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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

HELPING CHILDREN

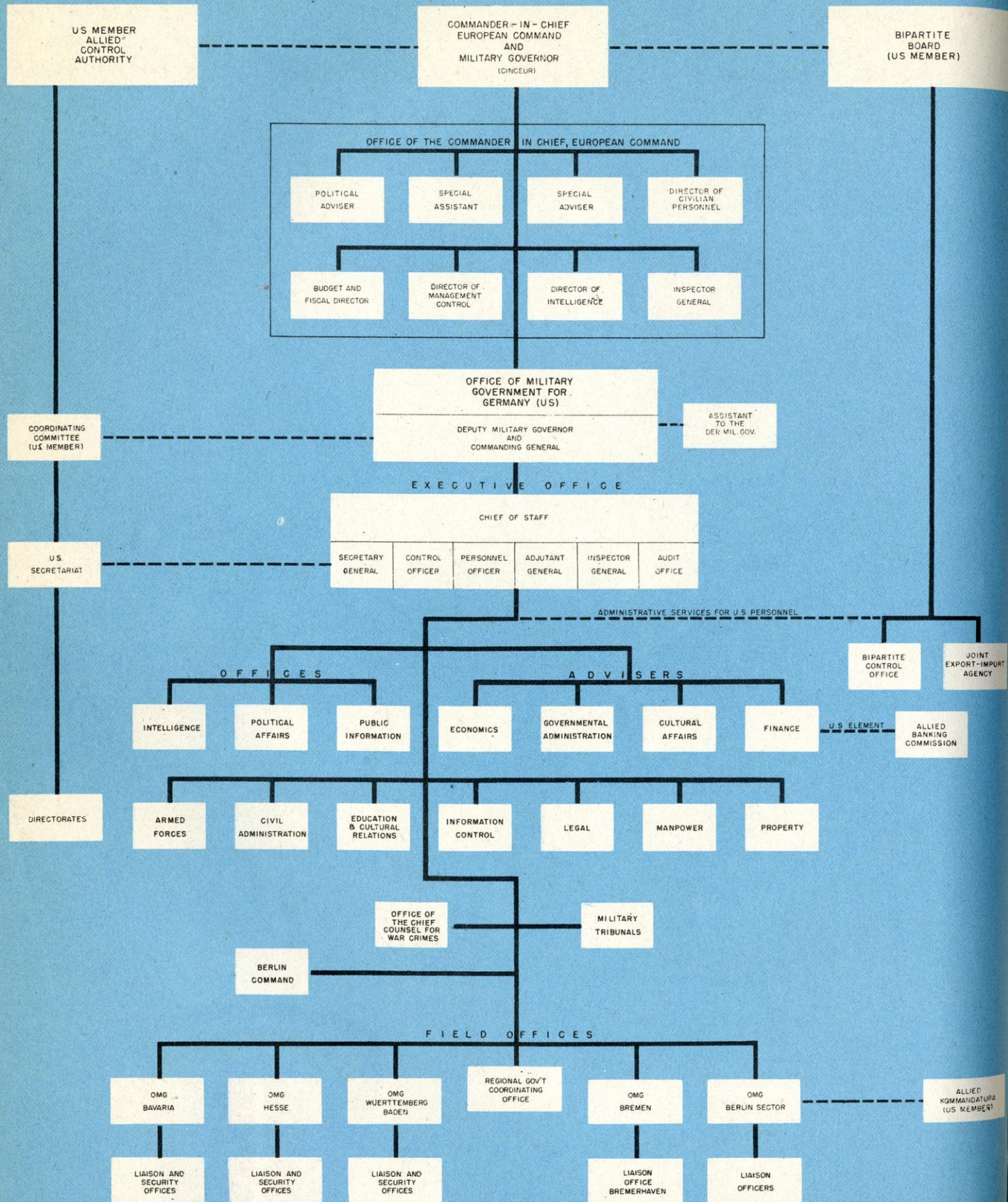


NO. 139

JULY 13, 1948

THIS ISSUE: **WHITE PLAGUE**

US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

HELPING CHILDREN—S/Sgt. Elma Gere, who is stationed in Heidelberg, spends her spare time distributing clothing donated to young Germans in the Heidelberg area by church organizations in the United States. Sgt. Gere, who is from Elmira, N.Y., concentrates on those children badly in need of clothing, then tries to find the correct sizes for each.

(Army Signal Corps)

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
CONTROL OFFICE REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH
BERLIN, GERMANY APO 742, US ARMY

Occupational ACTIVITIES

OMGUS

The border crossing point at Neustadt-Sonneberg into the Soviet Zone was closed as of June 15.

Devadas Gandhi, editor of the Hindustan Times and son of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, conferred with the US Military Governor and members of his staff during a visit to OMGUS headquarters. His visit was sponsored by the British Military Government.

CCG (BE)

A public exhibition of the new developments in British town planning, prepared by the British Council and the Institution of British Architects, was shown in Frankfurt in conjunction with a German conference. By means of pictures and models, the exhibition showed how British cities are tackling their postwar reconstruction problems. The exhibition will later be shown in Munich and other cities in the British and US Zones.

Bipartite Agencies

Proposals have been approved in principle for the import from the United Kingdom of 10,000 tons of untreated coal and gas and cooking types of coal, against an export of an equivalent tonnage of other types of German coal.

Telegraph and radio telephone communications between the Bizonal Area and Argentina have been officially reopened.

The shortage of truck tires and repair equipment continued to hold down highway traffic to 75 percent of maximum operation potential. The approved purchase of 40,000 large truck tires is expected to alleviate the shortage during the harvest season.

The first authorization for the purchase of food under the Marshall Plan for the Bizonal Area was announced

by the Bipartite Control Office. The initial allocations, which amount to almost \$40,000,000, will be spent during the next few months. Approximately 260,000 metric tons of food will be purchased from various nations under the program.

Bizonal Activities

Livestock deliveries in the week ended May 9 declined to a new low for the year. Meat deliveries for the week amounted to 2,068 metric tons, representing only 42 percent of the quota.

Figures on butter production through May 16 indicate that the May production quota for the Bizonal Area as a whole had been fulfilled, despite an apparent 15 to 20 percent deficit in Bavaria. Production in the British Zone has been exceeding expectations.

Grain crops are far advanced and an early harvest is expected. If favorable weather continues, both grain and straw crops should be good. The cutting of hay has commenced in some districts.

The production of steel ingots in May totaled 223,500 metric tons, as compared with 363,000 tons in April; rolled products amounted to 211,900 tons in May as compared with 241,000 tons in April. The decline may be attributed to the fact that there were only 22 working days in May.

The section on Occupational Activities is compiled from the Semimonthly Report of Military Government 92, official announcements, by MG and affiliated organizations, and public information offices throughout the US Zone, to give a summary of developments throughout the occupied area of Germany.

As a result of a recent limestone quarry strike, 4,000 metric tons of burnt lime and 300 tons of dolomite have been lost. The shortage of limestone is a bottleneck in steel production.

The Bizonal Economics Council's committee on the European Recovery Program elected Dr. Friedrich Holzapel and Herbert Kriedemann as chairman and vice chairman, respectively. The Communist members of the Council were banned by the committee because of KPD antagonism to the ERP.

The Rhine River levels remained constant during the first two weeks of June, permitting upstream loadings from the Ruhr of approximately 74 percent of capacity and raising the upstream coal program of the US Zone to 92 percent of schedule.

Joint Export Import Agency

An experimental foreign exchange credit plan in the textile and ceramics export industries in the Bizonal Area was established by JEIA to provide an incentive for stepping up export sales in the two key industries. Under this plan the exporter will be permitted to utilize 40 percent of the foreign exchange proceeds received from his exports to import needed materials under the simplified import procedure.

Bavaria

Gasoline ration cards were to be withdrawn from the 200 vehicle drivers who used their cars illegally to drive to a sports event in Nuremberg.

The German Press Exhibition, held in Munich from May 5 to June 15, attracted approximately 220,000 German and foreign visitors.

Dr. Wilhelm Ohnesorge, Reichspostminister in the Nazi regime, was classified as an offender by a denazi-

(Continued on Page 26)

WHITE PLAGUE

Report of an Extensive Study Made of Tuberculosis in the US Zone And in Berlin by a Special Commission from the United States

THE TUBERCULOSIS mortality rate in the US Zone of Germany, after a war rise, is again declining. In most parts of the Zone it is approaching the prewar level, but it is still excessive in Berlin. It is approximately the same as the present rate in Great Britain and well below the prewar level in France and other parts of Europe.

The German tuberculosis control organization is functioning well. Its principal activities, as in other countries, are hospital treatment, clinic diagnosis and care. Noteworthy progress has been made since the end of the war in the provision of hospital and sanatorium beds.

The number of cases officially reported to the health authorities has been increasing. German physicians stress this fact as indicating a grave situation. However, improved case-finding and the incentive provided by food supplements to tuberculosis persons are at least partially responsible for this rise. Further study, however, is needed to determine the exact significance of the increase.

To meet a standard of two hospital beds per annual tuberculosis death, approximately 2,000 additional beds are needed in the US Zone. These can be created by more optimum use of existing hospital space, by expansion of existing institutions including use of adjacent structures not utilized for patients, and by the conversion of a few barracks or bath resorts under German control into hospitals.

To meet this standard in Berlin, approximately 8,800 additional beds are needed. Inasmuch as Berlin public

health problems have been handled on a quadripartite basis, there is no easy solution. The maximum use and expansion of existing facilities and conversion of other buildings into hospitals are recommended.

THERE IS A SHORTAGE of certain hospital supplies and equipment. Rather large quantities of some items are currently being made available through STEG (German organization for handling certain transfers of supplies for German economy) from surplus stocks in the European Command and from the United States on the incentive program from US Army surplus in the United States.

A detailed requirements determination can be made only by the

German authorities after survey of present facilities. When such a determination is made, giving full consideration to stocks available to the German economy, definitive action to overcome the shortages can be initiated by OMSTEG.

German public health authorities, in spite of great difficulties, have developed a satisfactory, modern tuberculosis control program which compares favorably with that of other countries.

These were the conclusions listed by a special commission from the United States in the summary of its report on an extensive tuberculosis survey made in Germany in February. The report was adapted by the Civil

Hospital at Neurod, where patients are treated for tuberculosis.
(Army Signal Corps)



Administration Division, OMGUS, of which the Public Health Branch is a part, and made public recently as a Special Report of the Military Governor.

Heading the special commission appointed by the US Secretary of the Army was Dr. Esmond R. Long, prominent expert in the field of tuberculosis in the United States. Members of the commission were Dr. Philip E. Sartwell of the Johns Hopkins University, Col. Silas B. Hays and Major Alonze W. Clark of the Office of the Surgeon General, US Army.

The commission was furnished data on mortality, derived from two sources: reports to public health authorities of deaths from communicable diseases and registrations of deaths with the state statistical offices by death certificates signed by physicians. The latter are more complete and more accurate than the former and have been used wherever possible; however, they are not available as promptly as the reports to public health departments.

IN ALL CASES IT HAS been necessary to estimate 1947 deaths from incomplete returns. In the rural areas of Bavaria and in a few other places, some death certificates in the past have been signed by coroners who were not physicians, but it is not thought that this has introduced any considerable error in the case of tuberculosis deaths, as nearly all cases of tuberculosis are diagnosed before death. In the future, certifications of deaths by a physician will be required in all areas.

A further difficulty results from the changes in the areas included in the states, except Bavaria which has remained largely unchanged in territory, so that accurate comparison of the postwar with the prewar and wartime mortality is not possible. This difficulty does not exist in the case of large cities.

In 1939 Germany had a rate of 50 deaths per 100,000 population. Only four countries of the world whose mortality statistics are known—Denmark, Australia, the Netherlands and the United States—stood lower in this respect. In the following year, Germany's rate began to rise.

It was not possible to obtain a full set of comparable mortality rates for each portion of the German territory under US control. Data obtained from

Many technical details of the special commission's report have been omitted from this adaptation. A limited number of "Tuberculosis, Special Report of the Military Governor, May 1948" for professionally interested persons is available at: Reports and Statistics Branch, Control Office, OMGUS, APO 742, US Army. Files also are kept in US Information centers and many libraries in Germany.

Copies of the special report are also included in files of the Military Governor's Monthly Reports kept at libraries and universities in the United States. The address of the nearest file may be obtained by addressing an inquiry to: Reports and Analysis Branch, Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C.

each region visited is considered separately.

Berlin suffered a greater increase in tuberculosis mortality than any part of the US or British Zones. The city's death rate rose from a low point of 82 per 100,000 population in 1938 to a peak of 264 in 1945. It was stated that

Berlin has an unusually old population, which would tend to raise its crude tuberculosis death rate, as the rate is higher for the older age groups. It was noted that the increase in deaths from "other forms" of tuberculosis was somewhat greater than the increase in pulmonary tuberculosis but that no increase in other forms was recorded prior to 1945.

Age and sex specific rates for 1946 showed the peak of pulmonary tuberculosis mortality among males as occurring in the seventh decade of life and for females in the age group 15-24. The difference in mortality by sex is striking, the male rate for all ages being 408 per 100,000 population and the female rate 140.

Up to the age of 10, both sexes have about the same mortality; in the age group 10 to 14 the female rate is slightly higher; at all ages above 15 the male rate is higher. In fact, for all age groups above 25, the male rate is at least twice the female rate.

