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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

HUNTING FOR COAL



NO. 129

FEBRUARY 24, 1948

THIS
ISSUE:

THE MARSHALL PLAN



COVER PICTURE

HUNTING FOR COAL—Men, women and children sift the sands for coal on the shores of the Weser River. The picture points up the economic plight of post-war Germany. In this connection, an article on the Marshall Plan in relation to Western Germany is published on page 3 of this issue.

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

The first three in a series of letters to field legal and public safety officers on the administration of justice in MG courts were published by the Legal Division, OMGUS. Along with the recently enacted MG Ordinance No. 23, providing habeas corpus, they are part of a continuing program to regularize procedures in MG courts and thus to safeguard more adequately the rights of persons brought to trial in the courts.

US Zone

Three liaison representatives from the World Council of Churches are in Germany advising and giving assistance to Protestant youth groups. One representative is concerned with the summer camping program and the training of leaders in Wuerttemberg-Baden. The second is helping to coordinate the work of the Christian youth in the Nuremberg area with larger Christian youth programs in other countries, and the third is concentrating his efforts at the Boys' Town near Bad Vilbel, Hesse, and assisting leadership training courses.

Under the leadership-training program throughout the US-occupied areas a trial leadership course was held at the Wannsee youth center in the US Sector of Berlin for members of all major youth organizations of the US Zone.

Heavy rainfalls early in January resulted in a 45 percent increase in hydrogeneration of electric power in the US Zone during the last two weeks of January over the previous report period. Consequently hard-coal generation could be reduced 56 percent.

Suspension of navigation during the two periods of flood conditions on the Rhine and its tributaries and the destruction of the Freeman Bridge at Duesseldorf, North Rhine/Westphalia,

were responsible for the failure of water transportation to meet commitments to move 200,000 metric tons of coal from the Ruhr to the US Zone. As of Jan. 21, only 107,971 tons had been loaded for movement.

The Inter-Allied Reparations Agency completed its 21st suballocation of reparations equipment from Germany by apportioning general purpose equipment from four aircraft factories and an explosives chemical plant in the US Zone, valued at RM 1,517,157, among Albania, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, Greece, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, and Yugoslavia.

Bavaria

Bavarian breweries will run dry soon for lack of grain unless Military Government eased its restrictions on brewing, the Bavarian Brewers Association stated in a resolution.

The section on Occupational Activities is compiled from the Semimonthly Report of Military Government No. 83, official announcements by MG and affiliated organizations, press releases of Public Information Offices in Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, Bremen, and Nuremberg, and items published in ICD's News of Germany, to give a summary of developments throughout the occupied area of Germany.

Dr. Josef Mueller, deputy minister president of Bavaria, was reelected Land chairman of the Christian Social Union, receiving 348 out of the 447 votes at a Land party meeting.

Dr. Josef Baumgartner, who resigned as Bavarian food minister after differences with the bizonal

authorities in Frankfurt, announced he has resigned from the Christian Social Union and become a member of the Bavarian Party. He was immediately appointed a member of a three-man party board.

The Bavarian Farmers' Party, recently founded in Lower Franconia with 12 city and district groups, has decided to merge with the Bavarian Party.

Eight American plays had a total of 215 performances in Bavarian theaters during the latter half of January. One of the plays, S. N. Behrmann's "Biography," was performed in Munich and Nuremberg with the same cast and was praised in the press as the finest production of this play presented in the US-occupied areas.

Approximately 13,000 used engines and several thousand rear axle assemblies, transmission, and other automotive parts from the Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot at Munich, are being delivered to the German economy.

Luise Funk, wife of the former Nazi economics minister now serving a life imprisonment term following conviction by the International Military Tribunal, was classified an offender by the denazification tribunal at Bad Toelz, Bavaria, and sentenced to a six-month labor term and confiscation of 50 percent of her property. The period of previous internment, the tribunal said, satisfied the labor sentence.

Wuerttemberg-Baden

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states has sent to the Military Governments of Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria complete sets of texts and visual-aid materials used in their religious instruction program in the United States. These sets will serve to

(Continued on Page 25)

THE Marshall Plan

and WESTERN GERMANY

(An analysis of the Marshall Plan begins on page 21)

THE REVIVAL of the German economy is indispensable not only to European economic recovery, but also to the growth of democratic political institutions in Germany, which is a primary objective of American policy. Democratic thought and institutions cannot take firm root in Germany unless the people see some hope for at least a gradual improvement in their standard of living as a result of their own hard work.

There is still another reason for including western Germany in a European recovery program. Since the surrender of Germany the United States has spent hundreds of millions of dollars in supporting the German people. These expenditures have served to keep the German people alive, to "prevent starvation, disease and unrest," but not as yet to stimulate general recovery.

The European Recovery Program now offers an opportunity through a coordinated effort to make the German economy as well as the economies of other western European countries substantially independent of further aid after 1952. Over the next four years such a rehabilitation effort will, of course, necessitate a larger outlay of imports into western Germany than under a relief program. Viewed over a longer period, however, the outlay will be substantially less so far as the recovery program achieves its objective of putting western Germany on its feet.

The success of the recovery program in the Bizonal Area of Germany will be measured initially by the

The US State Department has published a series of pamphlets dealing individually with the 16 countries and western Germany as to their current economic situations, requirements, and contributions under the European Recovery Program.

Chapter XVII, which concerns western Germany, is abstracted, and adapted into this article. Those parts dealing with the immediate past of the Bizonal Area and with the French Zone have been omitted as they have been extensively covered in previous articles, principally the series on "Economic Situation in Occupied Germany" in the *Weekly Information Bulletin* in November and December, 1947.

revival of domestic production of coal and steel. Success will require financial reform, creation of an adequate administrative structure, increased imports of industrial raw materials, and substantial improvement in German transport.

The basic factor in recovery, however, is a food supply which will provide, from increased domestic production and imports, a diet permitting steady and productive labor on the part of German workers. Although a food production program has been planned for the area which should raise substantially the domestic production, western Germany as a whole will remain a food deficit area.

SUBSTANTIAL imports of bread-grains and other foods are required to supplement indigenous food supplies. Since a large proportion of indigenous food production is retained in the rural areas, imports of food go to urban centers, and are used principally to support official rations of industrial workers and miners. Increases in food imports are essential to a rise in industrial activity.

While the import program will be limited during at least the first two years because of world shortages of supplies, the increased imports, which it is believed will be available should make possible an increase in rations and thereby effect a rise in industrial productivity and the level of output.

Imports of fertilizers are also limited by world supplies, but it appears that, except in the first year of the program, supplements to bizonal production may be available in sufficient amounts to permit the fulfillment of the food production program. Although nitrogen fertilizer imports are most likely to fall short of programmed needs, it is believed that available world supplies will be adequate to provide reasonably sufficient of phosphate.

Coal is basic to German and European recovery; increases in coal output have been and will continue to be the target of special efforts. These efforts have already resulted in higher production.

Achievement of these targets will have a good effect upon industrial production in all western Europe as well as in Germany. Steel production

should rise in Germany as a result of increased coal availabilities, and increased quantities of German coal will be available for export, restoring to other European countries their traditional imports of coal and coke from Germany.

The acceleration of the steel program is particularly important since steel imports will not be available from the United States. If the higher targets are achieved, German production can furnish some of the steel required for the manufacture of machinery and other products needed by the participating countries.

Increases in manufacturing output in Germany will in general depend upon the success achieved in the coal and steel production programs and the rehabilitation of the transportation system. Many imponderable factors, however, are involved in the revival of an economy as thoroughly disorganized as that of the Bizonal Area.

THE PROGRESSIVE reactivation of the German economy depends not merely on the scheduling of enough fuel, raw material, and food, but also on the efforts of the German people to work together toward achievement of these goals.

The plan contemplates reactivation of the economy in the Bizonal Area toward the level of industrial production of 1936, to be reached roughly by the following stages: 1948—49 at 60 percent; 1949—50 at 80 percent; 1950—51 at 90 percent; 1951—52 at 100 percent.

These goals will require improved performance by public utilities and a great improvement both in transportation capacity and the utilization of that capacity. The bizonal economy is capable of providing from its own resources the bulk of the equipment and repair parts required for coal mining and for the production of electric power.

This, however, would require that in the first year of the program almost all bizonal production of such equipment and repair parts be retained for use in the Bizonal Area, and that the usual prewar exports of such items be deferred. Such deferment of exports would at a later stage in the recovery program contribute a larger

volume of exports to countries requiring the output of German industry.

The need for rehabilitating German transportation, to ensure that the goods resulting from the sharply increased production can be moved, cannot be over-emphasized. The bizonal program for production of transport equipment is directed first toward the repair and reconstruction of the extensive stock of damaged cars and locomotives now within the area. Imports of new equipment for the first year of the program may amount to 30,000 freight cars, of which 20,000 may be obtained from the United States.

The domestic German economy must meet the requirements of the transport network for steel, timber, and fuel on a rigorous schedule if the rate of repair is to keep pace with transport needs. There also must be increasingly vigilant efforts to increase the efficiency of railroad operations.

The transport situation in Germany is of importance to the recovery programs of its neighbors. Germany handles a large volume of European transit traffic. Apart from that, the utilization by Germany of the transport services of the Netherlands and Belgium plays a significant part in the economies of those countries.

Before the war, a large part of German commerce was handled through Rotterdam and Antwerp and carried on the Rhine by Dutch and Belgian barges. Under the occupation, this traffic for reasons of dollar economy was diverted to the ports of Bremen and Hamburg and to the German railroads.

IF AN INCREASE in German trade is achieved as programmed, a return to the prewar pattern through use of the Rhine ports, and of Dutch and Belgian barges, will benefit the Dutch and Belgian economies, while relieving some of the load on German railroads.

Although food is the principal import, the Bizonal Area is also relatively poor in natural resources apart from coal, and therefore has to import a wide variety of industrial raw materials.

It is estimated that agricultural commodities (food, seed, fertilizer, and tobacco) will account for 50 percent

of bizonal imports in the opening year of the program. This ratio should remain fairly constant for the next few years. However, imports of steel and machinery will decline rapidly, while imports of industrial raw material will rise sharply.

In the past, other European countries sold a large part of their agricultural surpluses of vegetables and fruits to Germany. Because these foods are costly the return of Germany as a principal market for these items will be gradual.

Ten percent of imports into the Bizonal Area will, it is estimated, consist of textile fibers (cotton, wool, and jute) and hides and skins. This proportion should increase as the textile industry, and industry in general, revive.

Ores and metals, pulp and paper, timber, petroleum products, and steel constitute about 20 percent of anticipated imports in the first year of the program. Imports of industrial raw materials as a whole will be larger in later years although steel imports will decline considerably as bizonal production increases.

IN THE FIELD of manufactured goods, rather than importing, Germany will be expected to contribute toward the requirements of other European countries. In the first year, however, as much as 10 percent of the imports are to consist of freight cars, trucks, and agricultural, mining and electrical machinery and supplies.

In addition, about eight percent of imports will consist of other finished industrial products, including incentive goods required in the beginning of the recovery effort. Freight charges comprise the remainder of the cost of the import program for the first year.

Apart from coal and coke, Germany's exports of key importance to other European countries have traditionally been in the categories of machinery and heavy equipment. At the outset of the recovery program, Germany will make only a modest contribution through exports in this field because of the urgent requirements of steel for rehabilitation of its own industrial and transport equipment.

In the first 15 months, such exports will consist almost entirely of spare

parts for European machinery of German origin which is now idle because of the need for repairs. In the later years, however, exports of mining machinery, power equipment, and other critical categories of equipment will increase and will help fill urgent needs of other countries.

Until the revival of its machinery production, Germany's principal contribution to European recovery will be through the export of materials, principally coal, timber, and steel scrap. Arrangements for the export of relatively large quantities of these commodities have already been made. The recovery programs of other European countries reflect a reliance upon these exports by the Bizonal Area. With the revival of industrial production in the Bizonal Area, exports of manufactured goods will be added to those of unprocessed materials.

The principal exports of manufactured goods, apart from machinery, will be textiles, optical goods, glass and ceramics, chemicals, and miscellaneous metal products. These other exports, while limited in the first year, will constitute increasingly important elements of the export program as production expands. Production of textiles for export has been made possible by the import of cotton under processing arrangements with the US Commercial Company, and more recently with the aid of the Export-Import-Bank.

THE RECOVERY program for Germany assumes an austere standard of living throughout the entire period. Although the program provides for the ultimate achievement of a rate of industrial production approximately equal to that of 1936, the standard of living will be less than in 1936 and housing will be considerably below prewar.

The success of a recovery program in Germany depends not on the amount of outside assistance afforded but also on the extent to which the policies pursued in the Combined US/UK Zones are conducive to economic revival. Both Military Government and German authorities will need to make every effort to ensure that confidence in the financial

foreign trade is vigorously promoted structure of the area is restored, that and that clear lines of administrative responsibility are established.

The hoarding of foodstuffs, raw materials, and other goods and the diversion of a considerable proportion of output into illegal channels can be stopped only if the German currency is generally accepted once more as a means of exchange. A new currency must be substituted for the old, and in this conversion operation there must be a drastic reduction in the war-inflated volume of money.

Such a reform must also include measures for distributing more evenly among the German population the losses resulting from the war and its aftermath and for internal financing of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. At the same time the German price structure must be thoroughly revised. A realistic exchange rate must be established between the new German currency and foreign currencies.

