota Set for 1948

The Bizonal Area will be called upon to deliver 445,190 metric tons of meat for indigenous consumption during the coming year, the Bipartite Food and Agriculture Group announced. Fulfillment of this delivery figure will provide a 400-gram meat ration for the normal consumer in the combined zones during 1948. Total figures for livestock adjustment, meat production and interstate delivery quotas are set forth in the 1948 livestock and meat production program recently drawn up by the German Administration for Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

The livestock policy for 1948, based on the necessity for restricting the number of livestock in order to make the maximum amount of grain available for direct human consumption, is similar to that established last year. This year's program provides that cattle be maintained at 10 percent below the 1945 level, that pigs be reduced by September 1948 to 3,911,000 head sufficient to meet self-supplier's needs and requirements for breeding stock in 1948, and that sheep be slaughtered at the rate of 30 percent of the estimated December 1947 stock.

At these rates 1,367,000 head of cattle, 1,706,000 calves, 582,000 sheep and 3,179,000 pigs will be available for commercial slaughter during 1948. When calculating the meat delivery quota for 1948, a 2.5 percent allowance was made for slaughter and fat deliveries and five percent for general losses. Emphasis on the 1948 program was placed on the fulfillment of meat production quotas, rather than livestock numbers, as has been the case in the past.

The 1948 interstate movements schedule provides for the following metric-ton outshipments of meat: From Bavaria—185 to Hesse, 500 to Hamburg, 45,979 to North Rhine/Westphalia, 20,520 to Berlin; from Wuerttemberg-Baden—1,130 to North Rhine-Westphalia, and 1,630 to Berlin; from Lower-Saxony—452 to Hamburg, 4,019 to Bremen, 13,759 to North Rhine-Westphalia, 6,002 to Berlin; from Hesse—1,480 to North Rhine-Westphalia; from Schleswig-Holstein—12,809 to Hamburg and 1,024 to North Rhine/Westphalia.

In implementing the instructions for carrying out the livestock program and meeting production quotas, all Land food officers have been advised of the desirability of working in close cooperation with the animal breeding institutes and agricultural extension services in the Bizonal Area. This is essential, it was explained, if the productive capacity of livestock is to be maintained.

Strict control in the handling of meat on its way from producer to consumer was called for by the director of the Bizonal Food and Agriculture Department, who pointed out that meat losses during 1947 were considerable, and that a much larger ration could have been met had the specified quantities actually been delivered.

Soviet PW's Ill

Only seven percent of all prisoners of war released from Soviet custody are fit for work, the annual report of the Hesse Minister for Interior disclosed. The report stated 31.5 percent suffered from hunger symptoms or dropsy, and 64 percent were underweight by more than ten percent of their present average weight.

Of 9,300 PW's, 18 percent were in need of immediate hospital treatment, it was further reported, while almost all others had to be considered ill. All of them arrived in ragged clothes, many without shoes, according to the report, and without personal belongings. — *ICD's News of Germany*.

Training Center Established for Crippled

A training center for rehabilitation of physically handicapped Berlin residents is being set up in the US Sector of Berlin. The new center, a project of the welfare agency of the Evangelical Church, will have facilities to accommodate approximately 1,100 persons.

Plans call for an 18-month rehabilitation training program, offering three-month courses in tailoring, shoemaking, or sewing, to be followed by a 15-month apprenticeship. Workshops

Prisons Lacking Adequate Food

Procurement of adequate food for German prison institutions has been a serious problem. There are few stored vegetables, and, because of the 1947 drought, prison farm crops were less than 50 percent normal.

In Bavaria, the prisons administration has joined a central distribution agency operated by the Ministry of Economics, which has allocated food and other supplies to civilian internment enclosures, displaced persons camps, hospitals, and refugee camps.

The fuel and clothing situation is also critical, and in order to coordinate procurement of supplies, prison officials of Bavaria, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden have temporarily joined forces.

The overcrowding of prisons is partly responsible for the supply shortage. Amnesties and parole measures alleviated the situation to some extent. The acquisition of new institutions in the prison system would not, of course, help the supply shortage, although it would relieve physical overcrowding.—*Military Governor's Report No 29*.