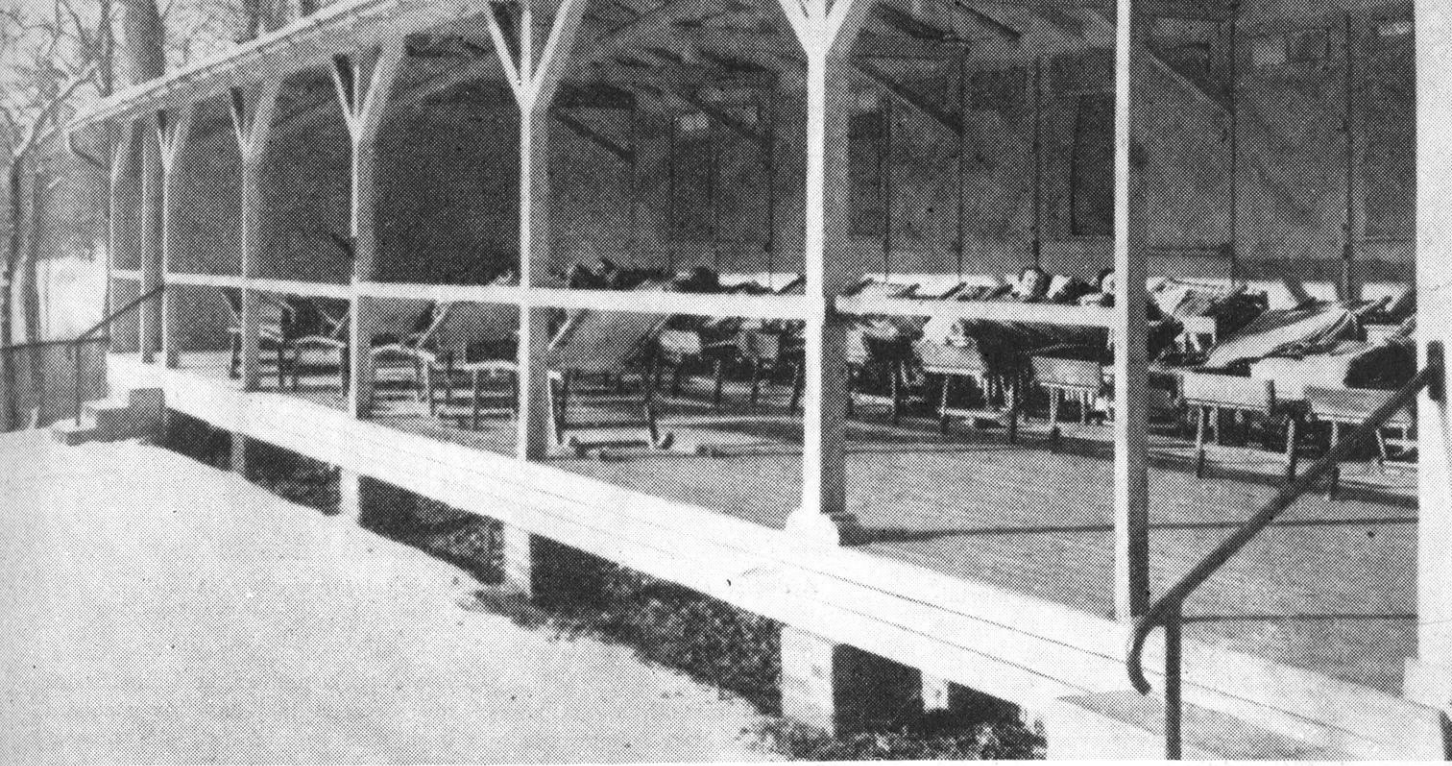
IN BAVARIA the sex and age distribution of tuberculosis mortality has changed remarkably since the war and may offer an important clue to the present situation. Among females the rates for 1946 were identical with those for 1938, allowing for chance fluctuations, except in the two youngest age groups. Among infants under one year of age the 1946 rate was twice as high as the 1938 rate.

The picture for males is quite different. Here a slight excess mortality appears in the 10-14 year age group

A tuberculosis patient in her room at the Neurod hospital.

(Army Signal Corps)





Tuberculosis patients absorb sunshine and fresh air on hospital porch.
(Army Signal Corps)

in 1946 and increases to twice the 1938 rate in the 15-19 year age group and triple the 1938 rate at ages 20-24. The mortality rate then remains about twice the 1938 rate up to the age group 35-40, where it begins to decline relative to the former period, although it remains above the 1938 level at all ages except for the age group 55-59. The same excess male mortality in infancy in 1946, as compared with 1938, is seen as in the case of females.

It was the opinion of several public health officials with whom this matter was discussed that the increase in male mortality in the ages from 15 to 35 or 40 was due to deaths of former German soldiers who had been repatriated. One official stated that the same phenomenon was seen in a number of other diseases, but the commission did not have an opportunity to investigate this.

Hesse encompasses approximately the same territory as the former Hesse and Hessen-Nassau, less 12 counties. For 1946 the death rate from all forms was 73, and for 1947 it was 69.

A comparison of age and sex specific mortality rates for the old state of Hesse in 1938 with the present Hesse for 1946 discloses an excess male mortality for 1946 which is very marked for the age span 15-49. Among females there was also an excess in

1946 over the same age span, but not nearly so marked. The male death rate at all ages in 1946 was a little less than twice as high as the female rate.

For Wuerttemberg-Baden the mortality rate was 67 in 1946 and 63 in 1947.

In Bremen, no decrease in mortality was noted until 1947, the rate remaining essentially on a plateau from 1941 through 1946.

Among displaced persons during 1947 the deaths from all causes were reported as 2,252, a figure yielding a mortality rate of 6.5 per 1,000 per year, an obviously low rate determined in part, at least, by the relative youth of the population. The deaths from tuberculosis numbered 325, of which 286 were from pulmonary and 39 from non-pulmonary forms. These figures yield a rate of 82 per 100,000 for pulmonary, 11 per 100,000 for non-pulmonary, and 93 per 100,000 for all forms of tuberculosis.

THE PROPORTIONATE mortality from tuberculosis as compared with the total number of deaths was 14.5 percent, a high rate, its high level being referred in part to the low level of the general mortality rate.

The proportionate mortality from tuberculosis (tuberculosis deaths divid-

ed by total deaths times 100) affords an index of the relative importance of this disease as a cause of death. An estimate of proportionate mortalities by states is: Hesse, 6.1; Bavaria, 5.4; Wuerttemberg-Baden, 5.5; Bremen city, 8.6; Berlin (entire city), 10.2. In the United States in 1945 the proportionate mortality from tuberculosis for all races was 3.8 percent.

A summary tabulation of mortality rates for the US Zone for the years 1946 and 1947 (based on registered deaths; 1947 data tentative) is:

	1946	1947
Hesse	73	69
Bavaria	80	65
Wuerttemberg-Baden	83	63
Bremen (city)	119	95
Berlin (city)	238	224

Two points appeared to the commission to be worthy of emphasis in the mortality data. In nearly all areas, mortality was lowest in 1938, the last prewar year, and then rose progressively to a peak in 1945, since which time it has progressively declined.

There has been a sharp excess in male mortality in the age span from 20 to 40 or 50 years, and a small excess, in both sexes, in infant mortality, when comparing 1946 with 1938 rates. Male rates rose much more than females. The rate in Berlin is far

higher than that in other cities. In general, large cities have shown higher rates than those for the states as a whole.

SEVERAL EXPLANATIONS for the war rise in mortality, the relative importance of which is not known, may be offered: aerial bombing with the consequent destruction of homes and crowding of people together; the food shortage; overwork, mental and physical strain; excessive exposure to the elements; disruption of public health activities; and reduction in tuberculosis bed capacity.

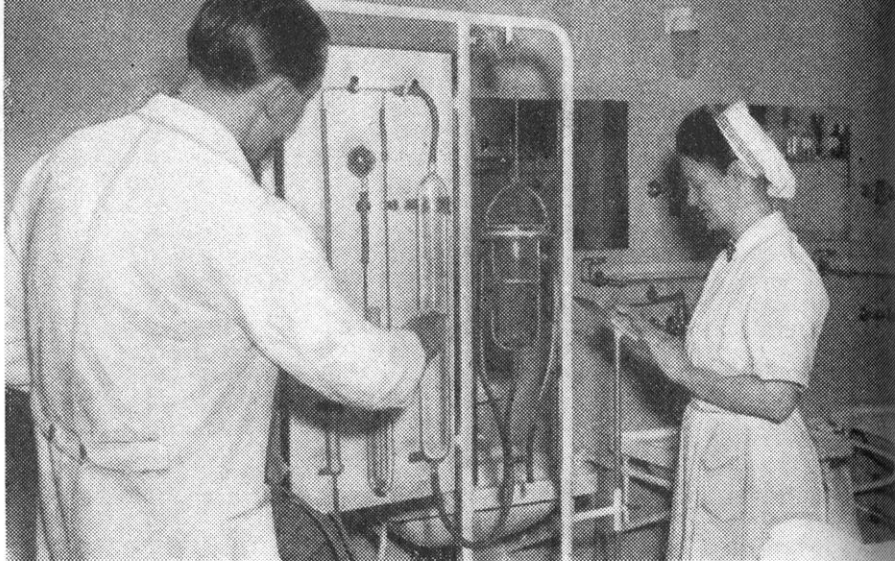
Postwar figures for a period of only two years indicate a declining mortality rate in Germany. It is perhaps pertinent to point out that in the United Kingdom, where extensive bombing was experienced in 1940 and 1941, the mortality reached its peak in 1941 and thereafter declined during the remaining war years.

In Germany, on the other hand, where bombing became progressively more severe up to 1944 and early 1945, mortality was highest in 1945. There is some reason to believe that, barring further deterioration of the economic state of the country, there should be a further decline in mortality in the next few years.

In Germany, nearly all diagnosed cases are seen in clinics and reported only if confirmed by the clinics. It is, however, impossible to deny that a strong incentive exists to report borderline cases as having active tuberculosis, as in this way they are authorized supplementary food rations.

IT WAS NOTED that since the end of the war, there has been a steady increase in the activity and efficiency of the clinics, and there undoubtedly existed in Germany at the beginning of 1946 a considerable reservoir of cases previously unrecognized because of the disruption of clinic work during the war.

Another factor which sheds doubt on the reliability of German postwar morbidity statistics is the availability of ration supplements to tuberculosis cases. Sanatorium cases are given a ration of some 3,000 to 3,600 calories except in Berlin, where less food is available. This is a generous pro-



A doctor and a nurse at Neurod hospital prepare for operation.

(Army Signal Corps)

vision, far above what the average German receives.

Tuberculosis cases living at home are entitled to dietary supplements in addition to the ordinary ration, as follows: 935 calories for active cases who should be in hospital; 678 calories for those unable to work (this evidently refers to quiescent cases); 575 calories for working patients; 536 to 933 calories for "endangered" children.

In view of the acute food shortage, it is only natural that these supplements should prove an incentive to the reporting of cases that would otherwise not be reported. That this happens, and is a significant factor in morbidity trends, was the opinion of at least one German tuberculosis specialist whom the commission met.

The opinion of the German authorities, previously referred to, is that, while tuberculosis death rates have not yet increased, there is a lag between the rise of cases and of deaths and that such an increase will soon appear. The commission feels, on the other hand, that data on incidence and prevalence are to be little trusted and that death rates are, under the present conditions, the only reliable index of the trend of tuberculosis in Germany today.

The present allocation of hospital and sanatorium beds is not far from two per annual death in all parts of the US Zone except Berlin, where the ratio is less than one per annual death. The ratio recommended by US and British public health authorities is

two and one-half beds per death. However, in neither the United States nor Great Britain has this standard been met, and, in fact, the present German allocation in the US Zone exceeds the national average in both Great Britain and the United States.

The present provision of beds has resulted from aggressive action by the German public health officials, supported by the public health officers of Military Government, and a full appreciation by the German medical profession that tuberculosis is a national menace. Practically all intact previous tuberculosis hospitals are in use, and, in addition, a number of buildings, such as former prisoner-of-war hospitals, have been turned over by Military Government for this purpose. Many of these were former German barracks which had been already adapted to use as hospitals and were reasonably well-suited for the purpose.

Thus the hope expressed two years ago (report on tuberculosis control in US Zone of Germany by the consultant on tuberculosis. Office of The Surgeon General, Oct. 9, 1945) that provision of beds for tuberculosis, which had reached a very low level at the end of the war, could ultimately be raised to two per annual death appears to have been almost realized.

To meet the ratio of two beds per annual death approximately 700 beds are needed in Hesse and 1,300 in Bavaria. The other states — Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bremen —

(Continued on page 29)

Police

TELETYPE SYSTEM IN HESSE

By William D. Stewart

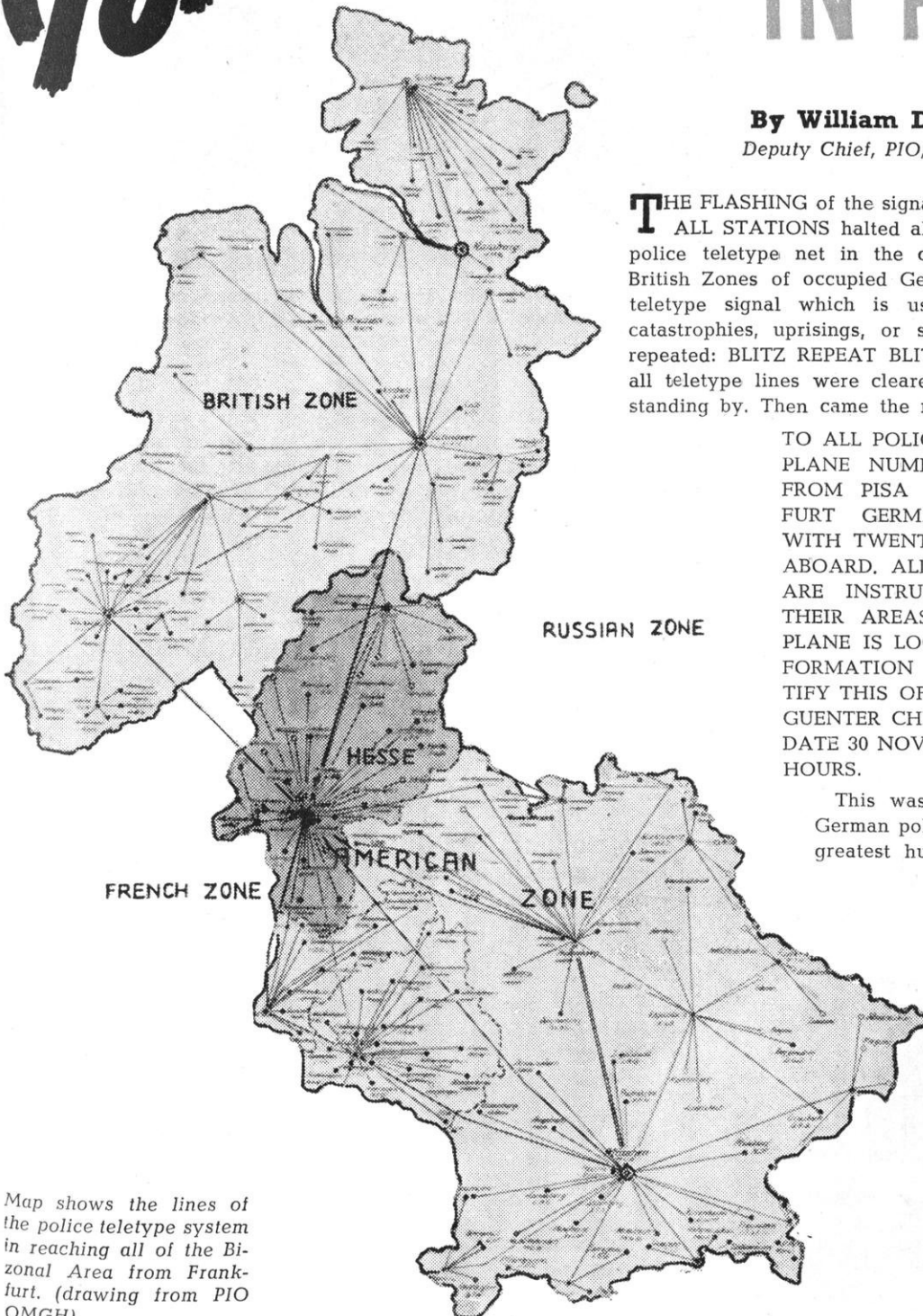
Deputy Chief, PIO, OMG Hesse

THE FLASHING of the signal: BLITZ REPEAT BLITZ ALL STATIONS halted all message traffic on the police teletype net in the combined American and British Zones of occupied Germany. The top priority teletype signal which is used by police only in catastrophies, uprisings, or similar occurrences, was repeated: BLITZ REPEAT BLITZ ALL STATIONS, and all teletype lines were cleared and station operators standing by. Then came the message:

TO ALL POLICE—U.S. ARMY, C-47 PLANE NUMBER 8736 ENROUTE FROM PISA ITALY TO FRANKFURT GERMANY IS MISSING WITH TWENTY-ONE AMERICANS ABOARD. ALL POLICE AGENCIES ARE INSTRUCTED TO SEARCH THEIR AREAS THOROUGHLY. IF PLANE IS LOCATED OR ANY INFORMATION IS OBTAINED NOTIFY THIS OFFICE IMMEDIATELY. GUENTER CHIEF LCB WIESBADEN DATE 30 NOVEMBER 47 TIME 1200 HOURS.