THE REVIVAL of German trade has been handicapped to some extent by the necessity of confining German imports to essentials and by the policy of collecting dollar payment for German exports. European countries, for example, have been unable to sell their fruits, vegetables, and fish owing to Germany's inability to pay for them.

The early establishment of a foreign exchange for the German currency is essential to the revival of German foreign trade. Only then can the present complex process for fixing prices of German goods for sale abroad be abandoned. There will remain, however, the problem of incentives to export.

Under the present policies, German producers do not find adequate inducements to market their goods abroad. In fact, they generally profit more by disposing of their goods in the domestic market at black market prices. To some extent this difficulty will diminish as the recovery program makes more goods available to the German consumer.

At the same time, however, the German authorities, with the support of Military Government, must insti-

tute more adequate controls over the use of raw materials and fuel and take more affective steps to suppress the diversion of goods into the black market.

On the other hand, the more modest targets fixed by the "Bizonal Level of Industry Plan" should bring about a gradual and mutually profitable redevelopment of German trade with other European countries. At the same time, the delivery as replacement of the industrial capital equipment which is surplus to German peacetime needs under the "Bizonal Level of Industry Plan" should assist in re-equipping the industries of these European countries and reduce their requirements for American equipment.

The successful execution of the program depends on many factors. It assumes that increases in labor productivity by 1952, together with a vocational training and retraining program on a considerable scale, will be instrumental in overcoming the labor shortages which now limit the potential increase in industrial production. It assumes also that the requisite financial and administrative reforms outlined above will be vigorously pursued and that policies providing an incentive to export will be adopted.

MUCH WILL DEPEND on the efforts of the German people themselves. Any American aid program can do no more than supplement their own efforts. At the present the German people are disheartened and dispirited. There is little evidence of any common effort. Under existing conditions, almost each individual, each community, each Land looks primarily after its own interests. This has a serious adverse effect on production and all economic endeavor. It is reasonable to expect that the recovery program, by holding out the prospect of self-support, will offer new incentives for labor, management, and the German administration.

Fuel and raw materials supplied to the factories of western Germany will swell the volume of goods available on the domestic market, thus reducing existing shortages. The larger volume of goods will in itself

(Continued on Page 21)

FIGHTING POLIOMYELITIS

in Berlin

AN undesirable record was established in Berlin in 1947. During the year, 2,462 cases of poliomyelitis and 218 deaths were reported. From available data, the previous high record for the disease in Berlin's history was in 1941 when 474 cases and 68 deaths were reported.

The relative importance of poliomyelitis among other communicable diseases in Berlin in 1947 would place it, from a statistical standpoint, in fifth place, but as a cause of death it was of minor importance when compared to approximately 65,000 deaths from all causes in Berlin.

However, Military Government viewed poliomyelitis not as to its relative importance as a cause of illness, disability, and death—though these undoubtedly were important factors—but as to the psychological factors, the primitive fears aroused in a community in which an outbreak occurs. Such psychological reaction was not limited to the German population but was evident in a large degree among the members of the occupying community.

It was difficult to reason with this kind of fear, for, although in the past two decades much has been learned about poliomyelitis, medical science has not been able to discover how to absolutely control its spread.

The outbreak in Berlin, therefore, was important to Military Government because it could have caused civil unrest, it could have threatened the safety of occupational forces, and it could have interfered with the military administration of the city.

The outbreak was studied not only by Military Government public health officers and German public health authorities, but by scientists all over the world.

By Lt. Col. Adam J. Rapalski, MC
Chief, Public Health Branch
OMG Berlin Sector

ALTHOUGH THERE have been outbreaks on record where the incidence of the disease was higher than that recorded in Berlin, for example, in Minnesota in 1946 there were 115 cases for every 100,000 population as compared to the 76 per 100,000 in Berlin in 1947, it soon became obvious that for this part of Europe, the outbreak was one of unprecedented proportions.

This information, carried through official channels and the world press to the United States, initiated an exchange of communications between Mr. Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in the United States and General Lucius D. Clay, the US Military Governor in Germany, in

which the services of consultants and the offer of equipment and supplies were made and accepted.

As a result, an epidemic aid team consisting of Dr. Thomas Gucker III, orthopedic surgeon; Miss T. A. Fallon, registered nurse, and Mrs. Elizabeth Zaussner, physiotherapist, all of the Childrens Hospital of Boston, arrived by air in Berlin, together with two respirators, commonly known as iron lungs, and other equipment needed for the care of patients with poliomyelitis.

It soon became obvious that an individual familiar with all of the modern concepts regarding the origin and contributing factors to the spread of poliomyelitis epidemics was needed. Dr. Albert B. Sabin, professor of research pediatrics at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, and the Children's Hospital Research Foundation of Cincinnati, Ohio, as well as consultant on epidemic

Three specialists from the United States examine two German Girls — sisters — at the Augusta-Victoria Hospital, Berlin. The specialists are Dr. Thomas Gucker III, Mrs. Elizabeth Zaussner and Miss Anna Fallon.
(PIO, OMGUS)



diseases to the Secretary of the Army and member of the Virus and Rickettsial Committee of the Army Epidemiological Board, was rushed by air to Berlin.

The epidemic aid team had not been in Berlin for more than 45 minutes when it went to work, visiting one of the hospitals in the US Sector which had been evacuated of all other types of patients and made into a poliomyelitis center. Far into the first night the specialists supervised the installation of the two iron lungs which they had brought with them.

While the necessary mechanical and electrical adjustments were being made in order that this equipment might operate automatically, they operated this equipment manually, at the same time suggesting to the assisting German medical personnel what could be done.

THE SUCCEEDING few weeks for the epidemic aid team was a constant series of lectures, demonstrations, and conferences with German medical personnel, with US medical personnel, and public health authorities.

It might seem inconceivable to a resident of the United States that a city the size of Berlin did not have a single iron lung or some similar equipment, but such was the case, and prior to the arrival of these two iron lungs, the US Army Medical Department, through the assistance of Col. F. T. Chamberlin, commanding officer of the 279th Station Hospital in Berlin, lent its iron lung for the use of the Germans in one of the first cases in which it was obvious that this mechanical aid would be a life-saving device.

Dr. Sabin, upon his arrival, immediately began a series of conferences with the Allied public health officers and the German authorities and thereby accomplished the objectives of his visit which were: first, to acquaint the German and US physicians in Berlin with the present status of the knowledge of the epidemiology of poliomyelitis; secondly, to consult with them on any measures which might be taken to mitigate or limit the spread of the disease; and thirdly, to collect as much data which might be of value in furthering the knowledge concerning this disease, espe-



Nurse Friedel Jansen attends 4-year-old Gunter Lanz, who is being treated in Army-owned iron lung.

(PIO, OMGUS)



Chiefs of German hospitals in Berlin attend one of the first lectures concerning anti-polio measures.

cially because of the unusual conditions which existed in Berlin.

That the German medical profession was greatly interested was evidenced during a symposium on poliomyelitis during which Doctors Sabin and Gucker presented two lectures. The

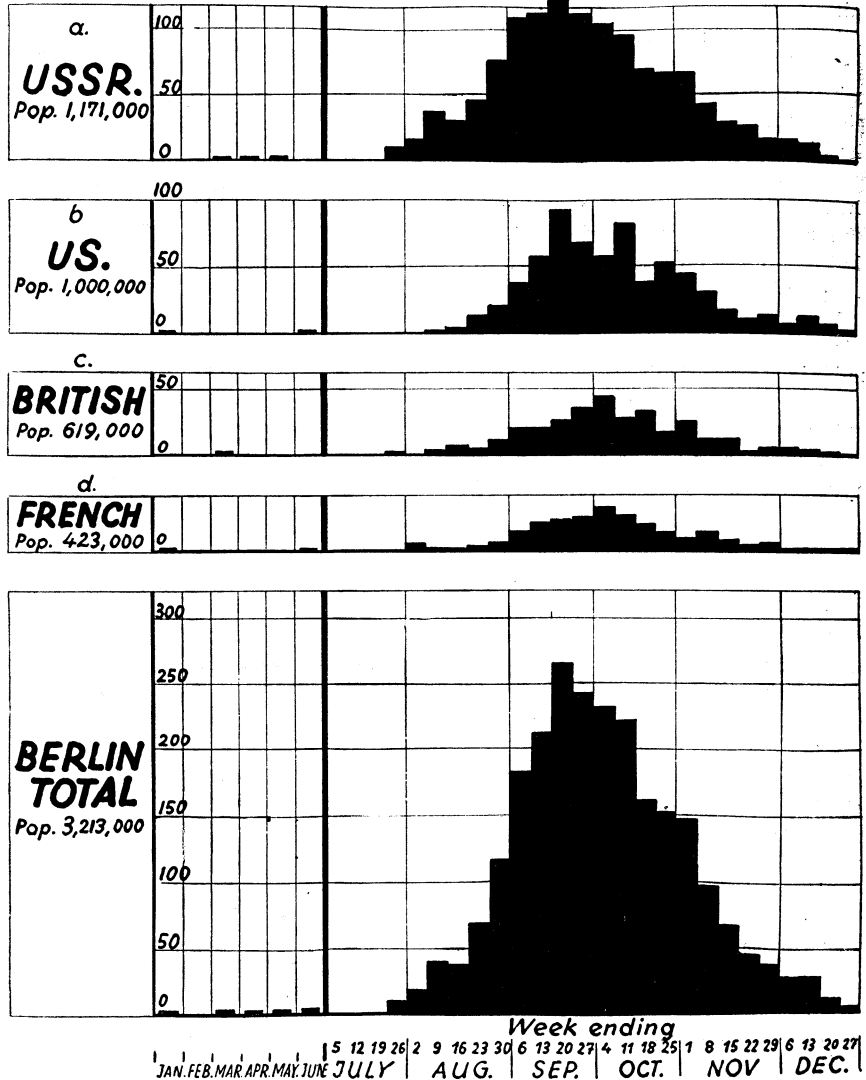
symposium was scheduled to be held in the surgical lecture amphitheater of the Charite Hospital, a part of the medical school of the University of Berlin.

An hour before the symposium was scheduled, physicians and other

POLIOMYELITIS IN BERLIN IN 1947

ACCORDING TO DATES REPORTED

Number of Cases



medical personnel filled the seats and aisles of the amphitheater and also crowded the corridors. A quick rearrangement had to be made and the waiting crowds were told to go to the medical amphitheater, where it was arranged that Doctors Sabin and Gucker would present the same lectures immediately after they had finished the scheduled symposium. This amphitheater was also soon filled to overflowing and persons filled the corridors hoping to hear as best they could.

THERE IS NO doubt that the population of Berlin has good reason to be grateful to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for sending not only the equipment, for, subsequently, four other iron lungs and other equipment were flown from the United States, but in particular for the experienced type of personnel which was sent.

The specialists' lectures aroused a great deal of interest in the German medical profession in the problems concerning poliomyelitis, so much so that the city's public health department had the lectures reprinted in pamphlet form and distributed to every practicing physician in Berlin.

There was no suggestion to the public health officers in Berlin that a poliomyelitis outbreak might occur from the number of cases that were reported during the first six months of the year. As can be seen from the chart accompanying this article, sporadic cases were scattered through a number of districts in each sector. It later appeared that the first group of cases which was the spark which started the large fire occurred during the last two weeks of July in a single small area in Friedrichshain, in the Soviet Sector.

Scientific investigation revealed that the first 18 cases all had one factor in common: they were all in children who had been playing in the same shallow concrete wading pool of Boxhagener Platz and a single case could have caused infection of them all. During the next four weeks, the majority of cases came from this and adjacent districts but at the same time scattered cases were being reported from the US, British, and French Sectors.

The peak of the epidemic was reached nine weeks after the original outbreak, during the week ended Sept. 20, when 269 cases were reported. After this there was a gradual decline and the first marked reduction occurred 16 weeks after the original outbreak. As can be seen from the chart, this reduction was not as rapid as was the onset.