33,733 Dependents in Zone

There were an estimated 33,733 dependents of American, Allied, and neutral military and civilian personnel in the European Command on Jan. 15, EUCOM Headquarters announced. The latest report represented a slight increase over the Dec. 15 total. Berlin has the largest total, 2,620 dependents.

for mechanics, carpentry, joining and connected trades will be maintained at the center for the more severely handicapped trainees. Persons less handicapped will serve their apprenticeship in workshops throughout Berlin.

Trainees will be provided with housing facilities where necessary, and will be paid a basic wage from a fund provided by the Labor Department of the Berlin Magistrat.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Index to Circulars, AG 461 AGL, Hq EUCOM, 1 January 1948. This Index covers all circulars issued by Hq EUCOM, Hq USFET, and Hq ETOUSA, which were in effect on 1 January 1948.

Circular No. 4, Hq EUCOM, 24 January 1948. Section I—**Fitting and Issue of Clothing and Footwear**; Section II—**Aircraft in the European Command Assigned to Pools**; Section III—**Instructions for Mail Handling**, and Section IV—**Rescissions**.

Circular No. 5 Identification, Hq EUCOM, 28 January 1948. Section I—**General**; Section II—**Military Personnel and Civilians Employed by EUCOM or on Department of the Army Business**; Section III—**Personnel of Miscellaneous Organizations**; Section IV—**Dependents**, and Section V—**Administrative Instructions**.

Circular No. 6, Hq EUCOM, 30 January 1948. Section I—**Sanitary Reports**; Section II—**Casualty Reporting**; Section III—**Report on Officers Relieved for Cause of Inefficiency**; Section IV—**Hospitalization of Military Personnel**; Section V—**Crimes, Offenses and Serious Incidents**; Section VI—**Reporting of Detained Personnel**, and Section VII—**Rescissions**.

Circular No. 7, Hq EUCOM, 1 February 1948. **Currency Conversion** Outlines instructions in the event of future Military Payment Certificate conversions.

Circular No. 8, Hq EUCOM, 3 February 1948. Section I—**Monthly Status Report and Roster of Military Labor Service Units**; Section II—**Official Mail in Domestic Postal Service**; Section III—**Post Exchange Rations and Allowances**; Section IV—**Medical Care in the European Command**, and Section V—**Occupation Expense Fiscal Policy**.

Amendment 5 to Directive AG 010.6 (FD), 21 February 1947, "**Official Instructions Supplementary to Title 16, Military Government Regulations**," AG 010.6 (FD), OMGUS, 3 February 1948.

Discontinuance of Individual Industrieberichte from Ceramic Firms, AG 319.1 (ED), OMGUS, 7 February 1948. Discontinues that portion of Re-

port MG/IND/83/F dealing with the above.

Circular No. 9, Hq EUCOM, 10 February 1948. Section I—**Property Accountability in the European Command**; Section II—**Nonappropriate Funds**; Section III—**Participation of Military Personnel in Private Organizations**, and Section IV—**Rescissions**.

Circular No. 10, Hq EUCOM, 12 February 1948. **Elimination of Undesirable and Surplus Personnel**. Outlines responsibility for implementation of this program.

Circular No. 11, Hq EUCOM, 14 February 1948. Section I—**Assistance from US Military Sources to Civilian Agencies and Personnel**; Section II—**Authority to Appoint a Junior of Several Officers of Same Grade Within a Command as Commander Thereof**; Section III—**Use of Public Horses**; Section IV—**Voting by Personnel of the Armed Forces**, and Section V—**Rescissions**.

Circular No. 12, Hq EUCOM, 16 February 1948. Section I—**Highway Transportation**; Section II—**Investigation of Fatal and Near-Fatal Accidents Involving Suspicious Circumstances**; Section III—**Observance of Holidays**; Section IV—**Operation of Barber and Beauty Shops**; Section V—**Quarterly Inventory and Report of Penalty Material**; Section VI—**Transient Billeting Accommodations Within the US Occupied Zones**, and Section VII—**Rescissions**.