This was opening signal for the German police to join in one of the greatest hunts to be conducted in the European Command for a missing American aircraft. However, the hunt ended without any trace of the plane.

The transmission of such a message by this means to all police agencies in the Bizonal Area is possible as a result of two years' work by MG public safety officers, the Central Bureau of Criminal Identification and Statistics of each state,



Map shows the lines of the police teletype system in reaching all of the Bizonal Area from Frankfurt. (drawing from PIO OMGH)

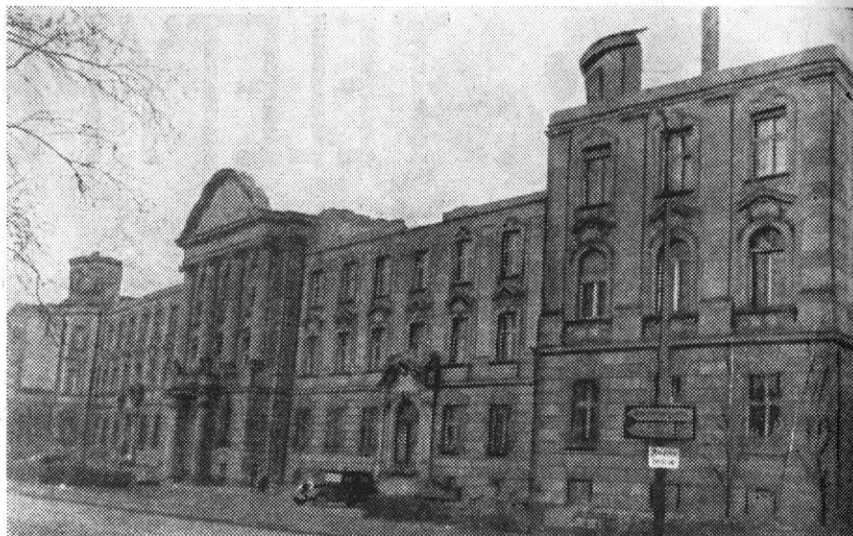
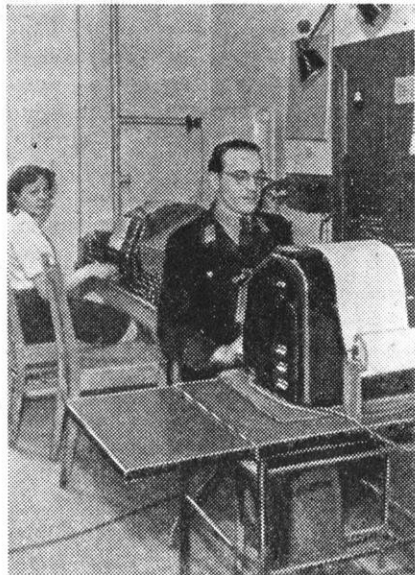
and Reichspost telecommunications officials. The state systems of the US Zone had also been linked with similar police communications of the British Zone.

THE ECHO of the last shot of the war had scarcely died before the task of organizing the Hessian German police was begun by the OMGH Public Safety Division. The urgency of establishing the police communication system was reflected in the crime rate and low number of criminal apprehensions by police.

In prewar days the city of Frankfurt had been an industrial center and as such was also a center of communications. The city had been bombed frequently and was heavily damaged. In spite of this damage to the city, which included all public utilities, the central location of this city was one of the determining factors for choosing it as the center of the new communication system.

A survey of the Reichspost Administration Building disclosed that the teletype and telephone switchboards were badly damaged. The plan for placing at least one teletype station in each of 39 counties and two cities of Hesse presented a tremendous job because of the lack of equipment, machines, wire and other necessary equipment.

The urgency of establishing such a communication net was given added impetus by reports of many



Frankfurt teletype switch, heart of the Hessian network and key station in the bizonal system, is located in the partially destroyed Reichspost Administration Building.
(photo from PIO OMGH)

roving bands of criminals which were looting, pillaging and spreading terror in their wake among the populace in the rural districts of the state. The following incident was typical of the many crimes committed:

A gang of five criminals made a forced entry into a farmhouse on the outskirts of a small village, killed four of the five members of the family, stole everything of value, and escaped. Police were at the scene of the crime within a reasonable time, but because of lack of communications were unable to alert other police agencies in the surrounding cities and towns.

THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS services of the Reichspost Administration repaired the damaged switchboards and lines quickly. However, due to the lack of teletype machines, the police were required to furnish their own. So the combined efforts of Military Government and the German police were necessary in locating teletypewriters in the factories and business houses of the state.

Many of the private owners of these machines were cooperative, although some were not, and search methods were then necessary.

German police operator at one of the teletype machines at the Frankfurt switchboard. (photo from PIO OMGH)

Searches led into cellars, coal bins, and even cattle barns. Sufficient teletypewriters were uncovered and obtained to establish a small net. Each machine was taken over by the Hessian German authorities in accordance with the existing German laws.

On Sept. 20, 1946, the first net was officially opened, consisting of nine teletype machines operating in eight stations. As more teletype machines were found they were promptly added to the net. As Bavaria had its system in full of operation, teletype connections were made to Munich via Stuttgart and to Munich via Nuremberg. Bremen was reached through Kassel and Hanover. The police of Hesse finally had clear channel teletype communication with the capitals of the other states in the US Zone.

The line to Kassel had to carry a tremendous load as this line was the only connection between the US and British Zones. Additional lines were made available from Frankfurt to Hanover and from Frankfurt to Dueseldorf. The addition of these two lines relieved the traffic on the Kassel line. The police of the British and American Zone were then linked.

The efficiency of police improved as the communication system was improved and enlarged. Today there are 27 teletype stations in Hesse

alone and the work of setting them up already is paying off in apprehensions of criminals and in carrying out other police functions.

In 1945 and early 1946, one crime was being committed for every 110 persons in Hesse a month, one apprehension was being made for every eight policemen per month. Today, there is one crime for every 100 persons, but apprehensions by police have increased to the rate of one for every three and one-half police per month.

RECENTLY A desperate criminal escaped from one of the penal institutions of the state. The entire police system was alerted by teletype and the criminal was picked up the next day at a point 300 miles from the institution. This would have been impossible a few months ago.

A "big-time" burglar made a good sized "haul" in a Hessian city and leisurely boarded the train for the British Zone, thinking he was safe. A teletype flash throughout the two zones warned the police, and the thief stepped off the train at Hamburg in the British Zone into the arms of waiting police.

A frantic mother in Darmstadt begged the assistance of the police in recovering her lost child, a little girl who had been missing several hours. A description of the child was flashed out over the teletype and a few hours later an alert parolman picked up the child on a Frankfurt street.

While such illustrations show the more sensational cases which the teletype net has helped materially in closing, the routine uses of the net are fully as important. Daily descriptions of wanted and escaped criminals and descriptions of stolen American and German autos and other police information are sent out to all stations.

Sufficient teletype equipment has been found to complete the net of 41 stations within a short period of time.

Completion of the teletype net is one phase in the reorganization of German police communications. As this system increases its efficiency, plans may be considered

for the establishment of a police radio net.

Such a police radio net will include both stationary and mobile radio receivers and transmitters. In accordance with current MG directives, police radio transmitter stations cannot have a range greater than 10 to 15 miles and the mobile transmitters in cars will have a much shorter range of four to five miles. These

radios operate in the ultra high frequency band.

The acquiring of equipment for this radio net has been difficult but the day is not far distant when the signal in the air which strikes fear in criminals and reassures the law abiding citizen will be heard in police radio cars: "Achtung, Achtung, alle Autos hören!", more familiarly known to Americans as "Calling All Cars".

Annual Battle Starts Against Potato Pest

THE ANNUAL fight to save the German potato crop was launched with an appeal to the villagers and school children of the Bizonal Area to comb the fields for the Colorado beetles. These pests are more threatening than in any previous postwar year.

The present mass infestation of the soil is one of the most serious that has ever occurred in Germany, and is far greater this spring than it was last year. This is attributed by bizonal food and agriculture officials to the exceptionally mild winter and warm spring, which favored the multiplication of the beetles and their early emergence from the ground.

The plague is particularly acute in the potato producing areas of North Rhine/Westphalia, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden.

German plant protection offices are carrying on an intensive press and radio campaign outlining methods for

combating the insect. Farmers are being advised to refrain from using any of the scarce insecticides available until specifically ordered to, so that maximum results may be obtained from the limited supply on hand. Chemicals used for spraying and dusting the crops are in short supply because indigenous factories have not so far attained their production targets, but every effort is now being made by the responsible German officials to meet established requirements.

At the present time a total of 6,500 tons of chemical insecticide, an amount sufficient to cover 1,901,900 acres of potato area, have been placed at the disposal of the bizonal population. The first spraying took place in North Rhine/Westphalia, and operations were extended to the Oldenburg region.

To help combat the Colorado beetle on the international level the German bizonal administration is participating in the international control scheme, with a contribution of RM 1,500,000 for labor.

Press Realizes Freedom

In a discussion broadcast by Radio Frankfurt, two publishers and a freelance journalist of Hesse indicated that German newsmen do not feel that Military Government regulations hamper their efforts to report news; that German newspapers feel free to, and do, criticize Military Government; that there is no censorship of the press in the US-occupied Area of Germany; and that newspapers do not feel any compulsion to take part in Military Government's reorientation program.



Hessian schoolboys scouring fields near Schaedling for beetles. (DENA-Bild)

Hesse Judge Returns to the US



Among the many trials conducted by Maj. Herbert S. Gawronski (left) during 47 months as Hesse MG summary court judge, was one involving his immediate superior officer, Mr. Franklin J. Potter. Photo shows Potter, who is director of the Legal Division, OMGH, paying a fine for a traffic violation.

(PIO OMGH)

Maj. Herbert S. Gawronski, Wiesbadens's MG summary court judge for the past two years, has ended his tour of duty with the occupation forces to return to his home in the United States.

In his 47 months on the bench, he has conducted 11,523 trials, in addition to an unrecorded number of first hearings.

As summary court judge for OMGH Hesse, Gawronski was responsible for the trials of American and Allied civilian personnel and Germans

charged with breaking MG laws. His decisions were decried by OMGH legal division officials as discerning, fair and just.

Besides sitting on several of the most important cases to come before Military Government, Gawronski has heard as many as 300 law violators during a single day, in addition to an average of eight daily trials.

Gawronski, who wears the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service, is returning to his home in Watervliet, N. Y.

MG Recognizes UGO Group in Berlin

US Military Government closed the six district offices of the Berlin Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) in the US Sector for one day on June 8 when attempts to move property from the offices led to disturbances.

The "provisional management" of the Berlin FDGB established by the Independent Trade Union Opposition (UGO) was requested the following day by Military Government to designate individuals to take charge of the offices, which were accordingly reopened later the same day.

US Military Government recognized, also on June 9, the "provisional management" as the authorized governing body of the Berlin FDGB and an-

nounced that it does not recognize the so-called FDGB executive board with headquarters in the Soviet Sector, as the properly elected representative of the Berlin trade unions.

The "provisional management" requested the three other military governments in Berlin on June 10 for official recognition as the provisional managing body of the FDGB.

A mass protest against the allegedly "shameful action" of the UGO leaders in the western sectors was held June 14 in the Soviet Sector. (Note article "Berlin Trade Union Fight" in the Information Bulletin, Issue No. 138 of June 15.)

Elections Indicate SPD-CDU Stalemate

The recent community election results in Hesse indicated a comparative stalemate in the growth of the two major parties, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), a slight defection of voters from the Communist Party (KPD) and a tendency on the part of the rightist parties to attract votes from the ranks of those who previously abstained or were not eligible to vote.

The SPD, though it gained numerically, lost proportionally. Its severest losses were in areas where the officials representing the party were especially vulnerable to attack for misfeasance in office. It was also noted that the party's influence is decreasing in the Protestant rural areas.