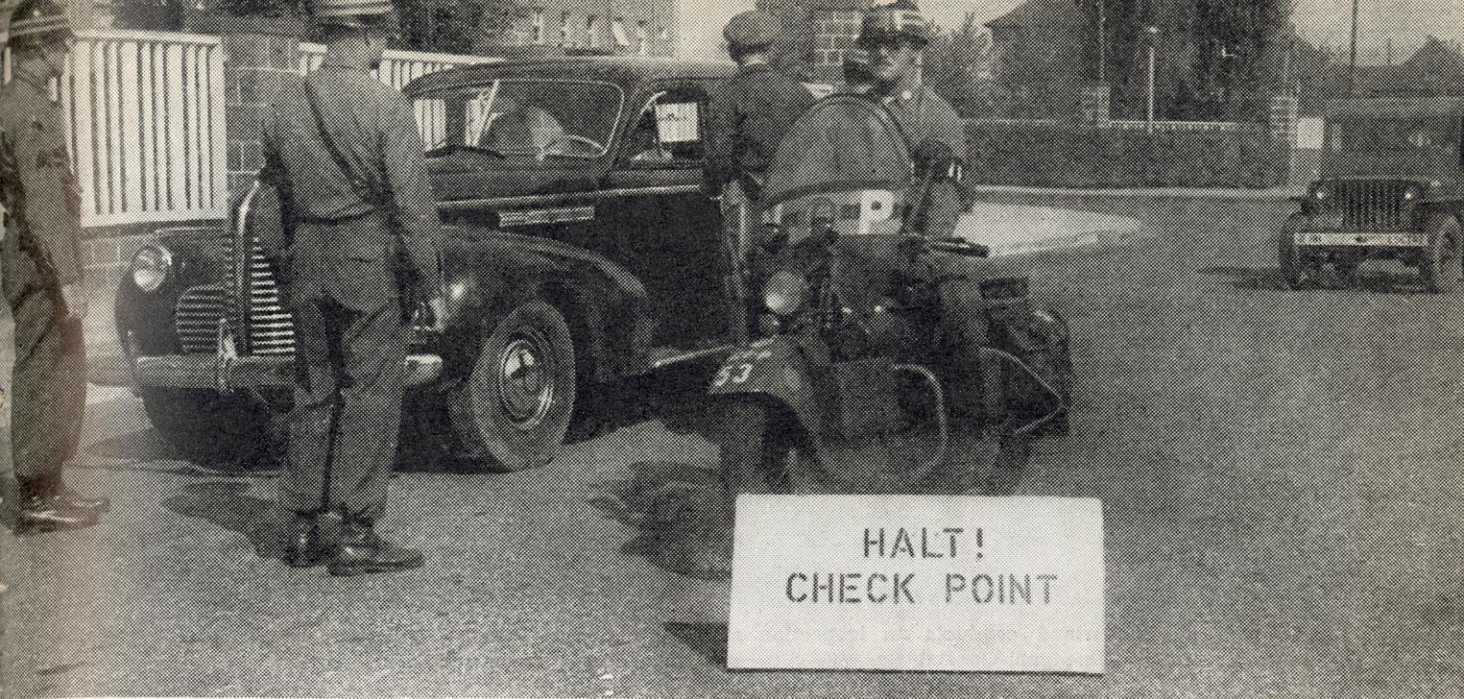
Although poliomyelitis has most frequently been regarded as a disease of early childhood, and it was originally so it is no longer considered as such.

The tendency during the past 50 to 60 years has been for poliomyelitis

to occur in epidemic proportions, and instead of 80 to 90 percent of the cases occurring in children under five years of age was the case two score years ago, there has been a gradual increase in the average age of persons afflicted.

It was interesting and significant therefore to follow the course of the severe outbreak in Berlin, since an analysis of more than 2,400 of these cases showed that 79 percent of the cases were in persons five years of age or older. More than 33 percent of the cases and more than 58 percent of the deaths occurred in persons

(Continued on Page 19)



(Signal Corps)

Members of the 820th MP's, US Constabulary, checking automobiles at Heidelberg in conjunction with German police.

U.S. CONSTABULARY

THE GERMANS all know him. He stands for law and order in the US Zone. He represents America to this conquered nation. He's a soldier in a group like no other ever organized by the US Army. He's a member of the United States Constabulary in Occupied Germany. His job is to support US Military Government and German enforcement agencies.

The Germans see him everywhere. They recognize him by his distinctive shoulder patch, with its circle of infantry blue surrounding a "C" centered on a background of bright cavalry yellow and slashed by the brilliant lightning bolt of artillery red, signifying the power and speed with which the Constabulary may strike.

They get an idea of his strength en masse as he and his comrades parade through small country towns and in big cities. Part of an impressive, colorful, fast-moving scene, he wears a golden scarf, a bright Constabulary helmet liner, shiny combat boots, and a Sam Browne belt.

He is a familiar sight as he patrols roads and autobahns in his yellow-and-blue striped vehicle. He is an overseer of what goes on among 16,000,000 persons who are crowded into an area approximately the size of Pennsylvania. He keeps a sharp eye on 1,400 miles of frontier. He polices a section 200 miles wide and some 350 miles deep.

A trooper's life is colorful — but it's tough and unrelaxing. He stands in inspection daily at reveille and retreat,

This article, reprinted from the *Army Information Digest*, monthly publication of the Department of the Army, was written by D. Steinmeier, writer on the staff of the Public Information Office, US Constabulary. It is presented here as one of the US Army activities supporting the US occupation in Germany.

with daily inspection of barracks and formal Saturday inspections. Military courtesy and discipline are always stressed. In addition to normal military duties, his job calls for special field training. Troopers are continually trained to combat, possible organized uprisings. Kept always on the alert, at any hour of the night they may be aroused, given orders, joined with other units of Constab's mobile force, with field artillery, infantry, and air detachments — all combining to seize important military and civil installations involved in a supposed uprising.

CONSTAB MEN average 3,400 vehicular patrols a week, with enough mileage to go around the world six times. During a six 12-hour ordinary road patrol, troopers may set up road blocks, check in with intelligence agencies, take on emergency duties, and perhaps act as couriers.

A typical patrol consisting of a sergeant and six men joined by an



1st Lt. Neil M. Sunderland conducts an inspection at headquarters of the 97th Signal Constab Sq. (Signal Corps)



Maj. James Crank inspects rifle of one of the enlisted men during advanced basic training. (Signal Corps)

English-speaking German policeman, may set up a road block at a specified point. One of the jeep backs off the road and trains its machine guns to support the other jeep and its occupants. For about half an hour troopers make the required check, seeing that military vehicles are being driven by authorized personnel on authorized trips, that every vehicle is in good condition, and that passes and other papers are in proper order. Occasionally they check vehicles driven by German civilians.

The Constabulary's commanding general knows at all times what is happening throughout the zone. An endless stream of reports flows into headquarters, night and day. From more than 40 huge maps and innumerable charts in the control room, he can see at a glance where and when the most crimes and incidents occur.

He can locate every unit, get reports on the weather and on road conditions, see where supply installations are located, where displaced persons' camps are situated, where troopers man the 27 authorized border crossing points, where and how the German police setup is operating, where the MP and intelligence units are placed. The complete communications system is mapped out, and from this room he can get in touch with any of his men anywhere in the zone. Constabulary performs check-and-

search operations, at the request of, and in cooperation with, Military Government and the German police. Usually checks are made for black-market goods and food supplies, unauthorized arms or equipment, to spot the running of schnapps stills, or to locate a gang of criminals.

These raids form an exciting and spectacular part of a trooper's duty. Usually at dawn some of the troopers form a cordon around a specified area; others operate a command post with full communications. The air liaison keeps a sharp lookout from above. Other police-soldiers, organized into search teams, comb the suspected area for contraband. The spoils are gathered, and suspects are turned over to Military Government for further questioning and trial — either by MG, or, in minor case, by German courts.

OPERATION Grab-Bag, in May 1946, was one of Constabulary's first big raids. More than 400 picked troopers poured over the banks of the Danube, between Deggendorf and Passau, in an attempt to halt the operation of an underground railway suspected of smuggling black market goods and escaped SS men out occupied Germany. Within 34 minutes after H hour, assisted by German water police, the troopers had seized and boarded 400 vessels, including remnants of the Hungarian Navy. Along

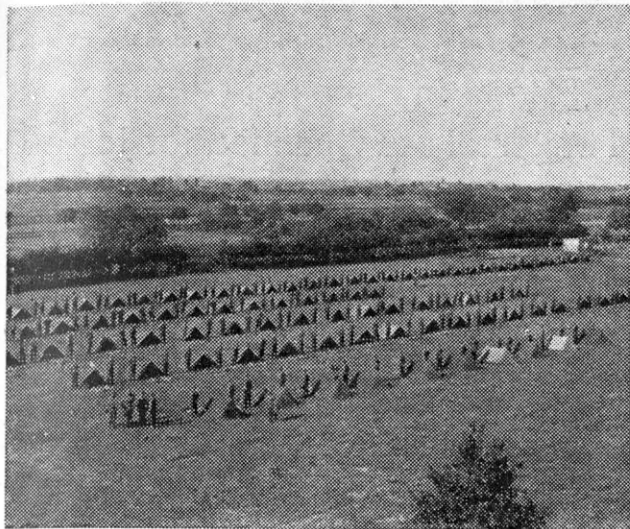
the shores of the river for 45 miles, Army cars and sentry posts insured that no escape route was left open.

Constabulary forces joined British for Operation Sparkler, rounding up holders of hidden stocks of precious metals and stones distributed by the Nazi government before VE day. "Owners" had failed to declare their possession of these valuables to Military Government.

Six hundred troopers apprehended a gang of murderers, bootleggers, and black-marketeers in Operation Dishpan, a raid on a Polish displaced persons' camp in Wetzlar. Another group rounded up and arrested 350 persons suspected of illegal trading in foreign stamps.

In Operation Duck, troopers shivered in near-zero weather as 1,600 men and 125 officers raided a DP camp near Fulda, to uncover 12 schnapps stills and \$1,500 worth of contraband foodstuffs and Army goods. In Operation Scotch, a combined force of 1,000 Constabulary troopers and French gendarmerie swept down on small towns in an 18-square mile area along the border, to locate underground activities and apprehend blackmarketeers.

Patrols, checks, and searches reveal various ways of hiding contraband and of illegally crossing borders. New ideas are endless. One squad of troopers found a German girl hidden in



The 97th US Signal Constab Sq. prepares for full field inspection at Heidelberg.

(Signal Corps)



A lieutenant of the 12th Constab. Sq. has foot inspection during march at Fritzlar.

(Signal Corps)

a wooden box in the back of a truck. On the Austrian border, when a German black-marketeer hobbled heavily, troopers discovered that he had hollow artificial legs well-stocked with black-market items. Violators hide black-market stuff beneath hay in trucks, in false bottoms of benches, in concealed places in their automobiles. They sew German currency in sleeves of their jackets.

CONSTABULARY engineers have assisted in Germany's flood control. Their trucks have helped bring in the harvest from the fields, when transportation was critically needed.

Troopers operate speed traps to reduce accident rates. In the winter they supply up-to-the-minute reports on hazardous road conditions to highway information stations and to the Armed Forces Network for broadcasting. Although clearing, sanding, and repairing roads is a function of Military Government, the Constab gives assistance whenever it is necessary.

Troopers check trains at border points for transportation of illegal mail, exposed film, contraband material, and passengers' papers. Freight cargo is examined to see that no person is smuggled across the border. Troopers are responsible for security on five international trains, including the famous Orient Express. Three of these trains enter from the

British Zone and two are made up at Munich to run to Rome and Florence.

Individually and in units, troopers cooperate in the Army Assistance to German Youth Activities program. There are carnival rides and shows, free rides in jeeps and trucks; typical American Sunday School picnic sack races and three-legged races, and contests to see which boy and girl has the reddest hair and most freckles. At Christmastime, the Constabulary sponsors entertainments for many thousands of German children. It Opened its first GYA Civil Center in June, 1947.

Training for Constabulary duty is rigorous and thorough. Although a Constab rookie usually arrives with basic training completed, he undergoes a week's orientation and is given an idea of the everyday problems with which he will be confronted. Then, unless he is rated as a qualified specialist, he is sent to one of the regiments and given six weeks of intensive training.

The first half of this special course includes Constabulary organization and function; familiarization with The Trooper's Guide; preliminary marksmanship; firing of the tommygun and pistol, and interior guard and patrol duty. During the last three weeks, there are classes in first aid and troop information and education. Vehicle

maintenance is stressed. The course is completed by a three-day, 60-mile road march with field problems and bivouacs.

OF THE 240 HOURS of special training, 45 hours are devoted to police subjects and 40 hours are open time, for training in subjects that experience has shown a good trooper should know. The trainee learns to respect the constitutional rights of Germans, including freedom of movement, right of peaceful assembly, freedom of religion, legal hearing before counsel, freedom of speech, prohibition of double jeopardy, inviolability of the home, and equality before the law. Upon completion of the special course, the trainee receives his permanent assignment.

If the trooper is to be a specialist, the Constabulary sends him to one of the European Command specialist schools for training in engineering, troop information and education staff work, intelligence, medical, ordnance, supply, or quartermaster subjects; or he may be sent to the Military Police or Signal School.

More than 10,000 specially selected officers and men are graduates of the Constabulary School at Sonthofen, in scenic Bavaria at the foot of the Allgau Alps. In this beautiful school, built originally for the training of Nazi youths as party

(Continued on Page 20)

STREAMLINING SPURS JEIA PROGRESS

Planning and Administration Can Be Placed in Hands of Germans
As Soon as Capable, Experienced Personnel are Qualified for Job

The Joint Export-Import Agency came into being in January 1947 soon after the merger of the economies of the British and American Zones. The purpose of the JEIA was to build up bizonal export trade to the highest possible level and eventually make the Bizonal Area a going concern able to pay its own way in the world and take a useful place again in the general European economy.

It has been difficult to get the experienced expert personnel necessary to administer such an agency. World trade conditions were not such that it was easy to break into either the commodity markets to get the required raw materials or into the consumers market to find profitable outlets for finished products. Moreover, communication channels between Germany and the outside world had long been broken, and complicated negotiations on a quadripartite basis were necessary to get them reestablished.

As an example of the crippling effects of this lack of communication take what happened at Offenbach, Hesse, some months ago. There precious leather was used to make a large quantity of ladies handbags for the export trade, but, unfortunately, these bags could not be profitably sold because they were out of style. They were the wrong size. Their designers had simply been unable to keep in touch with the demands of the world market.

Such mistakes should not occur again. Now the international mails are open, samples and catalogs are being exchanged, and personal contacts between buyers and sellers are being facilitated.