Official Mail Addressed to Foreign Nationals or Organizations in the Diplomatic Pouch, AG 311.4 (PA), Hq EUCOM, Berlin, 18 February 1948. Gives instructions for preparing pouch correspondence.

Circular No. 13, Hq EUCOM, 18 February 1948. **Tables of Clothing and Equipment Allowances for the European Command**.

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

Circular No. 14, Hq EUCOM, 19 February 1948. **Promotion of Military Personnel**.

Circular No. 15, Hq EUCOM, 20 February 1948. **Savings and Insurance**.

Circular No. 16, Hq EUCOM, 21 February 1948. Section I—**Rental of US Government Motor Transportation by Individuals, Organizations or Agencies**; Section II—**Sale of Petroleum Products**, and Section III—**Casualty Reporting**.

Unblocking of Accounts of Persons Subject to the Blocking Provisions of Article I, par 1(b), Military Government Law No. 52, AG 010 (FD), OMGUS, 20 February 1948. (See separate item.)

More Culture Urged

Germans should attach less importance to work and more to cultural enjoyment, Adolf Grimme, Lower Saxonian education minister, declared in an address to students of Goettingen university in Lower Saxony.

He said the German "concentration on work" had embittered other nations by forcing them to follow suit.

He suggested that other interests, such as nature, art and conversation, should be as highly prized by the Germans as work and that the weekend be regarded as something more than merely a means to be able to work more.—*ICD's News of Germany*.

Property Unblocked

A general license became effective within the states of the US Zone and the US Sector of Berlin on March 1, unblocking property which is owned or controlled by any natural person residing in Germany and which is blocked solely by reason of the operation of Article I, paragraph 1 (b) of Military Government Law No. 52.

This general license shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction prohibited by Military Government Law No. 53.

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Lucius D. Clay OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)

Office of Mil Gov for
Germany (US)

Berlin

Maj Gen George P Hays
Deputy Mil Gov
Brig Gen William Hesketh
Asst to Deputy Mil Gov

LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for
Wuerttemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Mr Charles La Follette

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
Hq & Sv Co

Stuttgart
Stuttgart

Lt Col Morris O Edwards
1st Lt H McCallion

Wuerttemberg Area

- LK Aalen
- LK Backnang
- LK Boeblingen
- LK Crailsheim
- LK Esslingen
- LK Goepfingen
- LK Heidenheim
- SK/LK Heilbronn
- LK Kuenzelsau
- LK Leonberg
- LK Ludwigsburg
- LK Mergentheim
- LK Nuertingen
- LK Oehringen
- LK Schwaebisch-Gmuend
- LK Schwaebisch-Hall
- SK Stuttgart
- SK/LK Ulm
- LK Vaihingen
- LK Waiblingen

Aalen
Backnang
Boeblingen
Crailsheim
Esslingen
Goepfingen
Heidenheim
Heilbronn
Kuenzelsau
Leonberg
Ludwigsburg
Mergentheim
Nuertingen
Oehringen
Schwaebisch-Gmuend
Schwaebisch-Hall
Stuttgart
Ulm
Vaihingen
Waiblingen

Maj C A Pallette
Capt E P Oja
Capt M P Ernst
Capt R C Lawton
Mr N Semaschko Jr
Lt Col A G Spitz
Maj E T Schouten
Lt Col Chas J West
Mr T E Griswold
Maj G H Wilson
Maj L H Kyle
Capt B V Bloom
Mr J F Capell
1st Lt Pierre Nelson
Capt P K Felton
Maj S A Warren
Lt Col I L Harlow
Mr M L Hoover
Capt James A Dunn
Mr C H Wright

Baden Area

- LK Bruchsal
- LK Buchen
- SK/LK Heidelberg
- SK/LK Karlsruhe
- SK/LK Mannheim
- LK Mosbach
- SK/LK Pforzheim
- LK Sinsheim
- LK Tauberbischofsheim

Bruchsal
Buchen
Heidelberg
Karlsruhe
Mannheim
Mosbach
Pforzheim
Sinsheim
Tauberbischofsheim

Capt Fred J Gerken
Maj F A Hubbard
Lt Col J A Lynch
Maj C S Keena
Lt Col C H Rue
Mr J Zecca
Mr R Lascoe
Capt C W Matthews
Mr N W Barber