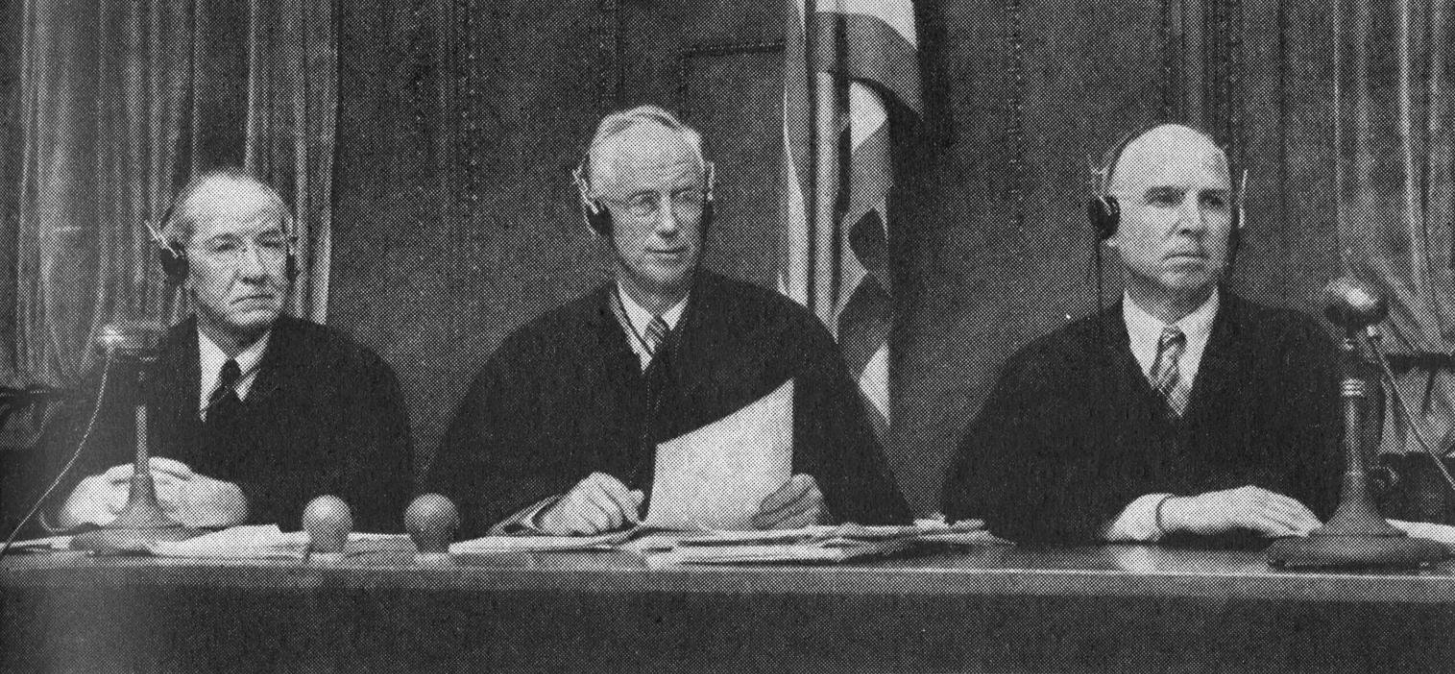
As compared with previous elections, the CDU held its own almost everywhere, gaining apparently a proportionate share from the new voters and the citizens who do not normally vote. The party registered a slight loss in the predominantly Catholic counties.

The sharp rise in the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) vote is to be attributed primarily to the party's success in attracting those dissatisfied with the local governments, and also to the fact that the Party, in contrast to its policy in the previous local elections, put up candidates in all counties. It is to be noted that in counties where the LDP participated in the administration it suffered slight losses.

Generally, the election results indicate that, while on local issues the electorate in Hesse is dissatisfied with the management of local affairs by the parties in power, the people unequivocally reject the Communist line of opposition.—From **Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 34.**

Rail Shipments Halted

Rail shipments of coal from the Bizonal Area to the French Zone were halted June 21 to insure settlement of an outstanding rail car debt owed to the Bizonal Area by the French Zone.



JUSTICE CASE *at Nuremberg*

By Charles M. LaFollette
Director, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden

Part II

IN THIS DISCUSSION of the law declared in the case against Nazi jurists, generally, and therefore herein, referred to as the Justice Case, we shall not necessarily follow the plan of the judgment. Not because it is not orderly but because it is too long to be digested here by adapting the method of extracting excerpts illustrative of all of the points therein made.

I shall assume, therefore, that the reader understands that the courts, staffed at Nuremberg pursuant to Ordinance 7 of the American Zone commander, actually drew their jurisdiction not from the ordinance but from the same source as the International Military Tribunal, namely, Control Council Law No. 10 of the four occupying powers which are the same powers that created the London Agreement and Charter. In fact, the charter

was made an integral part of Law No. 10.

The judgment also contains an excellent, orderly review of the steps which led to the final reduction of the legal system and the courts under Hitler to the point where they lost their independence and became mere quasi-administrative weapons of the Nazi regime. It includes, also, an equally thorough review of the application of this Hitler judicial system to the unfortunate persons, both German nationals and non-nationals, who were destined by fate to assume the role of defendants under Nazi laws and before Nazi courts, but I must assume that Germans, especially German jurists, are well aware of the evidentiary facts therein reviewed by the Tribunal.

In the same manner I shall not discuss the findings of the Tribunal under Count Four of the indictment

Tribunal Three at Nuremberg hears the case against 15 former German judges and prosecutors charged with distorting the German judicial system to serve the Nazi regime. On the bench are (left to right) Judges Mallory B. Blair of Austin, Texas; James T. Brand of Salem, Ore., presiding judge, and Justin W. Harding of Franklin, Ohio.

(PIO OCCWC)

which charged certain defendants with membership in organizations declared criminal by the IMT. Only the defendant Altstoetter was found guilty solely under this count. It is sufficient to say that the evidence sustains the standard fixed by the IMT and quoted, accepted and followed by the Tribunal, to wit:

"The test is as follows: these members of an organization which has been declared criminal, 'who became or remained members of the organization with knowledge that it was being used for the commission of acts declared criminal by Article 6 of the Charter, or who were personally implicated as members of the organization in the commission of such crimes' are declared punishable."

IT IS ALSO PROPER to point out that the Tribunal refused to convict any person for acts committed prior to Sept. 1, 1939; however it did permit both prosecution and defense to offer evidence of acts prior to Sept. 1, 1939, when they were relevant to the issues of knowledge, intent and motive. The

Tribunal, as the result of a decision of the judges of all of the tribunals sitting *en banc*, including those in the Justice case, ruled against the prosecution on Count One of the indictment, insofar as conspiracy to commit war crimes or crimes against humanity, as a substantive crime, was therein charged.

Count One also was the only count which charged acts done prior to Sept. 1, 1939, as specific crimes, which we have pointed out the Tribunal refused to find constituted either war crimes or crimes against humanity. There was no count charging the defendants with crimes against peace, generally called "aggressive war."

I have discussed Count IV, which alleged membership in criminal organizations. This leaves us for the purpose of this discussion with Count II, which charged each of the defendants with committing war crimes, and Count III which charged each of them with committing crimes against humanity.

Much has been written upon the issue of *nullem crimen sine lege*. This, of course, involves the corollary or basic proposition, "were the crimes which we are now considering, crimes under international law at the time the defendants committed them?" I have always believed that they were. The Tribunal so held.

(An interesting collateral issue, which was propounded solely by the prosecutors of the Justice case in the opening statements, namely, that the tribunals which sat at Nuremberg subsequent to IMT, took their jurisdiction from the same source of power as the IMT, were of equal dignity with the IMT, and therefore, even though they may have been bound by certain provisions of the Charter and Ordinance 7 to accept certain facts found by IMT as true, they were nevertheless free to find the law as they determined it to be.)

(In other words, I contended then and do now that the Agreement, Charter, Control Council Law 10, and Ordinance 7 did not create a hierarchy of courts, with the IMT as the supreme or top court, whose decisions on the law were binding upon those which subsequently came into existence, but a series of courts of equal

dignity with equal power to construe international law as they found it.)

SINCE THE TRIBUNAL in this case substantially found the law to be the same as the IMT, I do not need to quote extensively from its opinion on this issue. However, since I believe that it stated the reasons for its rulings better than the IMT, in many instances, I shall quote briefly from many excellent passages. On the issue of substantive criminal law the court said:

"But international law is progressive. The period of growth generally coincides with the period of world upheavals. The pressure of necessity

This is the second in the series of five articles presenting the detailed review of the Justice Case before the Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, as delivered by Charles M. LaFollette before an interzonal conference of jurists and lawyers in Munich early in June.

Mr. LaFollette, who is now director of the Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden, was the prosecutor at the trial of 15 former members of the Nazi Ministry of Justice and high-placed jurists during the Nazi regime.

stimulates the impact of natural law and of moral ideas and converts them into rules deliberately and overtly recognized by the consensus of civilized mankind.

"The experience of two great world wars within a quarter of a century cannot fail to have deep repercussions on the senses of the peoples and their demand for an international law which reflects international justice. I am convinced that international law has progressed, as it is bound to progress if it is to be a living and operative force in these days of widening sense of humanity." (Lord Wright, "War Crimes under International Law," The Law Quarterly Review, Vol. 62, January, 1946, page 51).

Also, it pointed out that the General Assembly of the UN has found

that the law declared in the Charter and by the IMT was a sound declaration of international law.

"The Charter, the IMT judgment, and Control Council Law 10 are merely 'great new cases in the book of international law.' They constitute authoritative recognition of principles of individual penal responsibility in international affairs which, as we shall show, had been developing for many years. Surely CC Law 10, which was enacted by the authorized representatives of the four greatest powers on earth, is entitled to judicial respect when it states, 'Each of the following acts is recognized as a crime.'

"Surely the requisite international approval and acquiescence is established when 23 states, including all of the great powers, have approved the London Agreement and the IMT Charter without dissent from any state. Surely the Charter must be deemed declaratory of the principles of international law in view of its recognition as such by the General Assembly of the United Nations. We quote:

"The General Assembly recognizes the obligation laid upon it by Article 13, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Charter, to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

"Takes note of the agreement for the establishment of an International Military Tribunal for the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis, signed in London on 8 August 1945, and of the Charter annexed thereto, and of the fact that similar principles have been adopted in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the trial of the major war criminals in the Far East, proclaimed at Tokyo on 19 January 1946;

"Therefore, 'Affirms the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and the judgment of the Tribunal:

'Directs the committee on codification of international law established by the resolution of the General Assembly of ... December 1946, to treat



Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor (hand cupped under chin), chief of counsel for war crimes, and his staff of prosecutors at the Nuremberg trial of 15 former German judges and prosecutors, listen intently to the statements of Wilhelm von Ammon, who is making his final plea of innocence. Mr. LaFollette is sitting in front, at Gen. Taylor's right.
(PIO OCCWC)

as a matter of primary importance plans for the formulation, in the text of a general codification of offenses against the peace and security of mankind, or of an international criminal code, of the principles recognized in the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and in the judgment of the Tribunal.'

"(Journal of the United Nations, No. 58, Supp. A—A/P. V./55, p. 485;) 'The Crime of Aggression and the Future of International Law,' by Philip C. Jessup, Political Science Quarterly, Vol. LXII, March 1947, Number 1, page 2)."

ON THE COROLLARY issue of *nullum crimen sine lege* the Tribunal succinctly stated its opinion as follows:

"Many of the laws of the Weimar era which were enacted for the protection of human rights have never been repealed. Many acts constituting war crimes or crimes against humanity as defined in CC Law 10 were committed or permitted in direct violation also of the provisions of the German criminal law. It is true that this Tribunal can try no defendant merely because of a violation of the German penal code, but it is equally true that the rule against retrospective legislation as a rule of justice and fair play, should be no defense if the act which he committed in violation of CC Law 10 was also known to him to

be a punishable crime under his own domestic law.

"As a principle of justice and fair play, the rule in question will be given full effect. As applied in the field of international law that principle requires proof before conviction that the accused knew or should have known that in matters of international concern he was guilty of participation in a nationally organized system of injustice and persecution shocking to the moral sense of mankind, and that he knew or should have known that he would be subject to punishment if caught. Whether it be considered codification or substantive legislation, no person who knowingly committed the acts made punishable by CC Law 10 can assert that he did not know that he would be brought to account for his acts."

Its conclusion on this issue is a valuable addition to the treatment of the subject by the IMT.

"We quote further from the report of the Paris Commission: 'Every belligerent has, according to international law, the power and authority to try the individuals alleged to be guilty of the crimes of which an enumeration has been given in Chapter II on Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, if such persons have been taken

prisoners or have otherwise fallen into its power. Each belligerent has, or has power to set up, pursuant to its own legislation, an appropriate tribunal, military or civil, for the trial of cases.' (Hyde, International Law, (2d rev. ed.), Vol. III, Page 2412.)

"According to the Treaty of Versailles, Article 228, the German government itself recognized the right of the Allied and associated powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of offenses against the laws and customs of war. Such persons who might be found guilty were to be sentenced to punishments laid down by law. Some Germans were, in fact, tried for the commission of such crimes. (See: Hyde, International Law, (2nd rev. ed.) Vol. III, page 2414.)

"The foregoing considerations demonstrate that the principle *nullum crimen sine lege*, when properly understood and applied constitutes no legal or moral barrier to prosecution in the case at bar."

HAVING ESTABLISHED the validity of the basic substantive law and therefore the fairness of the proceedings, we turn to a construction placed by the court upon the pertinent provisions of CC Law 10. There are two such provisions, Article II, 1(b), which defines war crimes, the basis of the

crimes alleged in Count II of the indictment, and Article II, 1(c) which defines crime against humanity, the basis of the crimes charged in Count III of the indictment.

As to Article II, 1(b) the Tribunal declared its interpretation as follows:

"We next approach the problem of the construction of CC Law 10, for whatever the scope of international common law may be, the power to enforce it in this case is defined and limited by the terms of the jurisdictional act.

"The first penal provision of Control Council Law No. 10, with which we are concerned is as follows:

'Article II, 1. — Each of the following acts is recognized as a crime: ... (b) War crimes. Atrocities or offenses against persons or property constituting violations of the laws or customs of war, including but not limited to, murder, ill treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose, of civilian population from occupied territory, murder or ill treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns, or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity.'

"Here we observe the controlling effect of common international law as such, for the statutes by which we are governed have adopted and incorporated the rules of international law as the rules by which war crimes are to be identified.

"The scope of inquiry as to war crimes is, of course, limited by the provisions, properly construed, of the Charter and CC Law 10. In this particular, the two enactments are in substantial harmony. Both indicate by inclusion and exclusion the intent that the term 'war crimes' shall be employed to cover acts in violation of the laws and customs of war directed against non-Germans, and shall not include atrocities committed by Germans against their own nationals.