Gradually the difficulties are being overcome. The most important advance has been the recent thorough overhauling and streamlining of the JEIA organization. Under its new charter adopted last month the JEIA has become a virtually autonomous agency run as a business organization by experienced specialists. The JEIA is

By William John Logan

Director-General

Joint Export-Import Agency

now directly responsible only to its board of directors. On this board are an American as director general, a Briton as deputy director general, and the two economic advisers and the two financial advisers of the British and American Military Governors. This board of directors now has full responsibility for getting the job done.

This article, prepared following a request from the *Information Bulletin* for an account of the purposes and functions of the JEIA, was presented by Mr. Logan in the MG series of weekly broadcasts over the US-controlled radio stations to the German people.

The success of the export-import program is a vital matter for Germany. Its management is to be turned over to qualified German officials as soon as possible. But as long as the Bizonal Area does not have sufficient foreign exchange to feed its people adequately and keep its factories going — that is, as long as the American and British taxpayers must make up the deficit out of their own pockets, it is appropriate that Allied authorities should exercise final control to see that the limited supplies of foreign exchange are wisely used.

BUT RESPONSIBILITY for planning and day-to-day administration of the program can be put into German hands as quickly as experienced and capable personnel are available for the job.

Here is an example of what is already being done in this respect. JEIA recently approved the purchase of \$3,700,000 worth of hides from which 5,000,000 pairs of shoes are to be made for German residents of the

Bizonal Area. The orders for these hides were not placed by JEIA, but by German tanners and hide workers dealing directly with the sellers. It is this kind of decentralization, whereby German firms handle their own procurement, which will cut down red tape and bureaucracy and speed recovery.

THE REORGANIZED, streamlined JEIA has not lost any time getting into action. It has already announced that \$100,000,000 has been earmarked for purchase abroad of raw materials during the first three months of 1948. A large proportion of the \$100,000,000 fund is to be used for supplying the people of the Bizonal Area with the raw materials needed for the manufacture of consumer goods. For example, leather for the 5,000,000 pairs of shoes mentioned above is coming from this fund.

The remainder of the \$100,000,000 will be used for the purchase of raw materials which will be made into export products, which will in turn be used to buy from abroad more raw materials for consumer goods and expanding export industries. In this way, JEIA will enable the people of the Bizonal Area to exchange their labor, skills and technical resources for the goods which they must have from abroad. JEIA is the spark plug which will get the German economic engine going and keep it going.

Obviously all this required careful planning, for which German authorities have recently been given freedom of action. Each of the export industries of the Bizonal Area, such as chemicals, optics, and textiles, has worked out a production plan showing what materials it needs to import and how it intends to use these imports as working capital for rebuilding the German economy.

All sorts of factors must be considered. For instance, will the German standard of living be increased in the long run by using more leather now for shoes for sale to German

MG INTERN PROGRAM

US Military Government in Germany is training its own career personnel through an in-job apprenticeship plan, created to develop a young but experienced service staff thoroughly familiar with the policies, procedures, and methods of occupation government.

Almost two years ago MG officials foresaw future difficulty in obtaining highly qualified personnel willing to accept long-term jobs in the occupation administration. It was feared that many key men in each department would be called back to the United States by anxious employers, and that US experts in various fields would be reluctant to put aside their careers to serve in Germany.

So the Department of the Army formulated the MG intern program, to produce its own experts.

Today Military Government interns are familiar figures at all levels of operation, and symbolize the intention of the US Government to develop a continuing MG policy for assuring a peaceful and democratic Germany.

The interns were recruited largely from colleges and universities in the United States. Both men and women were chosen from applicants between 21 and 30 years of age with good scholastic records, who had specialized in fields such as economics, political science, finance, or civil government.

Seventy-nine recruits have arrived in Germany. They received an initial professional rating, and are ineligible for promotion until the completion of their first year of training and probation. Assigned to the Office of the Personnel Officer during this year, they are attached to divisions and offices for training.

Those who were married agreed to remain in Germany for three years,

those who were single for two years. Twenty-five interns have already received permanent assignments and are working in every headquarters of US Military Government and in the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt.

The first interns who arrived in Germany during November 1946 were mainly veterans of the Armed Forces. They were outstanding both because of their scholastic records and because of their maturity, and helped substantially in the development of the program.

THE TRAINING schedule as originally established consisted largely of concentrated work with one division of OMGUS. It was anticipated that the intern meanwhile would develop an understanding of the operation of other divisions whose functions were correlated with those of the division to which he was attached.

However, it soon became apparent that interns were not becoming well enough acquainted with all levels of

MG operation, and it was necessary to develop a program that would actually take the intern to each echelon of Military Government, from the Allied Control Authority down to the local Liaison and Security Detachments.

In general, the one year apprentice period follows these designated lines:

1. The first five weeks of training are spent in Berlin; approximately three weeks at OMG Berlin Sector. The intern gains a general understanding of the functions and operations of Military Government at that level, through visits to the various branches of the headquarters and by conferences with the operating officials. Considerable emphasis is placed upon quadripartite relationships by the divisions and interns have the opportunity to sit in on the meetings of the Kommandatura (the quadripartite headquarters for the city of Berlin).

Upon completion of the training at Berlin Sector, the interns spend two

Robert M. Barnett, Director of Civilian Personnel, Office of Commander in Chief, explains OMGUS policies and procedures to a group of MG interns in Berlin.

(Paul Lutzeier)



weeks attending lectures and seminars which are conducted on an informal basis by officials of the various OMGUS functional offices and divisions. Particular emphasis is placed upon past and present policy, and the operation of Military Government of OMGUS and ACA level.

2. Interns are next assigned to one of the Laender for five months. The first two months are spent working with the local Liaison and Security detachments, one month in an urban area and one month in rural section. The interns attend denazification and MG court sessions, engage in visits to town mayors to discuss local governmental and administrative problems, and assist field inspection teams.

Upon completion of the two months in the counties the interns are brought in to the Land headquarters for a three-month training period. They have an opportunity to become familiar with Military Government operation at the Land level, and to observe the operation of several divisions whose work is along the lines of their major interest. They may begin to specialize in work related to their own specific interests and with one or two other divisions whose work is related.

All interns are sent to the European Command Intelligence School at Oberammergau. There they attend a three-week course in MG policies, operation, and docu-



A Russian guard at the Russian war memorial near Brandenburger Tor, Berlin, poses with two MG interns.
(Paul Lutzeier)

ments, as well as general background material in the history, economics and psychology of Germany and Europe.

3. Interns who have completed seven months of the training program are eligible to work with the Allied Control Authority, OMGUS, OMG Berlin Sector, a Land headquarters, or a Bipartite agency. These

assignments are made with the expectation that interns who prove to be satisfactory will be permanently placed. During this five months training period they gain experience that will qualify them to assume staff or executive positions in their own professional fields.

Upon completion of the first year of training, the period of probation ends. Interns who have completed the program, with efficiency ratings that establish them as capable of assuming professional or executive positions with Military Government, and who have no undesirable personal characteristics that would bring discredit to the occupation, are considered to be qualified for continuing positions with Military Government.

All qualified interns receive a promotion to P-2 or CAF-7 upon completion of the first year and a procedure has been devised whereby interns may accept, in a trainee status, higher grade positions and thus work up to the rating called for by the position vacancy.

Mayors Elected in Wuerttemberg-Baden

The first direct voting of mayors in Wuerttemberg-Baden since the war resulted in the election of non-partisans to 205, or 50 percent, of the posts filled in North Baden. Christian Democrats were named in 141 municipalities; Social Democrats in 56; German People's party, 7; and Communist, 1.

However, party candidates won in the four major cities of the area, in three of which the incumbents were reelected.

In Mannheim, Dr. Fritz Cahn Garnier, who also is a Social Democratic party delegate for Wuerttemberg-Baden in the Bizonal Economics Council, defeated his non-partisan opponent and predecessor, Josef Braun.

The reelected chief mayors were Dr. Hugo Swart (CDU) in Heidelberg; Dr. Johann Peter Brandenburg (DVP), Pforzheim, and Friedrich Koepper (SPD), who was unopposed in Karlsruhe.—ICD's News of Germany.

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



Change Hoped for in Soviet Foreign Policy

The *Wiesbadener Kurier* saw reason to hope that the formation of a western bloc as proposed by British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin would lead to a change in the foreign political line of Soviet Russia. It said:

"With its close connection with the United States, such a bloc would undoubtedly be equal to any menacing situation. And if it is true that the United States is ready to formally enter the alliance, then every threat against world peace through an aggression from the East would be removed, because aggression would be so plainly suicidal...

"The strong and unequivocal position taken by Great Britain will probably impress Moscow and may lead to a reexamination of Molotov's foreign policy... His stiff-necked intransigency has maneuvered Russia into a position that might make it appear advisable to Stalin to change his course. It is well known that Molotov has had trouble recently with his policy in the Politburo...

"If we look at the plan from the German point of view we are struck by the complexity of our situation. Western Germany can only unanimously hail the plan... But eastern Germany also belongs to western Europe."

The *Werra Rundschau* (Eschwege) said that although Germany was not included in the plan, anything that furthers peace must be welcomed by Germans because only a long peace can assure reconstruction. It added:

"Bevin's foreign policy represents an effort to make Europe a power factor again. (This bloc) would threaten no one... but could measure itself against America and Russia; a unified western Europe would be a partner, not a slave of the United States... If Russia would agree to give up its expansionist policies an content itself with the organization of its vast territory, peace would be assured."

The *Muenchner Merkur* (Munich) said the Bevin Plan is one of the most significant events since the end of the war:

"The United States has always deplored the lack of European initiative. This it is...

"There will soon be a solid eastern block from Helsingfors to Tirana... This will be an instrument of Soviet Russian foreign policy and certainly one day a part of the Soviet Union itself.

"Bevin's proposal is the natural reaction of Great Britain to Soviet Union activity... but it is more than that... it is perhaps the last attempt to revive the thousand-year old spiritual tradition of the Occident, a combination of the thoughts of antiquity, Germanism, Christendom and humanism, as opposed to the spread of Slavic thought in the East, even in countries like Poland, Rumania and Hungary, which have hitherto been reckoned as occidental countries."

The *Wiesbadener Kurier* saw a lesson in Marshal Tito's work in drawing together the Balkan states:

"The time for sovereignty of small nations is over. In the past it brought only evil and is in no small part responsible for the misery under which the world groans today... What the East is doing under the direction of the Soviet State and the Communist idea can be done in the West through free decision, under the

pressure of common distress, Europe, placed between two colossal powers, is doomed to downfall if it clings to sovereignty...

"A European union need have no fears for the future... It would have no place for communism and would have strength for self-defense... In discussions concerning a European union it would be well for Germans to show an attitude of reserve... We haven't been asked yet... Until we produce proof of good will by convincing action at home our protest-actions of readiness to cooperate will encounter suspicion."

Schumacher Criticized

Nordsee Zeltung (Bremerhaven) said Dr. Schumacher's (Dr. Kurt Schumacher, leader of the Socialist Democratic Party in Germany) political line of all-around negation has given the results of the Frankfurt bizonal economic meeting in January "the character of measures more or less dictated... by the occupation powers." It continued:

"Even if the Frankfurt developments were based primarily on Allied desires and only secondarily on German cooperation, Dr. Schumacher should consider whether the present situation is not an opportunity... for Germans to become a factor instead of an object in world politics... One might expect understanding of this fact from a party which has such wide international connections and whose chairman has such opportunities for personal contacts with leading foreign statesmen.

"Hitherto the SPD has merely displayed perseverance in opposition—against the East, but also against the West; against CDU as well as SED; against the occupation powers, but also against German initiative. Schumacher's 'Twelve Points' in Bremen are an eloquent expression of this standpoint, based on the formula 'against.' A politician... of Dr. Schumacher's stature should have the

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.

courage to come out of his 'sulking corner' at a moment when Germans may still have a say about their own fate."

The **Offenbach Post** said the "voices from the Soviet Zone" call the Frankfurt resolutions "flagrant treason" and do not want to understand that these "resolutions mean nothing more than the organization of all economic possibilities of the West in order to preserve the lives of 40,000,000 persons."

"Why do these men and organizations in their campaign of calumny overlook that one-fourth of the total cultivated area of Germany has been surrendered with the help of the Soviets to the Poles ... In our opinion a straight path leads from the just-published agitation and strike plan called 'Protocol M' to the strikes in the Rhine and Ruhr. We know very well that people in the Rhine and Ruhr are hungry. Because we know that and because we cannot count on contributions from the predominantly agrarian country of Russia or from the Soviet Zone, we are trying to preserve to some extent their working strength through measures of our own ... We will counter the mob plan of utter pauperization with the energetic appeal to all state and economic authorities: 'Mobilize the last agricultural and industrial reserves. Mobilize the will to act, the will for self-preservation!'"

The **Nordsee Zeitung** (Bremerhaven) said the Communists use exactly the same methods as the Nazis:

"One uses the slogan 'People's Democracy' with the intention to replace democracy ... By repeating the world 'unity' one hopes to conceal the fact that what is really meant is 'standardization,' formerly called co-ordination' (Gleichschaltung) ... a 'Volkskongress' is set up as a permanent propaganda cell in the West. ... The intention is to undermine political consciousness ... and to provide justification for coming 'faits accomplis' ... The surest method is to accuse the other side of what one himself intends to do ... Of course it is always the war-mongering democracies which threaten the peaceful totalitarian powers ... The basic formula is deception as preparation for the use of force."