LAND HESSE

Office of Mil Gov
for Hesse

Wiesbaden

Dr J R Newman

2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
•LK Alsfeld
•LK Bergstrasse
•LK Biedenkopf
•LK Buedingen

Wiesbaden
Wiesbaden
Alsfeld
Heppenheim
Biedenkopf
Buedingen

Lt Col S S Graham
1st Lt P J Weiss
1st Lt E C Starn
Maj D J Hefferman
Capt W L Culbertson
Capt J K Brush

• Liaison and Security

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

*SK/LK Darmstadt
*LK Dieburg
*LK Dill
*LK Erbach
*LK Eschwege
*LK Frankenberg
*SK Frankfurt
*LK Friedberg
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*SK/LK Fulda
*LK Gelnhausen
SK/LK Giessen
*LK Gross Gerau
SK/LK Hanau
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Huenfeld
*SK/LK Kassel
*LK Lauterbach
*LK Limburg
*LK Main-Taunus
*SK/LK Marburg
*LK Melsungen
*LK Oberlahn
*LK Opertaunus
*SK/LK Offenbach
*LK Rheingau
*LK Rotenburg
*LK Schluechtern
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Usingen
*LK Waldeck
*LK Wetzlar
*SK Wiesbaden
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Wolfhagen
*LK Ziegenhain

Darmstadt
Dieburg
Dillenburg
Erbach
Eschwege
Frankenberg
Frankfurt
Friedberg
Fritzlar
Fulda
Gelnhausen
Giessen
Gross Gerau
Hanau
Hersfeld
Hofgeismar
Huenfeld
Kassel
Lauterbach
Limburg
Hofheim
Marburg
Melsungen
Weilburg
Bad Homburg
Offenbach
Ruedesheim
Rotenburg
Schluechtern
Bad Schwalbach
Usingen
Korbach
Wetzlar
Wiesbaden
Witzenhausen
Wolfhagen
Ziegenhain

Lt Col J C Rose
Capt M S Clark
Capt R W Smith
Capt J R Hyde
Maj E J Hart
Capt G P Johnson
Maj G C Sola
Maj H P Radigan
Maj W C Gipple
Maj T L Tempest
Capt C D Fexy
Maj G P Moore
Capt W N Condon
Lt Col C H Reed
Maj W J Salwocki
Capt W S Chadwick
Capt W G Westbrook Jr
Lt Col G J Albrecht
Capt C R Argo
Capt E Robinson
Maj J C Nelson
Maj H E Homecker
Maj A C Bergis
Lt Col M A Meacham
Maj C A Vollrath
Maj W R Sheehan
Capt W L Young
Capt R Becton
Capt S Kershaw
Maj E E Chotas
Capt H J Wills
Maj P E Perry
Maj C R Russe
Col F H Boucher
Maj B L Bassinor
Capt V K Ledbetter
Capt T W Harris

LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt
for Bavaria

Munich

Mr Murray D Van Wagoner

3rd Mil Govt Regt (APO 407)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt
Hq & S Co

Munich
Munich

Col E F Boruski
Maj M C Edge

Lower, Middle, and Upper Franconia

3 Co B
*A-210 SK-LK Wuerzburg
*A-220 SK-LK Aschaffenburg
*A-221 SK-LK Schweinfurt
*A-250 LK Bad Kissingen
*A-251 LK Kitzingen
*A-330 LK Alzenau
*A-331 LK Brueckenau
*A-332 LK Ebern
*A-333 LK Gemuenden
*A-334 LK Gerolzhofen
*A-335 LK Hammelburg
*A-336 LK Hassfurt
*A-337 LK Hofheim
*A-338 LK Karlstadt
*A-339 LK Koenigshofen
*A-340 LK Lohr
*A-341 LK Markt Heidenfeld
*A-342 LK Mellrichstadt
*A-343 LK Miltenberg
*A-344 LK Neustadt (Saale)
*A-345 LK Obernburg