"It will be observed that Article VI of the Charter enumerates as war crimes acts against prisoners of war, persons on the seas, hostages, wanton destruction of cities and the like, devastation not justified by military necessity, plunder of public or private

property (obviously not property of Germany or Germans) and 'ill treatment or deportation to slave labor, or for any other purpose, of civilian population of, or in, occupied territory.' CC Law 10, supra, employs similar language. It reads:

"... ill treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population from occupied territory.' The legislative intent becomes more manifest when we consider the provisions of the Charter and of CC Law 10 which deal with crime against humanity."

In interpreting Article VI of the Charter, which was made a part of CC Law No. 10 by Article I of the latter and Article II, 1(c) of CC Law No. 10 defining crimes against humanity the court said:

"Article VI of the Charter defines crimes against humanity as follows: 'murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war; or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated.'

"CC Law 10, Article II, 1(c) defines as criminal: 'atrocities and offenses, including but not limited to murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, rape, or other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds whether or not in violation of the domestic laws of the country where perpetrated.'

"Obviously, these sections are not surplusage. They supplement the preceding sections on war crimes and include within their prohibition not only war crimes, but also acts not included within the preceding definition of war crimes. In place of atrocities committed against civilians of or in or from occupied territory these sections prohibit atrocities 'against any civilian population.' Again, persecutions on racial, religious, or political grounds are within our jurisdiction 'whether or not in violation of the domestic laws of the country where perpetrated.'

"Our jurisdiction to try persons charged with crimes against humanity is limited in scope, both by definition and illustration, as appears from CC Law 10. It is not the isolated crime by a private German individual which is condemned, nor is it the isolated crime perpetrated by the German Reich through its officers against a private individual.

"It is significant that the enactment employs the words 'against any civilian population' instead of 'against any civilian individual.' The provision is directed against offenses and inhumane acts and persecutions on political, racial, or religion grounds systematically organized and conducted by or with the approval of government."

IT WILL SERVE a good purpose to point out that the Tribunal by construction placed a limitation upon crime against humanity, which it reiterated and kept before it throughout the decision, namely, that the offenses, inhumane acts and persecutions on political, racial, or religious grounds are only criminal when the proof further shows that they were "systematically organized and conducted by, or with the approval of government." The court further states this construction in other language as follows:

"No defendant is specifically charged in the indictment with the murder or abuse of any particular person. If he were, the indictment would, no doubt, have named the alleged victim. Simple murder and isolated instances of atrocities do not constitute the gravamen of the charge. Defendants are charged with crimes of such immensity that mere specific instances of criminality appear insignificant by comparison.

"The charge, in brief, is that of conscious participation in a nation-wide, governmentally - organized system of cruelty and injustice, in violation of the laws of war and of humanity, and perpetrated in the name of law by the authority of the Ministry of Justice, and through the instrumentality of the courts. The dagger of the assassin was concealed beneath the robe of the jurist."

The prosecutions in the Justice Case discussed this issue extensively and performed the further arduous task of

applying the principle to the evidence before it. In our closing argument we said:

"It is the position of the prosecution that it established beyond a reasonable doubt that each of these defendants who was a prosecutor or judge... willingly sought or accepted, filled and held his position throughout his term, with full knowledge of the existence of a governmentally sponsored plan and enterprise, design, intent and purpose, to murder, exterminate, enslave, imprison and persecute human beings, including German residents, civilians and nationals on racial, political and religious grounds and with full knowledge of a governmentally sponsored plan and enterprise... to create, operate and administer a legal and judicial system intended to be used to support, carry out, aid and assist the aforesaid governmentally sponsored plan and enterprise."

However, Art. II, 2, CC Law 10, further defined the individual relationships of an individual defendant to the crimes defined in Art. II, 1 (b) and (c) at least one of which had to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt against each individual defendant in order to obtain a conviction, as follows:

"Any person without regard to nationality or the capacity in which he acted, is deemed to have committed a crime as defined in paragraph 1 of this Article, if he was (a) a principal or (b) was an accessory to the commission of any such crime or aided or abetted the same or (c) took a consenting part therein or (d) was connected with plans or enterprises involving its commission..."

Therefore, the prosecution, having pointed out that the crime against humanity was limited to a governmentally "sponsored" or as the Tribunal more correctly held "organized" persecution, but also having in mind the last cited provision of CC Law 10 and the necessity of connecting each defendant with the crime in one of the relationships set out in Art. II, 2, argued its case to the court thuswise:

"In order to establish the guilt of any of the foregoing defendants of a crime against humanity, it is only necessary to establish by the evidence

beyond a reasonable doubt, one further ultimate fact; namely, that on one occasion, the defendant acted as a principal, or an accessory or aided or abetted a murder, an act of extermination, an enslavement, an imprisonment or an act of persecution, on racial, political or religious grounds, or that the defendant, on one occasion, took a consenting part in or was connected with a plan or enterprise which resulted in a murder, an act of extermination, an enslavement, an imprisonment or an act of persecution on racial, political or religious grounds."

PUTTING IT ANOTHER way, the prosecution acknowledged that the crime must contain in its elements the fact that it was governmentally organized. However, this means, also that since the plan or enterprise to do the prohibited acts on political, racial, or religious grounds must be one which is governmentally sponsored, the individual is guilty, if he knowingly commits only one murder pursuant to the governmentally organized plan. I quote the argument made to the Tribunal on this point:

"This does not mean, however, that the prosecution must show as against any individual defendant that he, personally committed so many crimes that they prove a personal determination or plan to commit the crime every time the opportunity arises, or in any overwhelming percentage of times. This is not the test.

"Using murder as an example, the test is this: Did the defendant, on one occasion, act as a principal or accessory, or take a consenting part in or was he connected with a plan or enterprise, national in scope, if not indeed governmental in character, to murder human beings on racial, political or religious grounds, on which occasion a human being was in fact murdered? If so, he had committed a crime against humanity.

"The crime is personal to the defendant. The purpose, plan or enterprise — to murder human beings on racial, political or religious grounds — is national in policy and scope."

(Part III will appear in the next issue of the Information Bulletin.)

Press Ban Lifted

The ban on the importation and circulation in the US Zone of Soviet authorized publications has been lifted by the US Deputy Military Governor.

In a letter to Maj. Gen. M. I. Dratvin, Maj. Gen. George P. Hays said he was withdrawing the order for suspension on the assurance given by Dratvin that steps were being taken to permit the free flow of information into the Soviet Zone. The Soviet official notified General Hays that the Soviet Military Administration was studying the question in detail and that it hoped "in the near future to correct the situation".

The ban on distribution in the US Zone was ordered May 20 after the US Information Control Division reported continuous interference with the distribution of US licensed publications in violation of ACA directive 55 which permits the unrestricted circulation of authorized printed matter in all zones of occupation.

Two Plays Not Listed

Two American plays, Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie" and Bayard Veiller's "The Trial of Mary Dugan", do not appear in the Information Control Division's list of postwar American plays although they are being presented in Germany.

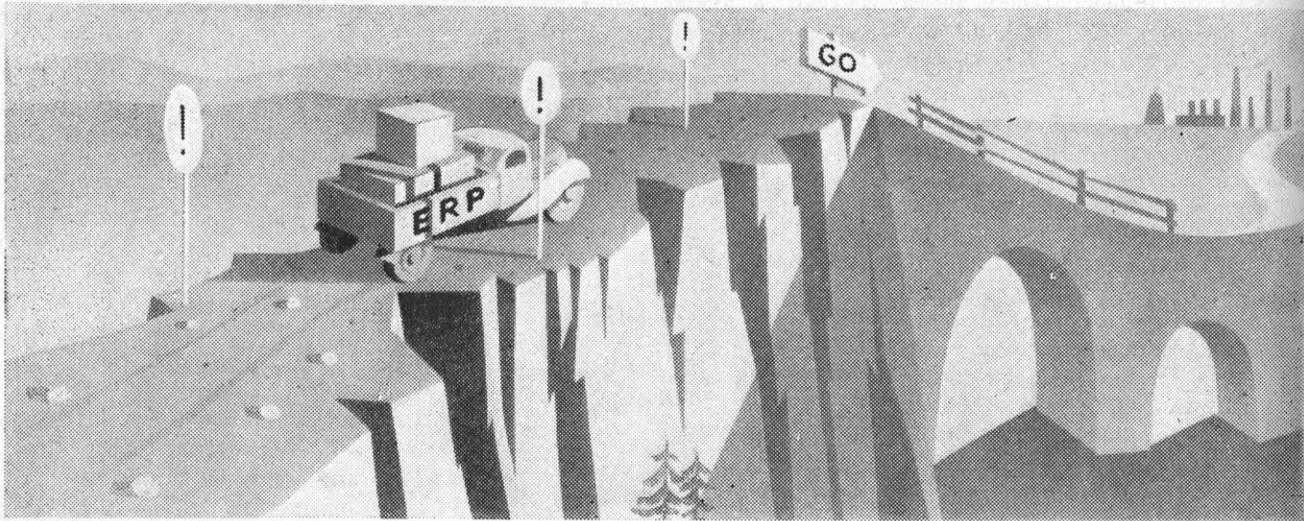
The rights for German performance of these plays were sold before the end of the war and the production and collection of royalties are handled entirely by the German agents.

Surprise Greets Ration

Announcement in Bavaria that 185 grams of fat would be distributed per head in the third ration period was greeted by Bavarian newspapers with great satisfaction, mixed with some incredulity.

'War of Nerves'

In connection with the mounting tension in Berlin, the five US-controlled German language radio stations gave frequent reports on the Communist "war of nerves and words," emphasizing American firmness in the face of continued threats and pressures.

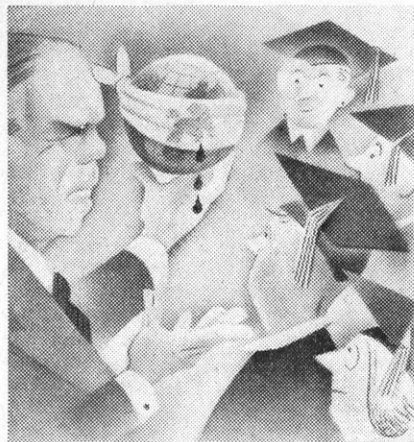


Marshall Plan-- Course of Law

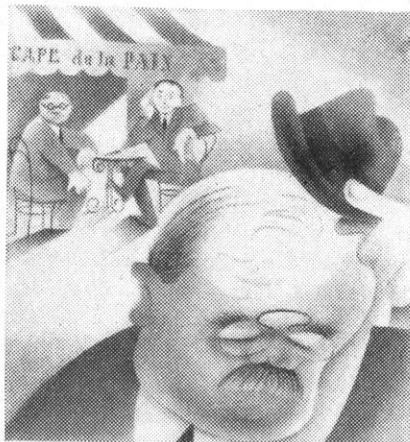
Reproduced and Translated from HEUTE, Illustrated German-American Magazine

Why does it take so long?—so ask the Europeans who, after the announcement of the European Recovery Program in the summer of the past year, anticipated the immediate end to their postwar hardships. Since then, the burden of Europe has not become lighter; the political tensions have increased. However, there is no cause for giving up. One regrets in this case: that the legislative course in the American democracy must first take time, while totalitarian states “need only to press the button.” Despite this, the Russians’ counter proposal, the “Molotov Plan,” has not so far fulfilled its noisy predictions, whereas the Marshall Plan is on the sound road toward realization. The preliminaries have been completed. Six-

teen European nations have devised a common program and announced the exact amounts of credits and goods which they require for their needs. America has examined these requests and its own resources closely. The report of the Harriman committee, which covered particularly the European proposal, weathered the sharp and necessary scrutiny by the public and the Congressional committees. Then the Senate and House of Representatives deliberated over and passed the bill, and the President signed it into law. From the suggestion of the American Secretary of State to the final approval of European assistance by legislation of the United States is a long way—but it is the way to the unity of Europe.



June 5 (1947): US Secretary of State George C. Marshall, in a speech at Harvard University, said the economic condition of Europe was desperate and the current aid from America disappointing. He suggested that the nations of Europe draft a single plan and present their exact needs to America.



July 2: Bevin, Bidault and Molotov met in Paris. Molotov left the conference after 24 hours, declaring: The suggestion of Marshall for voluntary cooperation from European nations meant inadmissible interference in internal affairs—a procedure which the Soviet Union particularly abhorred.



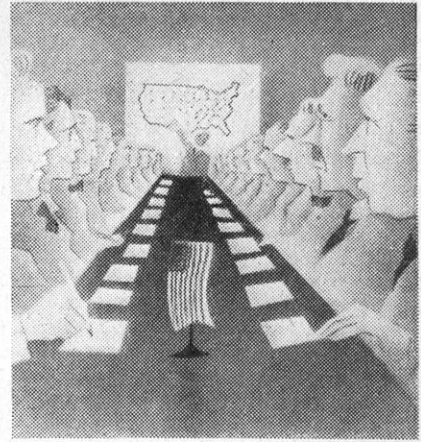
July 12: Again in Paris, assembled the ambassadors of all European nations except Spain and some states which could not comply for obvious reasons. The meeting was the first postwar parley without dissapointment, and therefore successful. With that, the committee of the 16 nations went to work.



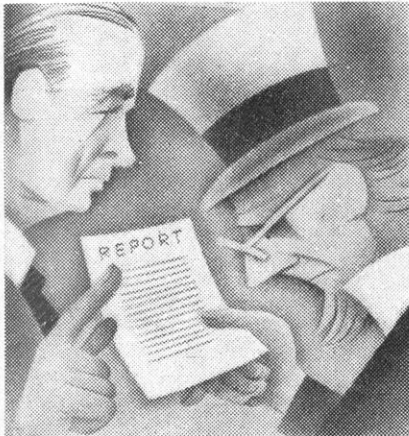
Sept. 24: For more than two months the representatives of the 16 nations worked. On Sept. 24, their report was delivered to Washington. It listed Europe's needs, including a credit of about \$22,000,000,000.



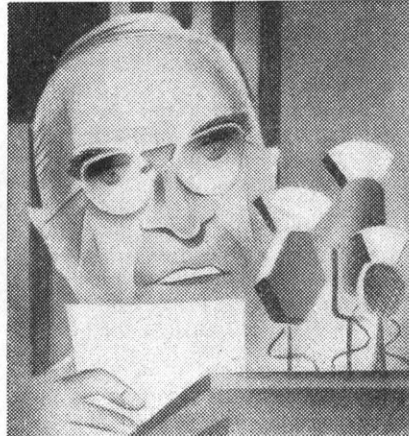
October: During the late summer and autumn American experts and Congressmen visited Europe. They found that Austria, Italy and France needed help before the Marshall Plan could operate.