Right Direction

The **Stuttgarter Nachrichten** reminded its readers that the effectiveness of the Marshall Plan will largely depend upon Europe's will for a joint effort of its own, as the debates in the US Congress clearly show:

"It is therefore a happy sign that the consciousness of European self-responsibility is gaining ground. The renewed efforts of France and England to bring together the 16 countries participating in the plan is a step in this direction. So is the resolution of the International Socialist Conference in London to invite the Socialist parties of all the Marshall Plan countries, including Germany, to a special convention. This very conference may be the deciding factor in the success of the plan ... because of the great influence of the Socialist parties on the governments of key countries like England, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. It is of the greatest importance to bring these forces together ..."

The **Stuttgarter Zeitung** said the first meeting of Congress this year has already shown how mistaken the Russian interpretation is of the Marshall plan as a scheme for world domination:

"The Republicans, the majority party in the US Congress, have attacked the comprehensive program of Mr. Truman and have practically turned it down. They are willing only to approve the 'most necessary' expenses. So that is the truth about this 'plan for world domination' that might have brought effective help to Europe. As a half measure it is from the start completely problematical. We will be wise to remember that American foreign policy in this year will not be influenced by 'plans for world domination' but, strongly, by the Presidential election."

Optimistic on Food

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) struck, in the midst of pessimism over the economic and food situations, a rare note of considered optimism:

"It may sound strange, at today's unprecedented low of our existence, to talk of a silver lining on the horizon. Nevertheless, we must not overlook that the realization of the Marshall Plan will not only lead Europe, but also western Germany, upward.

"He who has kept a clear vision can see that we stand closer to the



German newspapermen inspect the golden book of Frankfurt before removal by city officials of approximately 100 pages in which prominent Nazis had entered their names. The book is one of Frankfurt's most valuable art possessions.

(DENA Bild)

liberation from misery than ever before; it seems that we need only to hold out a very brief, though very bitter, space of time before the turn for the better takes place.

"In this connection we would like to quote a sentence from Die Neue Zeitung, (MG German-language newspaper): 'The Marshall Plan costs patience.... More than three quarters of this price have been paid. To pay the rest—February, March, perhaps still April, is only reasonable. To preserve reason, even with an empty stomach and a rebelling heart, that is what now matters!'"

The 'Pantry Law'

The *Wiesbadener Kurier* (Wiesbaden) commented on the "pantry law" as follows:

"The measures of this emergency law would have seemed impossible in normal times. Every head of a household must permit an interference with his rights that is unheard of. But also the emergency that forced this law is without precedent.... This is a last attempt to create order on a legal basis....

"The lives of large numbers of our people are at stake.... An amnesty is granted, of which everybody should make use who still has a bit of a feeling of responsibility. He ought to make use of it also out of prudence because the penalties are very heavy. They go as far as dispossession or forced lease."

In a second front-page editorial on the same topic the *Kurier* also said:

"Only he who lives in our distress can know what physical and spiritual forces are necessary in order to pull oneself together, perhaps only for a short time for a trial of strength, the consequences of which may be final exhaustion.... General Clay needs this demonstration of good will for the sake of the American taxpayer."

The *Schwaebische Donau Zeitung* (Ulm) said in an article that was also carried by several other papers: "Public interest in events like the Frankfurt conference stands in no relation to the amount of publicity it was given. People simply do not bother about matters far too distant and complicated.



Guenther Tesch (left) and Gregor Ebner, former SS officers, are shown as they testified in war crimes case No. 8 at the Palace of Justice, Nuremberg. They and other defendants are charged with kidnapping thousands of children from German-occupied countries.

(Signal Corps photos)

"The occupation powers.... have understood too late that a policy that does practically nothing to lift the German people out of the condition of an alms receiver is not enough.... On the other hand the mistakes and inadequacies of German authorities have become ever more glaring....

"For the western occupation powers it cannot be unimportant whether the German population of their zones has more confidence in them or in Soviet methods. Until now democracy in the western zones still rates a few points higher than its eastern counterpart. But it won't bear much additional weight....

"We cannot imagine what further alarming events they are waiting for before really effective measures are taken. Such measures would be: increase of production through an end to dismantling, large raw material credits, dismissal of PW's, a thoroughgoing elimination of obstacles to foreign trade, and currency reform."

The *Neue Wuerttembergische Zeitung* (Goepfingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden) said that the "pantry law" will not increase the rations by a single calorie and that the Economics Council knew this when it voted for it:

"To make a law which one knows in advance will be ineffective is a confession that one is at one's wits-

end The pantry law is nothing but a declaration of bankruptcy of the entire forced economy...."

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauberbischofsheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden) found the "pantry law" "nonsensical", but suspected sinister motives. It declared:

"With the hitherto applied system of food collection, the calculated quantities cannot be found. But to suspect that they are in the possession of the normal consumer who misses them most painfully is absurd....

"There has been a rumor that this measure was suggested by the Americans in order to improve the chances of the Marshall Plan in the US Senate.... That is hardly convincing, because any American senator would know attempts to collect from those who are starving are absurd. It is more probable that there are German political circles behind this law who want to divert public attention away from the real culprits."

Sugar Bought for Germany

Brown sugar totaling 200,000 metric tons has been purchased in Cuba for German consumption in the Bizonal Area. The purchase is equal to approximately 50 percent of the total indigenous sugar produced in the Bizonal Area during the 1946/47 crop year.

BIZONAL STRENGTHENING EXPLAINED

Military Governor Says it is Designed to Meet Emergency; Urges Wholehearted Effort Toward Recovery in Coming 6 Months

In addressing the monthly meeting of the Laenderrat of the US Zone in Stuttgart on Feb. 3, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the Military Governor, told the German ministers president of the occupational attitude toward the recent strengthening of the bizonal organization, prospects for industrial material and food imports, and effect of the German strikes. The high points of his address are as follows.

I want to speak just a few words about the bizonal administration that has and is being established for the British and American Zones.

I hear a great deal being said about this bizonal administration as to whether it is too strong centrally or is not strong enough. I hear that some of you do not want it because it is an establishment of Military Government and not established by yourselves.

On the other hand, I have heard many of you say that you did not want to establish a government for the British and American Zones. All of this adds up that it is almost always impossible to satisfy everybody, even anybody.

I want to say this — the bizonal administration that is now being established is a provisional organization designed to meet an emergency condition. It is an effort to establish a German administration which can take the responsibility for your economic and financial life. It has only this purpose and is not intended to prejudice the future political structure of the government of Germany.

I think you can be reassured that my government has no desire to implant any form of government on the German people, and that at the proper time, and that time is logically a matter of your choosing, a constitution assembly or some other representation of the people alone can determine your future economical structure.

On the other hand, in the two zones, which are integrated financially

and economically, there must be institutions—German institutions—which can handle foreign trade and the proceeds from the foreign trade. It is for that reason that the bizonal administration has been established.

Recognizing that it is not a creation of the German people, we have taken certain responsibilities as to its form and structure because we have felt it unwise to do otherwise until the German people can express their opinion.

In some respects the German people are experiencing their most difficult days at the present moment. As I think I have said to you before, inventories are being exhausted and new production has not yet begun to replenish the pipeline of supply.

ON THE OTHER hand, you started out this calendar year with almost \$200,000,000 of cash on hand and with assured exports for next year in excess of \$400,000,000. Assuming a small cash reserve, you have at least \$500,000,000 to spend for raw materials for the year 1948. More than \$90,000,000 of raw materials have already been ordered and an additional \$100,000,000 of materials will be ordered during the first quarter of this year.

This is certainly by far the most promising outlook for production that we have yet been able to look forward to.

I have recently returned from Washington where I appeared before the Appropriations Committee of the American Congress. There the Department of the Army requested something like \$700,000,000 for food for Germany for the period from 1 July 1948 to 1 July 1949. This is based on an estimated 1,800 calory ration per day for the normal consumer, and also on statements that food to this amount may be expected to be available next year, all other factors taken into consideration. Very obviously, I can only report the

requests which were placed before the committees of Congress, as Congressional action will follow some months later.

TODAY AS I COME into Wuerttemberg-Baden I find everything idle. Labor has chosen to demonstrate to show its concern in the distribution of food and other commodities. I have nothing to criticize in this type of action by labor. The orderliness of the action and the maintenance of necessary public utilities have made it truly a demonstration in the democratic sense.

I must point out, however, that all of the food that can be obtained is being obtained for Germany today. I continue to hear many stories of buying available fats from neighboring countries. They completely fail to take into account that fat is under world allocation, and that any fat bought from neighboring countries is simply deducted from the fat allocated to Germany and doesn't add one bit to the fat you will get.

These demonstrations cannot get more food. They do slow down the processes of production; they do retard your own recovery. I honestly believe that if the German people wholeheartedly will make a coordinated effort during the coming six months toward attaining recovery that your progress will be amazing. Nobody can do it for you. You can only do it yourself.

204 Organizations Approved

A total of 204 social, fraternal, professional, and political organizations have been approved in the US Sector of Berlin under licensing procedures which safeguard traditionally democratic processes, OMG Berlin Sector Civil Administration officials disclosed. Included in this total are three non-political and four political groups—the only organizations thus far to obtain quadripartite approval for city-wide activity.

Fighting Poliomyelitis

15 years of age or more. During the 1941 Berlin outbreak, only 50 percent of the cases were five years of age or older. The Berlin epidemic therefore followed the patterns and trends which have been observed throughout the world.

CONSIDERING the condition which prevailed in Berlin in 1945 when there were more than 15,000 cases of dysentery and more than 13,000 cases of typhoid fever in the last six months of that year; the numerous ruins, the disrupted sewage disposal, the broken water mains, the almost complete lack of means for personal sanitation, it is difficult to understand why in that year or in the subsequent year of 1946, an epidemic of poliomyelitis did not break out.

There were 65 cases and six deaths in 1945, (the figures for April and May are missing because of the battle of Berlin) and 89 cases and 23 deaths in 1946. The virus was present in Berlin to serve as a focus for the epidemic. This medical science must still try to explain.

One of the first questions that arose from a public health angle was whether the German schools should be opened or remain closed. The German authorities decided that the schools would be opened on Sept. 1, at which time the total number of cases was still small. It was a difficult question to decide in view of the crowded conditions in the schools, the poor and inadequate hygienic facilities, and the possibilities for intimate contact.

After considerable discussion, the public health committee of the Allied Kommandatura (the Allied quadripartite medical body supervising German health and medical matters in the city of Berlin, consisting of the chiefs of the Public Health Branches of the US, British, French, and Soviet Military Governments) concurred in the decision of the German authorities. Undoubtedly one of the important factors in reaching this decision was the fact the children received one meal a day at the schools and under the current rationing system this meal

was very important from a nutritional standpoint to these children.

Subsequently, a review of the trend of the epidemic and an analysis of the statistics showed that the opening of the schools had little or no effect on the incidence of the disease in the school year age group 6 to 16 years, for in the final analysis of more than 2,400 cases and 209 deaths, 42 percent of the cases and 26 percent of the deaths were in this age group, whereas, prior to the opening of the schools, out of 1,202 cases, 46 percent of the cases and 37 percent of the deaths were in this age group.

IN VIEW of the fact that the disease originally broke out in the Soviet Sector of the city and through August approximately 72 percent of the cases occurred in that sector, the following table analyzing the distribution of cases and deaths by sectors is of interest:

	Number of		Pct. of Total		Pct. of city Population in sector
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Soviet	1,207	113	49.0	51.8	37.0
US	678	61	27.5	28.0	30.4
British	342	24	13.9	11.0	19.3
French	235	20	9.6	9.2	13.3
Total	2,462	218	100.0	100.0	100.0

It is to be noted that the Soviet Sector of the city, where the outbreak first began, accounted for nearly 72 percent of all cases reported to the end of August, but by the end of the year this sector accounted for 49 percent.

Because of the complex nature of virus diseases in general, and poliomyelitis in particular, detailed studies of many of the aspects of this epidemic are still going on and will be going on for many months to come. As an example: detailed studies of the particular strain or strains of virus which accounted for the Berlin epidemic are not practicable in Berlin; they require not only an abundance of supplies, but of laboratory animals, expensive monkeys in particular, which are not available in Germany.

In order that this opportunity not be lost it was arranged to send by air to Dr. Sabin in the United States samples of various specimens from which it is hoped to recover the virus.

German pathologists will continue to study the autopsy material collected from fatal cases.

Further analyses of statistics must be made. For example: only 1,153 cases have so far been classified as to residual paralyses, and of these 38.9 percent or 448 cases have residual paralyses. This can be considered a relatively high rate. The disease apparently was more frequent in the male, for although males accounted for 49.6 percent of 1,778 positively diagnosed cases, males only constitute 40.8 percent of the city's total population. The disease was apparently more fatal to the male, too, for out of 171 classified 56.1 percent were males.

MG Action Modifies Municipal Ballot Bill

For the first time since the adoption of the Land Constitutions, certain parts of the structure of local government have come up for review by Military Government. In Wuerttemberg-Baden a cabinet bill on municipal elections provided for a nine-year term of office for elected county presidents and mayors, a six-year term for municipal councillors, and a four-year term for county councillors.