Nuremberg
Wuerzburg
Aschaffenburg
Schweinfurt
Bad Kissingen
Kitzingen
Alzenau
Brueckenau
Ebern
Gemuenden
Gerolzhofen
Hammelburg
Hassfurt
Hofheim
Karlstadt
Koenigshofen
Lohr
Markt Heidenfeld
Mellrichstadt
Miltenberg
Neustadt
Obernburg

Lt Col R J Philpott
Lt Col M W Crouse
Lt Col W A Betz
Maj J E Breland
Maj A C McIntyre
Maj R C Jernigin
Capt F E Witty
Capt T E Klemens
Capt F L Tulin
Capt J H Bowser
Capt H W Wyre
Maj F C Smith
Capt H P Rice
1st Lt R P Mellmann
1st Lt Thomas G Houghton
Capt H B Bently
Capt W A Farrington
Maj H J Knoll
Maj R G Holmes
Capt W J Fraizer
Capt H A McCurdy
Capt J O Burnette

* Liaison and Security

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*A-346 LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Maj E C Wimberly
*B-211 SK-LK Nuremberg	Nuremberg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*B-222 SK-LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col R D Smith
*B-223 SK-LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Lt Col J A Thompson
*B-224 SK-LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col M K Barrett
*B-225 SK-LK Coburg	Coburg	Maj S P Sussell
*B-226 LK Kronach	Kronach	Capt A J Pippen
*B-227 SK-LK Hof	Hof	Maj F Meszar
*B-228 SK-LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col R Herbison
*B-229 SK-LK Fuerth	Fuerth	Lt Col R R Reed
*B-247 LK Lichtenfels and LK Staffelstein	Lichtenfels	Maj T B Stewart
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Maj W B Morrell
*B-253 LK Hoechst (Aisch)	Hoechst	1st Lt T G Houghton
*B-254 SK-LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj R A Kerley
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt S G Real
*B-256 LK Muenchberg	Muenchberg	Maj T Cleary
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Maj Adams
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj O T Chaput
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Capt F J Cramer
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuehl	Dinkelsbuehl	Maj J J Posten
*B-262 LK Eichstaett	Eichstaett	Maj R C Householder
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt J T Reeder
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Capt L W Edgar
*B-265 LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt J E Stavor
*B-266 LK Hilpoltstein	Hilpoltstein	Capt A A Gunter
*B-267 LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Maj C W Allphin
*B-268 LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	1st Lt F L Roessler
*B-269 LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj H T Lund
*B-270 LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt W E Freeman
*B-271 LK Windsheim	Windsheim	1st Lt L J Pickrel
*B-272 LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj W A Kelley
*B-273 LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt	Capt Ray M Simpson (Actg)
*B-347 LK Naila	Naila	Capt J H Campbell
*B-348 LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Capt K D Cochran

Lower Bavaria and Upper Palatinate

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col R T Nichols
*D-212 SK-LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj L A Proper
*B-230 SK-LK Weiden-Neustadt (Wald)	Weiden	Lt Col J B Albin
*D-243 SK-LK Passau	Passau	Lt Col W G Ball
*D-244 SK-LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj T G Shackelford
*D-245 SK-LK Landshut	Landshut	Lt Col A G Gullikson
*D-246 SK-LK Straubing	Straubing	Maj E O Carlson
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt I R Mariels
*D-275 LK Burglenfeld	Burglenfeld	Capt C D Fox
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj R W Hitchcock
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt R N McWhorter
*D-278 LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Neunburg	Capt Chas E Lirette
*D-279 LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt W R Smallwood
*D-301 LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj L P Rhodes
*D-302 LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Maj J O Dale
*D-303 LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt E R Garrison, Jr.
*D-304 LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Maj E L Kruger
*D-305 LK Landau (Isar)	Landau	Capt F W Adams
*D-306 LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	Capt G H Segur
*D-307 LK Regen	Zwiesel	Capt J D Akins
*D-308 LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Maj W B Cook
*D-309 LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Capt R J Van Campen
*D-310 LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt E C Phillips
*D-349 LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj G H Swick
*D-350 LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Lt Col J B Albin
*D-351 LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj H A Hardt
*D-352 LK Riedenburg	Riedenburg	Capt G L Milner
*D-353 LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Maj Y M Corbin
*D-354 LK Roding	Roding	Capt L O Thibodeau
*D-355 LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Capt R W Buffington
*D-356 LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj R O Woodward