October: Simultaneously the President summoned an investigating conference of industrial leaders. Could the United States help Europe recover without hurting its own economic development?



Nov. 8: The US secretary of commerce W. Averell Harriman, presented his report to the President. Its tenor: The requirements of the 16 nations constituted a real necessity and the American economy permitted their fulfillment.



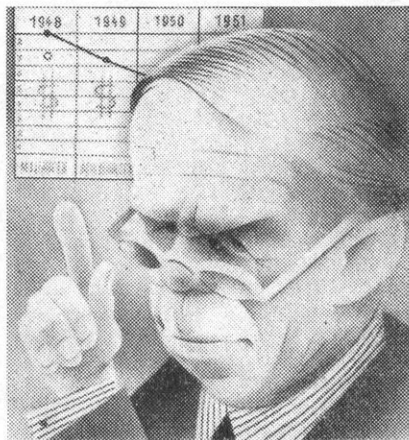
Nov. 17: At a special session of Congress President Truman spoke of the grave situation in Europe. Congress approved immediately the proposal for granting immediate aid to France, Italy and Austria.



Dec. 19: The proposal of Secretary Marshall, the plan of the 16 nations and the broad report of the survey group were brought before both houses of Congress with an urgent appeal from President Truman for enactment.

Jan. 7: The President in his annual message to Congress said the US aim was to contribute to the building of a peaceful and healthy world.

January: In heated debate the pros and cons of the plan were weighed publicly. But the proviso that Europe must cooperate generally carried the argument.



Feb. 12: In a speech in Des Moines, Iowa, Secretary Marshall showed that the ERP would be significant to the future of the world.

March 1: The ERP bill was reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee to the Senate. The committee of the House of Representatives also began perfecting its draft. The hardest part towards its enactment had been overcome.

April 1: The Marshall Plan was passed by Congress. With the signature of the President, the bill became law. After ratification there remained the voting of required funds. Then the goods and supplies would begin to pour into Europe. Within three months, the European Recovery Program had passed through the complex legislative machinery of the United States.

The course to the final ratification of a law in the American democracy is a lengthy process, which was made more difficult this year because of the preliminaries of the Presidential election.

HEUTE (meaning "Today") is an official magazine of US Military Government in Germany. These two pages are reproduced from HEUTE to illustrate how the magazine is informing the Germans of the American way of life and democratic process. The translation is liberal and condensed. The drawings are by Erich Haase of the HEUTE staff.

Medical Licensing Powers Are Curbed

OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden has instructed the Wuerttemberg-Baden Interior Ministry to take over "governmental authority or powers" presently exercised by medical and para-medical associations and to otherwise prevent these associations from continuing to exercise such powers.

In a letter to Interior Minister Fritz Ulrich, it was pointed out that medical, dental, veterinarian and similar associations have been exercising licensing powers and requiring all members of each profession to be members of the appropriate association. These associations also have been running their own professional courts and restraining the right of the individual doctor to choose his place of practice by means of the association's power of granting settlement licenses.

A sub-association of the powerful chamber of physicians has also been the agency appointing physicians to insure panel practice positions, with the exception of specialists and hospital staffs. Few physicians earn a living without benefit of the panel practice privilege.

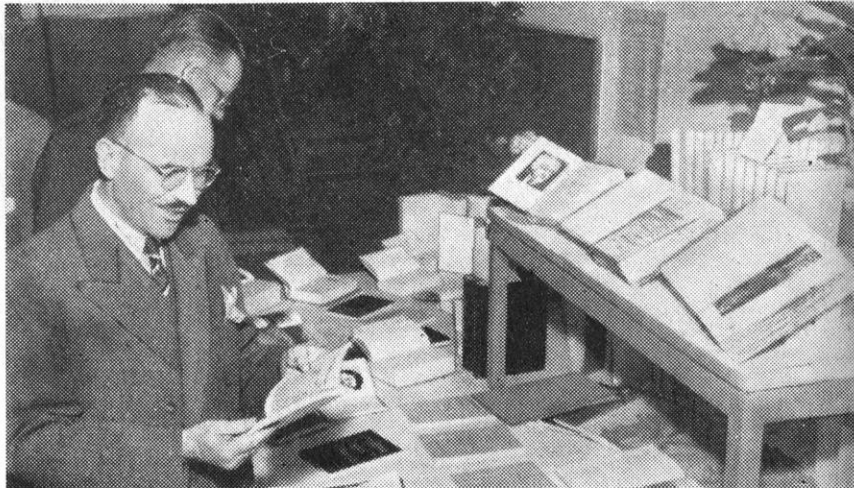
Such exercise of authority, normally controlled by the government in most countries, is not in accordance with Military Government policy as expressed in MGR Title 11-110, BICO/Memo (48) 13 and MG Law 56, the letter pointed out.

Among those societies, organizations and subordinate organizations which were affected by this OMGWB implementation are those made up of physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, dentists, veterinarians, nurses, midwives, faith healers, dental, laboratory and X-ray technicians, masseurs, optometrists, medical social workers, pharmacists, meat inspectors and sanitary inspectors.

Penicillin for Germans

An agreement has been reached with US Army hospitals to ship penicillin that is outdated, but still maintains its effective potency, to the Weinheim Medical Depot for German use.

Trade Union Library Reopened



Examining books at reopened trade union library in Stuttgart.

(PIO OMGWB)

The Wuerttemberg-Baden trade union library, closed by the Nazis in 1933, was formally reopened and rededicated recently in Stuttgart.

Harvey M. Coverley, acting deputy director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, reminded the trade union officials that no freedom was more precious than freedom of the press.

"Though the Nazis knew they couldn't destroy the idea of freedom and decency by burning the books; they did know that by suppressing all but Nazi propaganda literature the survival of these ideas and ideals would be difficult," Mr. Coverley said.

"Deliberately the Nazis plunged Germany into a new cultural Dark Ages. When we Americans came into

Germany we were very glad to find that the ideas and ideals we had identified with the best of German culture, civilization and democracy had not died out. A large number of former trade unionists were among those who tenaciously held on to those concepts," he added.

Marcus Schleicher, president of the state trade union federation, estimated that between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 books from the German trade union libraries alone were burned by the Nazis.

"Though these 1,000 volumes, 700 of which are a gift of the Swiss, are only a small fraction of the 1933 collection, they are a beginning," Schleicher said.

Bizonal Group Decentralizes Controls

To spur economic revival, the Bizonal Departments for Economics and for Food, Agriculture and Forestry have been instructed to decentralize economic controls.

Industry groups will be given authority to sub-allocate materials in short supply to individual manufacturers. Such sub-allocations, to be based on the over-all allocations to the entire industry concerned, must be made to all manufacturers without discrimination in proportion to their standing in the industry, but regardless of mem-

bership in any trade association.

In the case of allocations of materials to be imported, the importer will apply directly to JEIA for an import license, furnishing a copy of his certificate of allocation. To guard against violations of MG policy with respect to trade associations, which is designed to prevent cartel practices, the departments will assign a resident official to each industry group, with authority to reverse decisions. MG representatives also will guard against abuses.

US GROUP TO PLAN FOR TRIPARTITE MG

Similar High-Level Committees Expected To Be Named by British And French To Formulate Procedure for Creating the New Setup

A UNITED STATES Committee was designated by the US Military Governor to formulate plans in anticipation of the reorganization of Military Government on a tripartite basis as a step toward the implementation of the decisions of the six-power conference in London.

It is expected that similar high-level groups will be designated by the British and French military governors to work in close collaboration with the US Committee. The plans formulated by these groups will be submitted to the three military governors for approval.

The future structure of Tripartite Military Government in the three western zones of Germany will depend to a large extent on the powers reserved by the Allies under the Occupation Statute to be promulgated by the three military governors after consultation with German officials.

It is expected that, subject to the controls specifically reserved by the London Conference, the maximum possible power will be delegated to the German authorities to enable them to organize a sound foundation for their economy and political institutions, thereby establishing a firm basis for the eventual political and economic unity of the whole of Germany.

The US Committee established by General Order No. 58, dated June 19, is granted complete authority for the planning and execution of reorganization measures affecting the structure of Military Government in the United States Area of Control in Germany, subject only to the control of the US Military Governor.

It is designated as the "exclusive agency" of the US Military Governor for "the development, formulation and coordination of any and all plans for the uniform organization and operation of Tripartite Military Government of western Germany ... and the appropriate implementation of such plans when approved."

The US committee is expected to work in close collaboration with its British and French counterparts, when appointed, in developing reorganization plans for the entire structure of Allied Military Government in western Germany, including such agencies as the Joint Export-Import Agency, the Bipartite Control Office, as well as the state military governments. Plans thus developed when approved by the three military governors will be promptly implemented by the US Committee in close collaboration with its British and French counterparts.

J. Anthony Panuch, the special adviser to the US Military Governor, is chairman of the committee which consists of Jack Bennett, finance adviser; Lawrence Wilkinson, economic adviser; E. A. Litchfield, director, Civil Administration Division, and James L. Sundquist, control officer, all of OMGUS.

Mr. Panuch is currently acting with Maj. Gen. Neville Brownjohn, deputy UK military governor, as co-chairman of the US/UK Committee on Bipartite and Bizonal Reorganization, which supervised the present organization of the German and bipartite agencies at Frankfurt.

THE MISSION of the US Committee was cited in the General Order as:

1. In matters of tripartite concern, such plans shall be approved jointly by the military governors for Germany of the United States, the United Kingdom and France; when so approved such plans will be implemented by the committee in conjunction with the duly authorized representatives of the military governors for Germany of the United Kingdom and France, by appropriate reorganization of existing bipartite or multipartite agencies.

2. In matters of unilateral concern, such plans when approved by the Military Governor for Germany (US) shall be implemented by the com-

mittee within the organizational structure of US Military Government as hereinafter provided.

3. Implementation of a logistic character where required of the United States will be accomplished by the appropriate military posts of the European Command guided by the directives of the chairman of the committee.

THE JURISDICTION of the committee was given as:

1. Within the framework of US Military Government, the decision of the committee with respect to any organizational matter of unilateral concern or of predominately US interest or character shall be conclusive unless appealed to the Military Governor by the Deputy Military Governor, or the US chairman of BICO, or by the director general of JEIA within three days from the entry of such decision by the committee.

2. Final decisions of the Committee shall be implemented in OMGUS and the state military governments by the Deputy Military Governor through channels or otherwise as appropriate. Notice of final determinations of the committee shall be disseminated through existing facilities of OMGUS with such distribution as the chairman of the committee may determine.

3. As used in this directive and for the purpose of the committee's mission, the term "bipartite or multipartite" agencies shall include the Bipartite Control Office (BICO), Allied Banking Commission (ABC), the Ruhr Authority, US/UK Coal Control Group, Joint Export Import Agency (JEIA), Joint Foreign Exchange Agency (JFEA), or the successor of any of them, the directorates of the Allied Control Council, etc.; the term "US Military Government" shall include all elements of CINCEUR, OMGUS, the state military governments for Bavaria, Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bremen, the

US Sector of the City of Berlin, the US elements of BICO, JEIA, and ABC.

The method of operation was given as:

1. The chairman in consultation with the committee shall establish its procedures and rules of conduct, except that no member of the committee will be permitted to act through an alternate or deputy. He shall fix the time and place of its meetings. The committee may request the appearance before it of any US Military Government personnel, whose testimony or views it deems necessary or desirable in connection with the accomplishment of its mission.

2. When functioning in an executive capacity, the committee shall act through its chairman or its executive secretary.

3. The Control Office, OMGUS, shall act as the staff agency of the committee and shall be exclusively responsible to it for the purposes of effecting coordination and implementation within OMGUS, and between OMGUS and the US elements of BICO, JEIA and ABC of all tripartite organization matters.

4. The Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, shall act as the staff agency of the committee with respect to achieving proper coordination in all matters of German governmental reorganization which may be pertinent to the committee's mission.

5. The Chief of Staff, OMGUS, and the US chairman, BICO, are hereby charged with the duty of providing the committee with such administrative services and logistic support as the chairman of the committee may, from time to time, determine to be necessary or appropriate.

Permanent Chart Exhibition

Plans for the establishment of a permanent chart exhibition of bizonal statistical information were announced by the Bipartite Control Office. The chart room, located in the Headquarters Building, Frankfurt, will display the latest statistical information on the economic recovery of the Bizonal Area in attractive graph and chart form.

Huge Bomb Found

A 1,000-pound bomb, dropped during a World War II air raid, was unearthed recently by a bulldozer used in preparing a sports field adjoining the CCG Club in Kiel, British Zone. The bomb was rendered harmless by a civilian bomb expert of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element). The same bulldozer later struck a 100-pound phosphorous bomb which immediately burst into flames and burned itself out.

GYA Plan Succeeds

Because of the efforts of the wife of a US Army officer, German children in the fifth and sixth grade of a grammar school in Schwaebisch Hall, Wuerttemberg-Baden, are finding out a lot about American children in the same grades in the Peabody School of Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Raymond Darrh, wife of a major in the Constabulary unit stationed there, interested the Little Rock school students in sending badly-needed school supplies to German school children in Schwaebisch Hall.

When she received a supply of pencils, pads and crayons contributed by the Little Rock school children, she and the local MG officer, 1st Lt. William B. Henry, distributed them. The German children wrote and thanked the American children. This has resulted in an exchange of correspondence, according to Lt. Henry.

Allotments to German Economy

The German Bizonal Department of Economics allocated between Jan. 1, 1947 and April 30, 1948 more than 11,500,000 pieces of US Army surplus clothing and footwear, more than 900,000 yards of wool and cotton textile materials, 430 metric tons of rubber scrap, and miscellaneous items including approximately 9,000,000 pounds of soap, 74,000,000 boxes of matches, 1,500 typewriters and 100,000 canvas cots.

CSU Keeps Power In Spite of Setbacks

The Bavarian state government has no intention of dissolving the legislature and cabinet as a result of the Christian Social Union losses in the recent elections, Minister President Hans Ehard told a meeting of the legislature.

Replying to requests of the Social Democratic Party, Ehard said he did not see any reason for a dissolution since local elections could not be considered to reflect the political desires of the State.

Official results of the Bavarian municipal elections, held on April 25 in small communities and on May 30 in the cities, showed the government party, the Christian Social Union, as the strongest political organization despite its losses.

It obtained 37.7 percent of the votes cast, but lost the clear majority which it had won in the 1946 elections and which it still retains in the state legislature.