The Social Democratic and Communist Parties objected to the long terms and demanded a maximum of four years. Military Government took the position that a six-year term for executive officers and a four-year term for legislative officers was the maximum that could be countenanced for elected officials under the basic policy or requiring those who exercise political power "to regularly renew their mandates by frequent references of their programs and leadership to popular election."

The bill as finally passed provided for six-year terms for all elected local officials and overlapping terms for councillors. That is to say, county presidents and mayors would be elected every six years, and half of the municipal and county councillors every three years. This was regarded as an acceptable alternative under the basic policy of Military Government.—*Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 29.*

workers or by using it for suitcases to be sold abroad for dollars to buy still more raw materials a year from now? Or should the textile production plan allow for purchase of hemp to make binder twine to aid the farmer in harvesting his wheat? Hundreds of questions like this must be decided.

JEIA funds come from the sale abroad of German export. To date these have not been as great as many people believe. Sales and export deliveries for 1947 amounted to only \$22,000,000, and all of this except \$6,000,000 was from the sale of coal and timber instead of from the sale of manufactured goods. Obviously

William John Logan, who rose from private to captain in World War I and from messenger boy to vice-president in the Hanover National Bank of New York, was named director-general of the reorganized Joint Export Import Agency last month. He studied at Princeton University, and was an All-America football player.

this is only a beginning. But the greater the export, the greater will be the imports of raw materials for making more exports or for revitalizing the internal economy and thereby strengthening the export program.

Some of the proceeds from German exports might have been used to pay for the food which the United States and Britain are sending into the Bizonal Area. But this is not the case. If dollars obtained from exports were used to buy food, instead of raw materials needed for more exports, then the whole export program would break down. Besides, the proceeds from Germany's exports to date would be only a drop in the bucket compared with the cost of necessary imports, totaling more than \$900,000,000, in 1947 and probably exceeding that figure in 1948.

The American and British Governments realize that, for the present, for the sake of German recovery and world peace, they must continue to send huge amounts of food and raw materials to Germany without expectations of any immediate reimbursement.

In the meanwhile, JEIA hopes to build up such a healthy export trade

from western Germany that some day a unified Germany will be able to finance its own export-import program and pay for its food imports as well.

It is only natural that the German people are going to have many questions to ask about the plans and accomplishments of the JEIA. They will want to follow JEIA progress reports just as a doctor studies the fever chart of a very sick patient, or as a football fan follows the fortunes of his favorite team. So it was not unexpected when a German manufacturer asked recently: "Why doesn't Military Government permit German business men to go abroad to renew old business contacts? They could do more for the export trade then all the regulations and plans Military Government could possibly create."

THE ANSWER to such a question is that Military Government encourages German businessmen going abroad if the trip is likely to justify the necessary expenditure of foreign exchange. The main barrier to foreign travel is that every country in Europe still has strict rules on the admission of German nationals. Despite these difficulties, however, comparatively small numbers of businessmen are going to the United States, Great Britain, Scandinavia and other countries. And it is hoped that their numbers will be rapidly increased.

It is naturally a great temptation to criticize a government agency for real or suspected faults and failings. We do not mind fair and constructive criticism; in fact, we welcome it. It is the very essence of the democratic procedure. The fair-minded person will acknowledge our efforts to make Germany a "going concern" again and will assist and abet our efforts by offering constructive suggestions for improvement.

But it will take more than criticism, even constructive criticism. Right now the Germans need our money and our business know-how. We need their ability to organize, produce, and export. We have a job to do which must be done together. We stand ready to assist the Germans in this task with men, money, and a large share of the world's food.

(Continued from Page 2)

US Constabulary

leaders, the Constabulary trooper is taught modern police methods, is trained in making arrests, and is told how to deal with a foreign population. After a month of intensive training, he is qualified to return to his unit as an instructor.

In 1945, the US Constabulary was an idea in the minds of General George C. Marshall, the chief of staff of the US Army and General Dwight Eisenhower, then theater commander. A plan was worked out with a cavalry organizational setup, providing for a headquarters, brigades, regiments, and squadrons, each consisting of a headquarters, service troop and lettered troops.

Famous wartime units formed the basis of the new organization, Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, West Point cavalryman and combat commander of the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions and the XXII Corps, was appointed commanding general.

Because no tactical organization of the war was suitable for a police and security force, reorganization and retraining of all units into the new peacetime mobile Army was necessary. A cadre training program was initiated, units were reorganized and retrained, and the Constabulary became operational on July 1, 1946. The first headquarters was at Bamberg, but in February 1947 it was moved to the famous university city of Heidelberg.

Subversive activities by Nazi elements have been far fewer than expected. They have consisted chiefly in expressions of subversive ideas through the media of anonymous letters, posters, and symbols. Pilferage has become a major problem. Much of the trouble in the zone has occurred because the critical food situation has lowered German morale.

Nearly every Constabulary trooper today is Regular Army. Most are between 18 and 20 years of age. A selected group of Wac's is part of the Constabulary, with approximately 120 at headquarters and 60 at the Sonthofen School.

Marshall Plan

contribute to the success of any currency reform. It can be expected that a larger volume of goods on the legal market will induce farmers to sell their products through legal channels and to reduce black-market sales and hoarding. As food and consumer goods become available, workers will be able to devote a larger portion of their time to productive activity and less to the search for food and other consumer essentials.

UNDER FAVORABLE conditions, the trade deficit of Germany should be reduced to a manageable figure by the end of 1952. While some deficit may still be evident at that time, Germany's economic prospects may well have improved to such an extent private capital will again be attracted to Germany and assist measurably in balancing Germany's international accounts.

The recovery of German foreign trade is, of course, closely linked to the success of the European Recovery Program as a whole. Germany must be enabled to turn to the other European countries as a market for its

reviving output and as a source of imports, while they increase their trade in both directions with Germany.

The French Zone of Germany excluding the Saar, and the Saar itself are treated separately because the first retains its identity as an economic unit within Germany while the latter is being economically incorporated into the French financial and economic sphere. Although the economy of the French Zone, whose resources are small relative to the US/UK Zones, may in the future be fused with the bizonal economy, such fusion would not significantly affect its import requirements.

The French Zone, which has operated since the end of the war at a small net expense to France, has functioned at a level somewhat below that of the other western zones. Due to the low levels of activity of its light machinery, textile, and leather goods industries, its exports have been largely confined to special agricultural products — timber, wine, tobacco — together with fertilizer and chemicals. These exports have been scarcely sufficient to pay for the imports of grain and coal required to keep the French zone

operating even at its low level. The industrial capacity of the French Zone remains about equal to prewar despite some reparations removals. With the import of raw materials for the reactivation of its industries and the provision of sufficient food to raise its ration level to that of the Bizonal Area, it should be possible for the French Zone within a few years to maintain a balanced and self-supporting economy at a tolerable standard of living.

The French Zone could then provide exports of many products badly needed by western Europe, especially meat, nitrogenous fertilizer, shoes, textiles, light machinery, and building materials.

The Saar is a highly industrialized area, with important coal mines and steel mills. At prevailing world market prices for its principal exports — coal and steel — and under present import plans, the Saar will produce a large and continuing annual export surplus. At present, however, the actual terms of trade with France and the rest of the French Zone are considerably less favorable to the Saar than those prevailing in the world market.



Development of the Marshall Plan

THE United States is playing the role of a doctor administering an economically sick Europe. The latest treatment prescribed by the doctor is known as the "Marshall Plan," officially titled the European Recovery Program.

It was last June 5 at Harvard University that Secretary of State Marshall made a comparatively short speech on the seriousness of the world situation. It stressed particularly the dangerous economic condition of Europe. Brief as it was, it has created unprecedented interest throughout the world. The British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, said: "The speech may well rank as one of the greatest in the world's history."

At a first reading of what Secretary Marshall said, it is not apparent why his words should have caused such

This article on the development of the Marshall Plan was adapted from the Troop I & E Bulletin, the weekly publication of the 7700 Troop & Information Group for use in the orientation program provided for all US Army forces in the European Command. Developments in recent weeks, especially concerning the Congressional hearings on the ERP, are carried in the news columns of The Stars and Stripes, daily newspaper published as part of the TI & E service in Europe. The text of Secretary Marshall's speech at Harvard last June 5 was reprinted in the Weekly Information Bulletin, Issue No. 99, of June 30.

an excited response both in Europe and in the United States. People have come to speak of the ideas expressed by Secretary Marshall as the "Marshall Plan" for the rehabilitation of Europe, yet the speech, in fact, expresses no concrete plan. Other people assume that the speech promises Europe vast amounts of American aid over the next few years. It does not, however, contain any promises.

What the speech does contain is a very sensible evaluation of the serious situation in Europe and sound suggestions as to how the situation can be remedied.

Furthermore, it demonstrates that America understands that the European economic problem cannot be solved in America—by piecemeal aid to individual countries, by an American devised plan, or by any other such

means—but that it must basically be solved by the Europeans themselves on their initiative.

It is the Europeans who must pitch in together to help themselves. The Marshall speech gives them the hope that if they can do this, then the United States may well be expected to give them the additional aid they must still receive for awhile.

THE GENERAL concept contained in the Harvard speech is as follows: The dislocations of European life, in these years immediately following the war, are far more serious and deep-seated than was at first assumed.

To remedy the situation requires the breaking of a vicious circle caused by the shortage of money and goods for exchange and, in Secretary Marshall's words, "the restoring of the confidence of the European people in the economic future of their own countries and of Europe as a whole."

Unless Europe regains economic health and, through this, political stability, there can be no assured peace for the world.

United States policy should be aimed, to quote Secretary Marshall, at "the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist."

But American aid in this direction in the future should not be piecemeal. It should provide a lasting cure and not be just a stop-gap alleviation of crises.

The European countries must get together on their own initiative to draft a program for mutual co-operation in helping themselves to get Europe back on its feet. The role of America is to give "friendly aid in drafting the program and of later support of such a program so far as it may be practical for us to do so."

It is recognized that with all the best intentions in the world, European self-help cannot do the trick alone. Outside assistance for several years must be given to overcome initial deficiencies if the European economic machine is to begin ticking again. This assistance, in the most part, can only come from the Western Hemisphere.

An essential part of the whole scheme is an understanding by the people of America of what the problem is and how it can be remedied. With their understanding help a lasting solution to the European problem can be found.

The troubles in Europe today come from many causes, some economic, some political, and some from the morale of the people. The economic causes, however, are initially the most important, because it is hard to get interested in politics if a person is hungry, worried, and wondering where his next meal is coming from, or even whether he will be bettering himself and his family if he works hard and long.

THE ECONOMIC recovery of Europe has been slow and faltering because of war destruction of lives, factories, and communications. It has been even more seriously affected by the dislocation of the whole complicated business system whereby goods are produced, exchanged and utilized.

Since 1938 almost all the productive effort in Europe was involved first in getting ready for war and then, for many weary years, in actually supporting war. During the war, capital invested abroad had largely to be used up. This capital no longer pays dividends abroad to its former owners. Banking arrangements between countries have broken down.

National currencies have changed value and either fluctuate rapidly or are arbitrarily pegged by their governments at values which mean little to traders from other countries. Normal credit operations, as a means of carrying on complex business exchanges, are no longer easy. Every sort of goods wanted generally by the people is so scarce that black markets flourish even though they break down normal trade.

Food is scarce and most of the people are underfed, yet the European farmer no longer has any incentive to produce more food, since when he sells his crop he can find very little to buy with the money he gets. The factory worker has trouble producing the goods to give incentive to the farmer, because he is underfed and because his factory cannot always

get the raw materials it needs or the coal for its boilers.

It is difficult to build up new industry to make more consumer's goods or exportable goods because of shortages in machine tools, steel for construction, and the necessary foreign exchange with which to buy them.

IN ADDITION to these, and many other, specific factors which are directly affecting economic recovery in the individual nations, there are other more general factors.

Because of economic and financial exhaustion of many of the European countries, including Germany, as against the extremely great productivity of the United States, it has happened that the dollar is about the only money that has a firm and acceptable value which can be used in business between different countries.

Furthermore, the United States is the principal source for most of the things which Europe needs and cannot yet produce in full for herself. The final deficits in wheat, which used to be filled from Eastern Europe, in coal and in machinery can only be filled from America, yet to buy them from the United States requires dollars.

The necessary dollars can be obtained by the European countries only by increased exports from those European countries, which are then sold for dollars, or by further loans. It is not easy to increase productivity to give more exports, yet, on the other hand, America cannot continue loaning dollars indefinitely.

There are many political factors bearing on Europe's present difficult situation. Of fundamental importance is the fact that Europe is composed of many relatively small yet sovereign states, densely populated and depending for their lives on trade among themselves, yet jealous for their national existence and selfishly guarding their futures.

The internal political situation in each of the European nations also affects the energy with which the nations can rehabilitate themselves. The extremes of feeling, of hate and suspicion left as a heritage of the war, of Nazi and other propaganda, and of German occupation, have made it difficult for any government to get

the wholehearted support of a great majority of its people.

Communist leaders, because they owe their final allegiance to Moscow rather than to their native lands, can and do try to disrupt the influences attempting to bring about stability and economic well-being.

Finally, there is the question of the morale of Europe. The morale is not good. The people are afraid of possible war. They see little chance for their standard of living to improve without further long years of privation. They are not sure even that hard work and honest living will give their children a better world in which to live. So there is a mixture of uneasiness, confusion and hopelessness which has brought on apathy. Apathetic people are not the best workers.