* Liaison and Security

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*D-357 LK Neumarkt (Upper Palatinate)	Neumarkt	Capt C M Ziegler
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenberg	Sulzbach-Rosenberg	Maj J Mulholland
*D-375 LK Bogen	Bogen	Capt F H Cheaney
*D-377 LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj W J Pugh
*D-378 LK Griesbach	Griesbach	Capt M Glossop
*D-379 LK Koetzing	Koetzing	Capt J H Honour
*D-380 LK Mainburg	Mainburg	Capt A F Rutledge
*D-381 LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Capt J O Harley
*D-382 LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	Capt J T Clegg
*D-383 LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Maj E Fichter
*D-385 LK Wegscheid	Obernzell	Capt G C Jones

Upper Bavaria and Swabia

Co E	Munich	Lt Col E M Haight
*E-213 SK-LK Munich	Munich	Lt Col James H Kelly
*D-231 SK-LK Freising	Freising	Maj V L Thom
*E-232 LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Maj K B Cassidy
*E-233 LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Capt C W Larimer
*E-234 LK Altoetting	Altoetting	Capt J W Barber
*E-235 SK-LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Lt Col S R Place
*E-236 LK Garmisch-Parten- kirchen	Garmisch	Col van Buskirk
*E-237 SK-LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Lt Col C M Avery
*E-280 LK Erding	Erding	Maj B W Brooker
*E-281 LK Laufen	Laufen	Maj S J Mangimelli
*E-282 LK Muehldorf	Muehldorf	Maj M E Hough
*E-283 LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Maj L R Day
*E-284 LK Bad Toelz	Bad Toelz	Capt G B Jones
*E-285 LK Bad Aibling	Bad Aibling	Capt H D Peterson
*E-286 LK Fuerstenfeldbruck	Fuerstenfeldbruck	Capt L R Shelton
*E-287 LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Capt A F Kutasakas
*E-208 LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Capt H H von Benge
*E-289 LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Capt B B Posey
*E-290 LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt D C Dunn
*E-291 LK Wolftratshausen	Wolftratshausen	Capt E E Bird
*E-311 LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Lt Col J A Crewe
*E-361 LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Capt J C Midzor
*E-362 LK Aichach	Aichach	Capt G D Jacobson
*E-364 LK Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt Jesse L Ott
*E-367 LK Dachau	Dachau	1st Lt J A Walker
*E-368 LK Schongau	Schongau	1st Lt W J Moran
*G-214 SK-LK Augsburg	Augsburg	1st Lt Col J R Hector
*G-239 LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Capt J H Mulcaney Jr
*G-240 LK Neu-Ulm	Neu-Ulm	1st Lt W C Weishaar
*G-241 LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj D S Root
*G-242 SK-LK Kempten	Kempten	Lt Col J R Case
*G-292 LK Donauwoerth	Donauwoerth	Maj H M Sebastian
*G-293 LK Guenzburg	Guenzburg	Maj A C Yoksas
*G-294 LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt B C Johnson
*G-295 LK Memmingen	Memmingen	Maj G Matthews Jr
*G-296 LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	1st Lt J P Montgomery
*G-297 LK Neuburg	Neuburg	Capt T E Eshleman
*G-298 LK Noerdlingen	Noerdlingen	Capt R H Knowles
*G-299 LK Fuessen	Fuessen	Capt R W Anderson
*G-300 LK Krumbach	Krumbach	Capt H V Worthington
*G-369 LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt S G Real
*G-370 LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Maj M G Norum
*G-372 LK Wertingen	Wertingen	1st Lt J A Walker
*G-373 LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt R C Talcott
*G-374 LK Schwabmuenchen	Schwabmuenchen	Capt G H Waters Jr

LAND BREMEN (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen	Bremen	Mr T F Dunn
Bremerhaven Detachment	Bremerhaven	Lt Col Alfred R Haig

BERLIN SECTOR (APO 742-A)

Office of Mil Gov Berlin Sector	Berlin	Col F L Howley
* Liaison and Security		