Out of the 5,376,282 eligible voters, 4,564,963 or 84.9 percent voted, with 281,863 ballots declared invalid. The remaining 4,283,100 ballots, comprising 164,969,215 votes (one each for each assembly seat) were distributed as follows:

CSU, 62,291,412 (37.7 percent); Social Democratic party, 39,060,601 (23.7 percent); Bavarian party, 14,364,915 (8.7 percent). Free Democratic party 8,481,996 (5.1 percent); Communist party, 7,567,017 (4.6 percent); Economic Reconstruction party, 2,726,052 (1.7 percent); German bloc, 704,714 (0.4 percent); Refugee lists, 20,237,030 (12.3 percent); other voter's association, 9,535,478 (5.8 percent). — *ICD's News of Germany.*

US Progress Described

A Stuttgart magazine, *Universitas*, issued a special edition presenting a survey of scientific and cultural progress in the United States during the last decade. The issue included articles on "Sociology since 1937," "The Present State of American Archeology," "Recent Developments in American Literature," "Recent Developments in American Medicine," and "Advances in American Physics."

REFORM BRINGS OUT CONSUMER GOODS

Numerous Previously-Scarce Articles Appear in Frankfurt Shops, Pushcart Vendors Are Licensed, Six Taxicabs Go Into Business

CONSUMER GOODS appeared in the shops of Frankfurt as if by magic, obviously from under the counters during the first few days after the initiating of currency reform on June 18. Express deliveries by wholesalers and manufacturers increased the amount of goods on the market as the first week of the introduction of the new Deutsche mark progressed.

Scores of pushcart vendors, licensed by the city with amazing rapidity, hawked everything from cheap hand mirrors and combs to table-tennis balls.

Six taxicabs and three one-horse shays buttonholed prospects in front of the main railroad station—the first public cabs for German civilians since the war.

Traveling salesmen obtained hotel rooms with ease for DM 7 a day.

Window shoppers had seen nothing like it for four years. The goods displayed were almost exclusively those which had been decontrolled the day before currency reform was declared—kitchen utensils of metal, glass and wood; household glass, porcelain and earthenware; hardware and fittings; leather goods except footwear; household electrical appliances, lamps fixtures and fittings; radios, tubes and spare parts; bicycles, tires and spare parts; fresh vegetables, cherries and berries.

Footwear was displayed and priced but not for sale until leather shoe coupons are issued in July at the rate of two points per ration-card holder per month. Cotton and rayon textiles and garments also were displayed and priced, but not to be sold in advance of the July issue of points.

However, absent from shops were electric light bulbs, stockings and socks which everyone needed.

There was a glut of vegetables, but there were no large stocks behind the glamorous window displays.

The manager of a cooperative retail grocery store near Offenbach said the sudden appearance of fresh vegetables

and fruit in the public markets and grocery stores had reduced the demand for imported dried fruits.

About 20 percent of his customers said they did not intend to buy their rations of dried fruit because fresh cherries and berries were preferred at the free market prices. Imported prunes on the ration retailed for DM 0.80 for 18 ounces, while the same



German civilian exchanges 60 old marks for 40 new marks at the Kemp school building in Hamborn near Duisburg in the Ruhr, British Zone. (photo by Byers, JEIA)

amount of fresh sweet cherries cost RM 0.45 and of fresh red currants DM 0.65.

THE MANAGER ALSO said that his sales of imported powdered milk had declined because he had been able to sell all his customers their full ration of fluid skimmed milk for the first time since the war. The farmers were delivering about three times their previous amounts of milk, he said. The wonder to the housewives

was that dairies started delivering the milk ration to the kitchen door.

Likewise, for the first time in five years, the customer was again "always right," and there was a buyers' market. But there was no great rush to buy. Persons who had lost their savings twice in a lifetime scoffed at admonitions to save, but they seemed determined to hold on to their money for lower prices.

A grumpy shoe repairer who for years had refused any order without an advance payment of two to five cigarettes plus RM for poor quality half-soles on four-week delivery, nearly fell over himself to serve all customers in eight days—ladies' rubber heels at DM 2, men's at DM 2.50, half-soles of "real" leather at DM 6.—

A woman keeper of a soap shop, who used to sell grudgingly one box of matches per customer with the monthly soap ration, now high-pressured a buyer to take a package of 10 boxes. "No thanks," said the customer, "one box (DM 0.04) is all I want."

A bicycle dealer, who did repair work only before currency reform, had sold 11 bicycles for the new Deutsche mark on June 21.

Many suburban street cars had two polite conductors per car, one advancing on the passengers from each end "to be sure that everyone paid his fare."

"Now look," said a woman passenger, "this is the third time you've asked me whether I had a ticket."

"Sorry ma'm," the conductor replied, "we never had time to check before, nor to give information."

Streetcars were crowded only during rush hours. At no time did passengers hang on in clusters like grapes on a vine. The service had not been increased, but persons who previously rode five or six blocks now walked to save the DM 0.20 fare (six fares for DM 1). The municipal street car com-

pany reported a 50 percent drop in revenue. From Stuttgart came the report the drop was 80 percent.

The reticence to spend — undoubtedly caused by the fact that no person had more than DM 40 of the new money during the first week-affected primarily luxury goods and services, rail and road transportation, theaters, concerts, newspapers, book publishers and holiday resorts.

Trains, heretofore jammed to the couplings, had seats for all. The service, likewise, was being curtailed.

This digest of reports published in the German newspapers of Frankfurt and vicinity the first week (June 20—26) of the currency reform in western Germany was prepared by the Reports & Statistics Branch, Frankfurt Liaison Office of the Manpower Division, OMGUS. All statements and conclusions quoted in the article are those of Germans.

The uneconomic phenomenon of thousands of city dwellers scrambling out into the country to barter for a few pounds of food had ended abruptly.

State and municipal theaters and operas sought subsidies in order to continue playing. In Munich, with a population of more than 700,000, one single ticket was sold for a philharmonic concert. The movie theaters alone did reasonable business at the old prices.



Removal of Controls Fails to Affect Frankfurt Prices

Prices of consumer goods in Frankfurt from which price controls had been removed with the introduction of currency reform, remained generally the same in new Deutsche marks as the legal prices had been in old marks when the articles were controlled. The effect of currency reform has been to make these articles generally available in the shops, whereas previously they were difficult to obtain in a legitimate manner.

The following list of prices was compiled by the Reports and Statistics Branch, Manpower Division, OMGUS, after a survey of retail shops on the principal shopping streets of Frankfurt during the four days of June 22-25.

The prices are given in the new Deutsche mark, which has an established comparative rate of 30 US cents. There are 100 pfennige in one mark. Qualitatively all articles are below US standards.

Fresh Vegetables	DM
Carrots, young, small, bunch of 10	0.20
Kohlrabi, tennis-ball size, each	0.25
Tomatoes, red Italian, 18 oz.	1.77
Tomatoes, red Dutch, 18 oz.	1.95
Asparagus, 18 oz.	1.90
Lettuce per head	0.10
Peas, young in pods, 18 oz.	0.25
Greens, mangold tops, 18 oz.	0.10
Cauliflower, large	1.50
Potatoes, new, 18 oz.	0.15

Wine	DM
White Johannisberger, 1944, bottle	7.50
Champagne, Feist, bottle, incl. DM 3 tax.	10.00

Household Porcelain, Glass, Earthenware	DM
Cup and saucer, china Rosenthal	4.50
Dinner plate, same	3.85
Soup plate, same	3.85
Serving plate, same	7.00
Tea service, glazed earthenware	31.00
Dinner service, white porcelain, 24 pieces	50.00
Water glass, plain, 1 pt.	1.20
Liqueur glass, etched band, short stem	2.90
Water glass, same	3.90
Butter dish, glass with cover	0.60
Coat hanger with bar	0.27
Alarm clock, traveling, leather case	36.00
Alarm clock, ordinary, small	6.00

Garments	DM
(Textile points issued in July at rate of 20 per person per month. Leather shoe points at rate of two per person per month.)	DM
Men's two-piece flannel suit (115 points)	101.00
Shirts, men's rayon cheap (22 points)	13.90
Blouse, ladies' rayon, (10 points)	15.00
Dress, girl's rayon summer (22 points)	55.00
Collar, men's celluloid	1.50
Gloves, men's leather unlined	12.50
Shoes, men's leather oxford (8 points)	23.50
Shoes, ladies leather oxford (8 points)	21.50
Shoes, children's leather oxford (6 points)	10.50
Shoes, infant's leather booties (4 points)	4.50
Shoes, ladies cloth, leather soles	12.50
Wool blanket, 78x58 inches (90 points)	43.50
Fur coat, ladies, dyed rabbit	420.00

Kitchen Utensils	DM
(Alloy metal goods are aluminium scrap from airplanes, etc.)	DM
Teaspoon, alloy metal	0.40
Teaspoon, glass	0.25
Fork, dessert	1.00
Bread knife, 6 in. saw blade	3.00
Butcher knife, 4 in. blade	3.50
Frying pan, alloy, 9 in. with handle	5.75
Saucepan, alloy, no handle, 2 qts.	5.00
Saucepan, alloy, 2 side handles, 2 qts.	9.00
Pitcher, earthenware, 1 qt.	6.10
Coffee pot, porcelain	5.50
Mixing bowl, earthenware, 1 qt.	2.30

Electrical Goods	DM
Iron, small, household, without cord	11.50
Iron, standard, without cord	18.50
Cord, 4 ft. rubberized with plugs	6.00
Water heater, 1 qt.	34.00
Toaster, ordinary	24.00
Percolator, 8 cups	45.00
Stove, enameled, 2 burners	130.00
Radio tube	8.50
Radio, small table model	230.00
Radio, large table model	800.00
Lamp, small bedside, metal, paper shade	10.60
Motor, 0.27 hp., 1,400 rev. per min.	115.00
Motor, 0.70 hp., 2,800 rev. per min.	125.00

Toilet Articles	DM
Razor blade, double edge, cheap	0.05

Razor blade, double edge, good	0.09
Safety razor, cheap steel	1.00
Safety razor, chrom steel	2.50
Old fashioned razor	6.50
Manicure scissors	6.50
Manicure set, leather case	12.50—23.00
Fitted set, leather, small	19.50
Toothpaste, medium sized tube	0.85
Toothbrush	1.15
Face cream, tube, small	0.70
Comb, pocket	0.45
Ladies' comb	2.25
Ladies' side comb	0.75
Nail brush	0.75

Leather Goods	DM
Ladies' handbags, small, leather	14.00
Ladies' handbag, large, boxcalf	53.00
Billfold	5.00
Change purse	4.50
Wristwatch strap	1.50
Fitted suitcase, small	69.00
Suitcase, cowhide, 29 in	50.00
Briefcase, one compartment	10.00
Cigarette case	4.50

Miscellaneous	DM
Scrubbing brush, 6 in, artificial bristles	0.65
Sewing needles, 12 assorted in folder	0.40
Button, glass, small shirtbutton size	0.04
Button, wood, men's jacket size	0.10
Bicycle, cheap	140.00
Tire, bicycle casing	7.50
Tube, bicycle	3.00
Automobile, Opel Olympia, 4 passenger	5,995.00

The average male manual worker in the manufacturing industries of Hesse in March earned a net DM 0.85 an hour after deductions from gross earnings for wage taxes, social insurance and church tax. At that rate, it would require all the net earnings of a worker for three years to pay for the automobile listed above. The average net earnings per man under the currency reform and recent authorized pay increases have not yet been computed.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION STILL LAGS

Improvement, New Structures Handicapped by Insufficient Coal For Producing Building Materials, and by Lack of Centralized Plans

IMPROVEMENT IN HOUSING conditions and construction of new dwelling units in the US Zone have been greatly handicapped by insufficient allocations of coal for production of building materials, often by their ineffective utilization and misuse, and by lack of centralized planning and control. In addition, the building construction industry was badly hindered by lack of both skilled and unskilled help.

In the face of these difficulties, a general tendency has developed to concentrate efforts on improvement of housing conditions in the areas where vital industries are located and where the need for additional living space has been most acute.

As the first large scale housing project in the US Zone, construction was begun in Bavaria in April, 1947, on two large settlements for the accommodation of industrial workers. One settlement, comprising 250 compact apartments, was designed for workers of a large chemical plant, and another, comprising 500 apartments, for workers of a large iron-works plant. Most of the apartments have a floor space of 54 square yards and consist of three rooms, kitchen, and bath.

Following the recommendations made by the bizonal working party on miners' housing, an increased allotment of coal for the production of building materials for Ruhr miners' housing was approved by the Bipartite Economic Control Group, and an initial monthly allocation of 20,000 metric tons was made for July and August, 1947, which amount nevertheless was 8,000 tons below the working party's recommendation. The timber allocations have likewise been reduced to somewhat above one-half of the stated requirements.

Allocations of building materials during 1947 for housing purposes were greatly reduced in all states of

the US Zone as compared with allocations made during 1946. Thus, in Wuerttemberg-Baden, the allocation of roofing paper was reduced by 80 percent, cement and soft lumber by 61 percent, bricks by 52 percent, and other products by somewhat lower percentages.

The only significant increase occurred in the allocation of steel products, which was 84 percent greater than in 1946, and a small increase of five percent was made in the allocation of building plates.

DESPITE THE LACK of centralized planning, the zone Council of States main committee on housing has recommended that legislation be enacted to cover (1) non-profit hous-

ing project and building cooperatives, (2) small farm settlements and garden dwellings, (3) entry permits and permits to establish residence, (4) housing for politically incriminated persons, and (5) tenancy law concerning joint apartments.

In an effort to effect a fuller utilization of existing housing facilities, special investigating or "flying" housing committees, as they are called, have been established in Bavaria. These committees appear unexpectedly in a locality and conduct a house-to-house check of housing occupancy. A large number of unoccupied rooms, and in some instances even apartments, have been uncovered in several cities and towns

Housing Space in Use, Capable of Use and Capable of Repair in US Zone

(in thousands)

Item	30 Sept 1946	30 Sept 1947	Increase or decrease	
			Number	Percent
Population (Estimated)	16,713	17,327	+ 614	+ 3.7
Normal and reparable housing space used for living purposes by German population				
No. of rooms	9,907	10,694	+ 787	+ 7.9
No. of square metres	106,327	119,930	+ 13,603	+ 12.8
No. of square meters per room	10.7	11.2		
No. of persons per room	1.7	1.6		
No. of square meters per person	6.4	7.0		
Normal housing space used for other than living purposes				
No. of rooms	470	507	+ 37	+ 7.9
No. of square metres	5,048	5,798	+ 750	+ 14.9
Reparable housing space used for other than living purposes				
No. of rooms	336	179	- 157	- 46.7
No. of square meters	3,875	2,085	- 1,790	- 46.2
No. of persons living in other than normal or reparable housing space	199	197	- 2	- 1.0
% of total population	1.2	1.1		
No. of rooms converted into normal housing space during the year	*	104		
In % of number of rooms used for living purposes end Sep 1947	*	1.0		

* Figures not available.