HOPELESSNESS and apathy have had another profound effect. They have brought about a deterioration in the moral and spiritual values of the people. This is one of the most disturbing of all the factors vexing Europe.

These problems should not be minimized. They are very real and they must be solved.

US interests in Europe are two-fold. Economically, a healthy Europe will mean great markets for the things the United States wishes to sell, and a source of many things it may want to buy. More important, a healthy Europe is a necessary condition to a real revival in world trade.

America will profit even more from this over-all revival than from direct trade with Europe itself. Without a thriving economy in Europe it will be hard for them to hold on to the standards of living which the Americans now have. From the economic standpoint, then, there is honest self-interest in trying to help revive Europe. But there is also another side.

If Europe disintegrates economically, it will disintegrate politically. People who see no hope for the future under their present forms of governments may turn in desperation from democracy to the "isms"—communism or fascism. Fascism is, for the moment, beaten down, but the real democracies have not stamped it out. Communism, today, is a well organized and ruthless force.

Both of these are the opposite of the democratic way of life. The security of the United States and the hopes for peace in the world would be gravely endangered if Europe should enter into economic bankruptcy and so lose her ideals of freedom and democracy.

THE NATIONS of Europe have, of course, been trying to help themselves ever since VE Day. Most of their efforts have been individual and, quite understandably, self-centered. Much of their effort has been unproductive because there was no incentive or no rallying cry to bring the countries together—and because, even with the best possible will, no complete results seemed possible without some hope of outside aid with which to start off.

This explains why the Harvard speech had such an electrifying effect. It gave the rallying cry. It provided an incentive. It suggested that if the European nations got together and worked out a genuine and reasonable scheme for jointly helping themselves, the United States might give the additional aid needed really to get things working.

Immediately after Secretary Marshall's speech, things began to move rapidly. Within a few days Mr. Bevin said Britain would take the initiative in bringing the European nations together to get to work. M. Bidault, French foreign minister, also seized the opportunity and, with Mr. Bevin, invited Mr. Molotov, the Soviet foreign minister, to join them in a preliminary conference to lay out plans for a more general meeting of all interested nations.

These three ministers met at Paris before the end of June. It is interesting that the foreign ministers of Britain and France did not suggest that the meetings on European cooperation be carried out in an agency of the United Nations. In the light of the Soviet's next move, it appears that they were wise in taking direct action from the first.

Secretary Marshall's speech did not mention any specific nation. It was open to all nations who wished sincerely to cooperate. But Secretary Marshall did have a word of warning

in his Harvard address. He said: "Any government that is willing to assist in the task of recovery will find full cooperation, I am sure, on the part of the United States Government." But, he went on to say, "Any government which maneuvers to block the recovery of other countries cannot expect help from us."

At the end of a short period of consultation in Paris, the Soviet Union refused to cooperate in a plan for European rehabilitation which might involve additional American aid.

The decision of the Soviet Union was greatly disturbing to the rest of Europe. The Soviets made clear their intention not to join in a concept of cooperative effort for European economic recovery. Western Europe would have to go it alone.

WHY DID THE Soviets refuse to join in a European Recovery Program? Many answers to this question have been suggested. Mr. Molotov said the whole concept was just a mask to permit the United States to interfere with the internal affairs of sovereign European nations. However, some have said it was because it did not serve Soviet objectives to have a healthy Europe recreated. Others have said the Soviets feared that such a plan, if it included the eastern European nations, might break down the hold of the Communists in these countries and change their present orientation. Still others say the Politburo in Moscow is counting on a severe depression in the United States, that if the western European countries are dependent upon American aid and this aid suddenly dries up, then Communism will take them over.

Whatever the reason, the Soviets made themselves clear. When Mr. Bevin and M. Bidault courageously carried on in the face of the Soviet action and invited all the European nations (except Spain) to cooperate on the recovery scheme, it is significant that none of the states under Soviet influence accepted the invitation.

Sixteen nations accepted the invitation of Britain and France and met early in July in Paris. With a businesslike approach, they rapidly organized a program of work, established working committees, and set

themselves a target date of Sept. 1 to frame their plan and determine their additional needs.

The European nations set themselves a formidable task to carry out by the first of September. But they know how vitally important it is for them to get the Marshall Plan under way. Their statement of needs was reviewed by the United States. Congress is now considering the additional outside aid required.

Under even the most rapid action, it would be many months before the European program, bolstered by the required outside assistance, could be put into effect. In the meantime, some countries were fast using up their available dollar balances. So interim aid was voted for France, Italy, and Austria, and relief was provided Britain from some of the occupation burden.

FOR MANY YEARS before the war Germany led all other continental European nations by a considerable margin in industrial productivity. The most important coal mines and steel mills in continental Europe are in the Ruhr. Germany was an essential cog in the whole economy of Europe.

Hitler's Nazi machine, long before the start of the war, had used Germany's productive strength so as to achieve a considerable degree of economic dictatorship over many of the smaller countries of Europe, particularly in the East. For this reason, resurgence of unlimited economic strength in Germany is understandably feared by the nations which fell victim to Nazi aggression. Yet these same countries realize that a considerable measure of renewed productivity in Germany is necessary if Europe is to regain economic vitality.

Therefore, the European nations at Paris requested from the members of the Allied Control Council for Germany information concerning the assets and requirements of Germany as a cooperative member in the European program.

The Soviet Zone could not be expected to cooperate in a European plan. The British and American Zones had been merged for economic reasons and cooperated. The British Zone includes the all-important coal mines of the Ruhr. The French Zone also was brought into the program.

Justice for Victim of Nazis

THE SON of a man murdered by the Hitler regime at Auschwitz obtained a measure of justice for his slain father, when a Wiesbaden denazification tribunal sentenced the two Nazis, primarily responsible for the man's death, to terms in a Hessian labor camp.

Karl Hild, 52-year-old former Nazi chief of a Wiesbaden party district, was classed an activist and sentenced to four years confinement, confiscation of 80 percent of his property, and loss of most of his civil rights.

Georg Schadt, also 52 and a former block leader, was classified as a Nazi offender and ordered to an internment camp for three years. In addition, he faced loss of half his property and many civil rights.

Four others, convicted of having contributed to the tragic end of Leopold Schoenberg, elderly Wiesbaden Jewish resident, were classified as minor offenders and given fines ranging from RM 500 to 15,000.

During early 1943, Schoenberg, a German veteran of World War I, lived with his Aryan wife and son Hans under the immunity of a mixed marriage privilege. This status, according to Nazi law, protected the 68-year-old man from the customary deportation or internment.

Hild, however, according to witnesses at the denazification trial, contrived to trump up "incriminating" or "derogatory" information against the elder Schoenberg in order to cause his arrest and shipment to a concentration camp. He drafted a questionnaire which he sent down through party channels to Schadt, who distributed copies to Nazi residents, of the Schoenberg house.

The fragebogen, which was described at the trial as unique in party history, requested that party members signify whether they agreed to go on living under the same roof with a Jew; whether Jews should be allowed to mingle in shops with members of the German people; if they were conscious that the Jew is Germany's enemy; and whether he should be eliminated from their midst as rapidly as possible.

According to witnesses, replies were secured to the questionnaire only after the exertion of considerable pressure on Schoenberg's neighbors by Schadt.

FOUR WEEKS later, in May, 1943, Schoenberg was arrested by the Gestapo and shipped to Auschwitz, where he died in October of the same year.

In November, 1944, the victim's son was himself placed in a concentration camp, from which he escaped in March, 1945. Returning to Wiesbaden, he hid until American troops entered the city, when he obtained employment as a denazification investigator with Military Government.

During November, 1945, through an odd quirk of fate, the younger Schoenberg received information denouncing Schadt as a contributor to his father's death. The German investigator began then preparing the case against Hild and Schadt, which he turned over to Hessian denazification authorities after completing the groundwork.

Tribunal officials described Hild as "one of the most dangerous party supporters" and said that only his disablement through war injuries prevented him from receiving a stiffer sentence.

Policy on Firearms

US military and civilian personnel and Allied and neutral nationals in the European Command, who are living in individual or family-type quarters, may be granted permission to keep personally-owned shotguns, sporting rifles, and combination shot-gun-rifles at their places of residence.

The announcement by EUCOM Headquarters stated that the same categories of persons may keep US Army carbines and shotguns in their quarters or billets, on the same basis as prescribed for personally-owned weapons, except that ammunition may be authorized in the amount considered appropriate by authorities granting the permit to possess such weapons. All weapons may be used for protection of persons and property in quarters.

Occupational Activities

acquaint the Germans with recent developments in this field.

The Emergency Planning Council of the Synod has donated \$5,000 to the Evangelical Students' Congregation at the University of Heidelberg for the purchase of food.

The PCIRO has released in Wuerttemberg-Baden three of the four tuberculosis sanatoria known collectively as the "Vatikan Mission Hospitals," making 450 beds available for German patients. These had been used as tuberculosis sanatoria for displaced persons.

At the adult education schools in Wuerttemberg-Baden there was a marked increase in 1947 in courses dealing with the United States. Twenty such courses were offered in the fall of 1947, while only nine had been offered during the preceding fall term.

The Rohrbach Autobahn Bridge, a 780-foot permanent structure outside Stuttgart, is now open to traffic. Reconstruction of the bridge eliminated a three-mile detour.

Hesse

In surprise checks during 1947 the Land control office confiscated illegally-hoarded goods worth RM 17,400,000, the Hesse-Economics Ministry reported. Among the goods were textiles worth 17,000,000 ration points.

Members of the Swiss-German Society for Improvement of Youth were admitted to Hesse to conduct two 10-day training courses for young teachers and youth leaders on methods of administering aptitude tests to be used as a basis for vocational guidance.

Forty thousand school slates have been made available in Hesse to help overcome the paper shortage. In addition, 1,000 tables and 4,000 chairs will be made available each month to replace the old-fashioned benches fastened to floors in many schools.

The Hesse Ministry of Education issued a directive for the formation of a Land board of education, as a successor to the Main Committee, which had been established for school reform. The new board is to be com-



Because of a labor shortage in Reichsbahn service, women conductors are being used again in Stuttgart. The above photo shows a female conductor talking with a passenger.

(DENA-Bild)

posed of approximately 40 members, half of whom are to be professional educators and the other half representative citizens. The board is to act in an advisory capacity to the minister of education.

Bremen

The Bremen Senate voted to return the traditional "documents of St. Gallen" as a gift to Switzerland in appreciation of Swiss assistance to the German population. The documents, dated from 716 to 948, are valued at approximately 10,000 gold marks and have been the property of the city of Bremen since 1635.

Rail traffic from the Bremen ports to the Combined Zones increased sharply during early January as a result of increased arrivals of imports. This traffic averaged 8,700 metric tons a day, a daily increase of 4,200 tons over the preceding two-week period.

Two commentators and two other employees of Radio Bremen were dismissed after a general questionnaire (fragebogen) examination indi-

cated they were politically chargeable, the management of the US-controlled station announced.

Heinrich Hollmann, chief prosecutor of the Bremen denazification tribunal, resigned after the judge and jury protested that he was intimidating witnesses by having shorthand notes taken during the trial of 19 persons involved in the killing of two Jews in 1938.

Hermann Gulasch, a Social Democrat nominated by the Free Democratic Party, was elected chief mayor of Bremerhaven by the city assembly, defeating another Social democratic, Gerhard van Heukelum, who had been nominated by his own party.

Berlin

Expressing a desire to learn the American viewpoint on architecture and housing, students from two schools in the Soviet Sector of Berlin have requested lectures associated with the MG exhibitions program.

The US Sector of Berlin has reached its quota of teachers in elementary schools. For the present, no more school helpers are to be engaged except as replacements.

Mutilated mark notes, totaling RM 169,635,000, which had been accumulated by the Berliner Stadtkontor Bank since the capitulation of Germany, have been destroyed and replaced by a like amount of new currency from the Government Printing Office.

Eight thousand bars of soap, the first of 50,000 bars purchased with proceeds from the American Community Fund drive conducted in Berlin last December, were distributed by German welfare officials to children's institutions, day-care centers, hospitals and schools in the US Sector.

Bipartite-Bizonal

The Bizonal Economic Council has directed the bizonal food, agriculture and forestry director to suspend the re-delivery of butter to self-suppliers for the next ration period and to reduce by half the redelivery of butter for the following ration period in order to supply the large towns and the Ruhr area with fat now in arrears.

The Bipartite Control Office informed the Bizonal Executive Com-

mittee that the shortage of pit props at the Ruhr mines made it necessary for the British Military Government to divert the production of export lumber to making good the failures in deliveries of props by the German organization. This diversion was expected to continue three months.

Hard coal output in the Ruhr reached 256,830 metric tons on Jan. 20, an increase of almost nine percent above the low of Jan. 2, but still more than two percent below the average daily output for December... Strikes and labor disturbances in the Ruhr have had little effect on coal production because, although the miners are in sympathy with the strikes, there have been stoppages in only a few mines.

The Bizonal Economic Council adopted the following ordinances: No. 15, concerning the dissolution of the Reich Food Estate; No. 16, establishing a Bizonal Statistical Office; No. 17, concerning the revision of the agriculture assessments and delivery arrangements; No. 18, providing an emergency food census.

The Bizonal General Administration for Highways and Highway Transport has informed all Laender of the Combined Zones that the manufacture of motor vehicle license plates is now authorized. New plates are to be available by April 1.

The Deutsche Post on Feb. 1 began accepting outgoing international telegrams of a business or commercial nature from all Germans residing in the Bizonal Area.

A sum of \$100,000 has been appropriated for the purchase of foreign commercial publications and papers for German export and import firms. The money has been allocated to JEIA branch offices.

The Bipartite Control Office has been requested by the Water Transport Branch OMGUS, to insure the implementation of several resolutions adopted by the Central Rhine Commission. They provide that minimum age requirements for the issuance of boatmen's licenses be lowered by two years; the revised ships inspection regulations come into effect by April 1; an inspection commission be set up for the three western zones; German representatives be appointed

to a commission to prepare an international Rhine shipping register, and authorization be obtained for a Combined-Zone contribution to the budget of this commission.

At the request of Czechoslovakia authorities the remainder of a contract for the movement of potash from the US Zone to Czechoslovakia has been diverted to Switzerland for use in that country.

Four Zones

Representatives of the four licensed German news agencies, DENA (US), ADN (Soviet), DPD (British), and Suedena (French), met in Berlin for the first such conference since the beginning of the occupation to discuss interzonal exchange of German correspondents. The group decided to recommend to the four occupying powers that free interzonal interchange of correspondents be permitted if full freedom in reporting can be assured.

At the first interzonal trade union youth conference at Hallthurm, Bavaria, in mid-January, delegates from the four zones and from Berlin unanimously demanded the revision of youth legislation, including the institution of a 24-day vacation for workers less than 18 years of age, of

vocational training, and of youth protection.

Johannes Brockmann was reelected chairman of the German Centrist Party at its third party congress. Dr. Karl Spieker, former chairman of the Bizonal Executive Committee at Frankfurt, was reelected deputy chairman.

Airmail service was inaugurated to Germany from Belgium.

Allied Control Authority

The Allied Kommandatura has approved an application for permission to hold a convention of national observatory workers in Berlin.

The Allied Kommandatura gave permission for the holding of an Interzonal Labor Protective Conference in Berlin this month.

EUCOM Hqs.

The staff chaplains of EUCOM and USFA conferred in Wiesbaden Jan. 15 with representative German church leaders for the purpose of effectively directing certain resources of the Corps of Chaplains towards the development and sharing of the spiritual life and activities of German clergymen of their own denominations.



(Signal Corps photo)

Mr. Charles M. La Follette, director of the Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden, is shown (left) holding his first press conference for German news men at OMGWB headquarters in Stuttgart. Seated next to him is Mr. George Erion, OMGWB director of economics.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Change 7 to General Table of Contents and Change 34 to Title 23, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 10 January 1948. Replaces six pages and adds seven new MGRs.

Stripping of Buildings by Vacating Units, AG 250 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 January 1948. Outlines procedure in preventing such practices.

EUCOM Technical Service Organization, AG 322 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 January 1948. Establishes the status and policies of technical staffs and services.

Appointment of Warrant Officers (Junior Grade) WAC AUS, AG 210.1 AGP-F-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 January 1948. Applications should be submitted between 20 January and 20 February 1948.

Weekly Directive No. 2, Hq EUCOM, 16 January 1948. Contains the following: Sec. I-Army Extension Courses, AG 352 GOT. Refers to EUCOM letter 352, 15 May 1947. Sec. II-Fingerprinting of Confined Persons, AG 200.2 PMG. Refers to all individuals being confined in any command, military post or unit prison, guardhouse or stockade regardless of the length of time being served. Sec. III-Discrepancies in Completing WD AGO Form 21, AG 342 AGP-B. Gives procedure to insure maximum accuracy. Sec. IV-Travel in Switzerland, AG 200.4 GPA. Gives the names of three new agencies in Basle who will remain open on Sundays and on weekdays in the evening. Sec. V-Ammunition Training Allowances, AG 471 GOT. AR 775-10, 17 September 1947, is effective 1 January 1948 and will be the basis for such allowances. Sec. VI-Identification of Personnel, AG 200.2 AGP-B. Pertains to identification of individuals suspected of giving false information. Sec. VII-Service Charges for Transit Billets, AG 620 GPA. States that no charge will be made within the US area of control, Germany, for transient billets when they are occupied by personnel travelling on official TDY orders which contain the proviso that a per diem is not authorized. Sec. VIII-Office of the Chief Engineer Cost Accounting Pro-

cedures, AG 120 ENG. As of 1 January 1948, it is mandatory to follow rules laid down in the Engineer Cost Accounting Manual, AG 130. Sec. IX-Transportation of Dependents' School Athletic Teams, AG 510 GPA. Instructs post commanders to assist in every way possible, and, whenever practicable, to provide transportation. Sec. X-Monthly Club Status Report, AG 331.2 GPA. Concerns Class A and B clubs monthly report ECFIN-20. Sec. XI-Preparation and Submission of EUCOM Locator Cards, AG 230.712 AGU. Calls for accurate and timely submission of data. Sec. XII-Return of Dependents to the United States, AG 292 GPA. Refers to sponsor's responsibility outlined in EUCOM letter, AG 230 GPA-AGO, 1 July 1947. Sec. XIII-Serving of Food in Liquor Dispensing Installations, AG 430 GPA. Outlines principles set out in EUCOM letter, AG 331.2 GAP-AGO, 29 April 1947. Sec. XIV-Admission Fees to Recreational Events, AG 353.8 GPA. Refers to indigenous personnel using marks as admissions fees to attend Special Services entertainment activities. Sec. XV-Military Vehicles Purchased by Coca Cola Company, AG 451 CSP. Sec. XVI-Officer Candidate Schools, AG 351 AGP-B. Outlines procedure to be followed so that the maximum number of qualified individuals may avail themselves of the opportunity to attend these schools. Sec. XVII-Authentication of Morning Reports, AG 330.33 AGU. Calls attention to paragraph 42, Army Regulations 345-400. Sec. XVIII-Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps, AG 210.1 AGP-B. Cites amendment to Circular 97 of the Department of the Army, 1947. Sec. XIX-Disposition of Effects, AG 332.3 AGP. Outlines requirements of TM 10-285 governing effects of persons who die or are reported as "missing persons" in the ETO.

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

Supply of Towels and Table Linen at Transient Hotels, AG 414 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 January 1948. Adequate supplies will be provided not later than 15 March 1948.

Wage Increases in the Reichsbahn, AG 248 (MD), OMGUS, 22 January 1948. This industry may increase wages in accordance with ACA Control Council Directive No. 14.

Change No. 1, Overseas Movement of Military Personnel, Hq EUCOM, 22 January 1948. Changes paragraph 6a in EUCOM-SOP 77, 18 December 1947.

Weekly Directive No. 3, Hq EUCOM, 23 January 1948. Sec. I-Increase in Sales Commissary and Post Exchange Allowances for Adopted Children, AG 331.3 GAP. Sec. II-Notification of Medical Treatment Obtained in Non-Army Hospitals, AG 701 MCH. Asks for compliance with paragraph 5, EUCOM Circular 98, 1947. Sec. III-Educational Libraries in Army Education Centers, AG 331.1 TIE. Sec. IV-Individual Chemical and Mechanical Prophylactic Items, AG 440 GSP. As of 1 March 1948, the provisions of Circular 58, Department of the Army, 1947, changing AR 40-210, will become effective. Sec. V-Mail for General Prisoners Returned to the United States, AG 311.1 AGM. Such mail will be sent to Branch US Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Hancock, New Jersey. Sec. VI-Efficiency Reports, AG 201.3 AGP-B. Lists the general and station hospital commanding officers as authority to delegate proper personnel to sign for them WD AGO Form 67-1 submitted on patients for non-rated periods. Sec. VII-Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps of Those Officers Now on Active Duty, AG 210.1 AGP-B. Rescinds EUCOM letter AG 210.1 AGP-B-AGO, 15 May 1947. Sec. VIII-Individuals on Competitive Tour for Appointment in the Regular Army, AG 210.1 AGP-B. Sec. IX-The Monthly Physical Inspection, AG 702 MCH. Outlines methods for expediting inspections. Sec. X-Unit and Headquarters Funds, AG 123 GPA. Cites the immediate use of the Council Book for maintaining records. Sec. XI-Post Stockage of Blue Dyed Clothing

and Type III Service Shoes, AG 420 CQM. Authorizes military posts and exempted Air Force installations to issue this class of supply. Sec. XII-Order of Battle of the German Army, AG 381 HIS. The Chief Historian, EUCOM, APO 575 urgently requires 25 copies of this publication, published in March 1945 by MID of the War Department. Sec. XIII-Status Report on Chemical Corps Materiel (Reports Control Symbol ECCML-3), AG 400 CML. Specifies quarterly dates for submitting this report. Sec. XIV-School on Absentee Reporting for Administrative Personnel, AG 352 AGP-B. Clarifies certain procedures in order to further improve reporting. Sec. XV-Monthly Engineer Equipment Status Report, AG 400 GSP. This report is no longer required. Sec. XVI-Adjustment of Grade for Former Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps Personnel, AG 340 AGP-B. Requests that recruiting personnel refrain from using as an incentive for immediate enlistment such methods. Sec. XVII-Preparation by Units of Inspections SOP, AG 333 GOT. Gives standard method for conducting inspecting officers through units and installations. Sec. XVIII-Courses at the Constabulary School, AG 352 GOT. Gives the commencement and termination dates for the next courses at Sonthofen. Sec. XIX-Official Contact by Members of the United States Forces with British Authorities in the UK, AG 350.09 GPA. Cites the proper instructions for such contact. Sec. XX-Belgian Transient Mess and Hotel in British Occupied Zone of Germany, AG 331.4 GHA. Sec. XXI-Ordnance Technical Inspections, AG 331.1 GSP. Gives date, unit and major command to be inspected. Sec. XXII-Telephone Numbers for the 521st Engineer Utilities Detachment, AG 311.3 ENG. Sec. XXIII-Military Entry Permits, AG 014.331 AGP-S. Amends section of EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 1, 9 January 1948. Sec. XXIV-Identification of Personnel, AG 200.2 AGP-B. Gives substitution for section of EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 2, 16 January 1948. Sec. XXV-Record of Completion of Military Law and Justice Examination, AG 250.4 JAG. Commanders concerned will publish a list of those officers

successfully completing the examination. Sec. XXVI-Report of Reconciliation and Verification of Expenditures (Reports Control Symbol WD-SBU-7), AG 120 BUD. Gives reporting date for each quarterly report.

Files of Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, AG 312.3 GID-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 January 1948. Gives the correct channeling for such requests.

Monthly Ball Bearing Report, MG/IND/80/F, AG 319.1 (ED), OMGUS, 23 January 1948. Outlines procedure for reporting, and eliminates the weekly Ball Bearing Report and all other special reports on this subject.

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

Repeal of Nazi Legislation on Motion Pictures, AG 010 (IC), OMGUS, 24 January 1948. Gives text of ACA Control Council Law No. 60.

General Orders No. 5, Establishment of OMGUS Reorientation Fund, OMGUS, 26 January 1948.

Advance Notice, Change to MGR 21-261, AG 10 (CO), OMGUS, 26 January 1948. Gives substitution.

Staff Memorandum No. 6, Collection of Classified Waste, OMGUS, 29 January 1948. Lists amendments and gives schedules of collection points.

OMGUS Reorientation Fund, AG 123 (CO), OMGUS, 29 January 1948. States that the custody of surplus

Reichsmark funds resulting from operation of ICD activities has been transferred to the Control Office, OMGUS, and that the major portion of reorientation and education programs of MG which are financed with RMs will be supported through this fund.

MG Proclamation No. 7, Bizonal Economic Administration, AG 010 (CA), OMGUS, 5 February 1948. See article on Bizonal Review.

MG Proclamation No. 8, Establishment of a German High Court for the Combined Economic Area, AG 010 (LD), 5 February 1948. See article on Bizonal Review.

Authorization of Certain Relationships Between the Bipartite Control Office and the Land Offices of Military Government, AG 381 (SG), OMGUS, 9 February 1948.

Foreign Fruit Sold

Foreign fruits were offered in small quantities on the Frankfurt market in recent months. High quality lemons were sold to hospitals for 1.75 marks per 2.2 pounds while prices of one banana ranged from 1.00 to 1.20 marks as compared to prewar prices of 10 to 20 pfennigs.

The Land food office revealed the fruit originally was intended for the US Army but was turned down and then was taken over by German dealers. The prices were fixed by German experts and it is believed that they do not affect normal German fruit procedure. The fruit was paid for in marks on a blocked account of the US seller.—ICD's *New of Germany*.

MG Handling Claims of Former Prisoners

Military Government has assumed responsibility for settling claims of German nationals now residing both inside and outside of Germany, concerning amounts due Germans who were US prisoners of war. The records and the services of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau were put at the disposal of Military Government in order to make possible a check of all claims. This check will be made prior to payment in some cases or will be in the form of a post audit in others.

Settlement of Certificates of Credit and cashing of Military Payment Orders held by former US-held prisoners of war were reported cumulatively through Oct. 31 as follows: 148,000 Military Payment Orders cashed, against which RM 52,000,000 were paid; 474,000 Certificates of Credit accepted for transmittal to Prisoner of War Information Bureau for verification; and 312,000 Certificates of Credit paid, against which RM 168,000,000 were paid.