Housing Situation, Cities over 30,000 Population US Zone

Item	Number of dwellings		Increase or decrease	
	Dec 46	Dec 47	Number	Percent
Occupied, repair necessary	356,023	334,921	-21,102	- 5.9
Occupied, no repair necessary	779,689	823,776	44,087	5.7
Unoccupied reparable	99,335	86,094	-13,241	-13.3
Total available for civil use	1,100,740	1,129,043	28,303	2.6
Dwellings occupied by US Forces	34,972	29,654	5,318	15.2
Percent of total available	3.1	2.6		
Dwellings occupied by DP's	12,109	11,588	- 521	- 4.3
Percent of total available	1.1	1.0		

in Bavaria which previously were reported so overcrowded that no additional persons could be housed there.

A FIELD INVESTIGATION of German controls over production and distribution of building materials in Wuerttemberg-Baden undertaken by Military Government in September, 1947, revealed that only one-third of the total supply of building materials is produced through the use of coal duly allocated by bizonal agencies.

Another third is produced through the use of coal obtained unofficially, and the remaining third of the total supply is derived from compensation bartering of building materials. Thus only one-third of the total supply of building materials in Wuerttemberg-Baden is subject to control by the state administration.

Approximately 80 percent of the legitimate production of building materials in Wuerttemberg-Baden is under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry, which allocates it to the counties, to the seven heavily-bombed cities, and the schools, hospitals, and institutions.

Allocations to counties and cities are based upon the degree of bomb damage, intake of refugees, and present population. The final disposition of materials is decided by each individual counties and by each city on a system of its own priorities.

Virtually the only control of materials by the counties and cities is by the reconstruction offices, which review

applications for building licenses mainly to make certain that the amount of materials called for by the licenses granted does not exceed the total amount allocated to a community, and also that some sort of a priority system is observed.

As a result, a disproportionately large number of licenses is granted for construction of butcher shops, bakeries, and similar enterprises. Hardly any materials are allocated by individual communities to workers' housing despite the fact that lack of adequate housing facilities is often the cause of labor shortage.

A great deal of confusion and overlapping in jurisdiction often exists in the issuance of building permits.

The housing situation in the US Zone leaves much room for improvement. With an acute need for additional housing on the one hand, and a shortage of building materials and skilled construction labor on the other, there is a pressing need for a coordinated, if not centralized, control of housing activities and for a stricter supervision of the distribution and utilization of building materials by German agencies.

Lack of adequate housing for industrial workers has been one of the main reasons for the labor supply problem in many vital industries, a fact which has in turn contributed greatly to the slow rate of economic recovery of the US Zone. — *From Manpower Division annex of Military Governor's Report No. 32.*

Typewriter Output Hits 2,000 Monthly

Current production of the Bizonal Area typewriter industry has risen to 2,000 machines monthly, according to the Bipartite Commerce & Industry Group. Total production for 1948 is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 finished machines. Bipartite officials said this figure can be doubled easily during 1949. The greatest obstacle to manufacture today is a scarcity of skilled labor.

All the typewriters produced this year will be allocated by the German Department for Economics to German firms and public offices to alleviate their pressing needs. Many factories and public agencies are operating with far fewer machines than the necessary minimum for efficient office functioning, bipartite officials pointed out.

Prior to the war the German typewriter industry, 16 percent of which was situated in the area now comprising the US Zone and the remainder in the Soviet Zone, made 500,000 machines yearly. Since bizonal fusion, however, two new factories have started operation in the Hamburg and Wilhelmshaven areas of the British Zone.

Next year it is expected there will be some typewriters for export. Because of the relatively small amounts of materials required, this commodity has a high export value.

Bank Officials Approved

The tripartite Allied Bank Commission has confirmed the election of the three top-ranking officials of the Bank of the German States (Bank Deutscher Laender).

Karl Georg Bernard of the Frankfurter Hypothekbank was elected chairman of the board of directors. Wilhelm Vocke, former Reichsbank official, was elected president, and Wilhelm Koenneker, vice president of the State Central Bank of Hesse, was chosen vice president.

The three officials were elected by the board of directors. Allied approval enabled the bank to begin full operations.

Industry Index Rises

Industrial production in the Bizonal Area in April, according to preliminary figures recently made public, reached 50 percent of the 1936 base-period level. This is a postwar record and a two percent increase over the March figure.

Favorable weather, the absence of serious strikes or breakdown, and the cumulative effect of the rise in coal production during the preceding months were contributing factors.

The principal increases were in textiles, which rose nine percent; iron and steel, which rose six percent, and building materials which rose 11 percent. Of the eight major industries for which figures were available, iron and steel, vehicles, building materials, rubber products, and textiles rose to postwar peaks; paper and pulp remained constant; coal and leather declined.

The four percent drop in coal production from 77 percent of the base-period in March to 73 percent in April, the same level as in February, may be expected to have serious results in the coming months unless the coal output appreciably improves.

Digest Given License

The Readers Digest Association, Pleasantville, N. Y., has been issued a special license under MG Law Nos. 52, 53 and 161, permitting the import of necessary materials for the printing and publication within Germany of a German language edition of the magazine.

This license is the first of its kind issued to a non-German publication for the printing within the US Zone of a German-language edition. The export of the German-printed publication will be carried out subject to the regulations of the Joint Export Agency.

University Overcrowded

The rector of the University of Munich reported that approximately 6,000 applications for admissions had been refused during this past semester, largely because of the present overcrowded conditions. The present student enrollment is approximately 10,000.

Statement Reveals JEIA Finances

A financial statement showing the position of the Joint Export-Import Agency as of May 31, 1948, and a statement of the operations of the agency during the first 7 months of its existence have been made public by JEIA.

Cash in banks and offset accounts is given as \$239,000,000. Against this, however, there are cash liabilities to meet letters of credit and other obligations to pay for imports amounting to \$210,000,000. This leaves a working cash balance of less than \$29,000,000.

The "accounts receivable" at \$85,000,000 represent the bills which have been sent out to purchasers of German goods for which payment has not yet been received. In only one case has any large amount been outstanding for an abnormal period of time.

The assets which JEIA has had at its disposal for the purchase of German imports consist of the capital contributions of the United States and the United Kingdom Governments, certain loans which have been made by the US Commodity Credit Corporation and the United Kingdom Government, and the earnings from German exports. The latter have amounted to \$409,000,000 since Jan. 1, 1947.

\$226,000,000 has been spent on imports of commodities and services which had arrived in Germany up to May 31, 1948. A further \$210,000,000 has been deposited as collateral against orders which have already been placed for further imports which will be arriving shortly. The JEIA has spent, in these ways, some \$27,000,000 more than it has earned from exports during the past 17 months.

The whole of the funds of the agency, with the slimnest possible margin, has been used for the purchase of imports into Germany. There is necessarily a time lag between the receipt of proceeds from exports and their use for the payment of imports; but this time lag has been progressively reduced, particularly during the last five or six months, and JEIA has spent or committed funds for imports during the first and second quarters of 1948 at a rate greatly in excess of

that at which receipts from exports have come in.

It is the aim of the agency to spend on German imports every penny that is earned from German exports and to spend it as fast as it is received. The agency has no funds available which it is not using. As fast as favorable opportunity to purchase goods for Germany becomes available the money is spent and will continue to be spent.

Financial Statement of Position May 31, 1948

Assets	
Cash in banks and offset accounts	239,200,000
Less deposit against letters of credit, etc.	210,400,000
	\$28,800,000
Accounts receivable	84,900,000
Advances and other assets	7,600,000
Undistributed debits	16,300,000
Deficit on operating account 1947/48	27,700,000
Total	\$165,300,000

Liabilities	
Trade creditors, deposits	\$20,900,000
Advances repayable to US Commodity Credit Corporation	15,400,000
UK Government	4,000,000
US and UK Governments' capital contributions	113,600,000
Undistributed credits	11,400,000
Total	\$165,300,000

Operating Account for 17 Months Ended May 31, 1948

Receipts	
Exports of commodities, services, etc.	\$409,300,000
Operating deficit	27,700,000
Total	\$437,000,000
Expenditure	
Imports of commodities, services, etc.	\$226,600,000
Deposits against letters of credit, etc.	210,400,000
Total	\$437,000,000

JEIA note: These accounts have not yet been audited.

Funds Given to Refugees

RM 53,000 were transferred June 16 by the Information Control Division, OMG Bavaria, to officials of the State Office for Refugees. The money represented the total distributors' proceeds from all German films exhibited at Bavarian movie houses last Dec. 6.

This money, which normally goes into a blocked account held by Military Government, was presented to the refugee office to be used for the welfare of refugees in Bavaria.

fication tribunal at the Garmish internment camp, and sentenced to three years in a labor camp and confiscation of all except 10,000 marks of his 150,000-mark fortune.

Special assistance has been given by OMG Bavaria to British officials in their establishment of leave centers at Rottach and Bad Wiessee. The centers will consist of five hotels rented under special contracts with German owners.

Student screening committees have been set up in the universities in order to select the 50 students who will participate in the scholarship program offered by the Catholic bishops of the United States.

A group of agricultural experts from Sweden and the Netherlands visited Munich to confer with German scientists. The delegates also lectured to agricultural students and reported on the latest experimental results in farming. They inspected farms in an effort to determine agricultural needs and progress within Bavaria.

Hesse

The publication of "Der Zeltberater" (The Tent Adviser) marked the first major achievement of the Committee for Youth Publications in Wiesbaden. The book is a translation of "So You Want to Be a Camp Counselor", by Elmer Ott, American camping expert.

The Hesse legislature, over the opposition of the Communists and with the Liberal Democrats abstaining, ratified the 1948 budget. It provides for revenues and expenditures of 1,360,479,300 marks.

Dr. Walter Kolb has been reelected by the city council for a six-year term as chief mayor of Frankfurt. He is a member of the Socialist Democratic Party.

Philipp Jung, Nazi-appointed president of the Saar and former chief mayor of Vienna, has been classified a minor offender by an internment camp denazification tribunal at Darmstadt. Sixty percent of his property was confiscated and he was placed on probation for three years.

Willy Hof, founder and former president of the Reichsautobahn Company, was classified as a follower by a denazification tribunal in Darmstadt.

Wuerttemberg-Baden

OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden's series of radio broadcasts to the German people has been stepped up from a bimonthly to a weekly basis. Twenty-three programs have been broadcast in the series which began last Sept. 22 with OMGWB Director Sumner Sewall's farewell address. The broadcasts are heard at 8:30 p.m. every Monday night.

Export sales concluded in Wuerttemberg-Baden during May totaled \$4,652,500. Export contracts for the first five months of 1948 totaled approximately \$25,500,000.

The wreck of a 600-ton Dutch steamer was raised at Karlsruhe, thus freeing the harbor of sunken ships.

The youth leadership school in Ruit, Wuerttemberg-Baden, was opened officially May 24. The first course, of a week's duration, was for the training of summer camp leaders.

Bremen

The US Army signal depot at Osterholz-Scharmbeck, near Bremen, containing approximately 6,000 tons of electrical and signal equipment, was turned over to the state collection agency for public property (STEG).

North Rhine/Westphalia

In the course of the Ruhr miners incentive program, 580,000 pounds of



Ministers president and economics ministers of the three western zones of Germany met recently near Dueseldorf to discuss coal production in the Ruhr. Among the conterees was Dr. Hans Ehard (at left, second from the top), minister president of Bavaria.

(DENA-Bild)

margarine, 486,000 pounds of cocoa, 500,000 pounds of bacon and fat, 160,000 pounds of ham and 120,000 tins of meat are to be distributed.

The city administration of Essen disclosed that it will operate three coal pits producing 750 tons monthly to provide fuel for machines used in rubble removal.

The production of nitric acid has ceased at the Chemische Fabrik Koeln-Kalk near Cologne because of difficulties in the renewal of platinum catalysts. New supplies of platinum are being obtained.

Schleswig Holstein

The Breitenburger cement firm in Schleswig Holstein has received coal from Silesia and has started production at the rate of 6,000 metric tons a month on a 38,000-ton cement export program to Venezuela.

Twenty-two British and 30 German working-class students have joined at Rendsburg for the first postwar Anglo-German summer school organized by the workers Educational Association in conjunction with the Schleswig Holstein education authorities. The course is run on completely communal lines, with their British and German rations being pooled.

Lower Saxony

Armed with ancient weapons, 1,200 farmers of Nienburg hunted without success for the mysterious animal that has killed 45 sheep and 29 head of cattle. Zoologists believe the animal is a puma.

Hamburg

The Northwest German Radio (NWDR) at Hamburg has concluded a program exchange agreement with the Basel (Switzerland) radio station.

Berlin

During the first 15 days of June, 227 tons of iron and steel, 203 tons of chemicals, 41,565 pairs of shoes, and 20 tons of leather and rubber shoe soles were received from the Bizonal Area for the US Sector of Berlin.

A special allocation of 250 grams of raisins was distributed in June to every person in the US and British Sectors.

Distribution was completed for 2,737 pairs of shoes purchased with

part of the proceeds from the Community Chest campaign conducted in the American community of Berlin last fall. The shoes were turned over to social welfare offices in the US Sector for distribution to needy children.

Evangelical Church authorities in Berlin have adopted a new plan whereby their churches will stay open daily for prayer and meditation.

Sport Forum, a special illustrated magazine, was authorized by Military Government to cover the 1948 Olympic Games in London. It will appear in Berlin in five 50,000-copy editions during the period of the games.

The first 15 of 60 Volkswagen to be used as police radio cars in the US Sector arrived in Berlin. These vehicles, manufactured in the British Zone, will be turned over to the police department of the US Sector after they have been painted police-blue and equipped with radio equipment.

CRALOG and the International Committee of the Red Cross will jointly furnish a total of nearly 4,000,000 free meals this summer to 100,000 Berlin youths, school children, and infants selected by physicians as being most urgently in need of extra food.

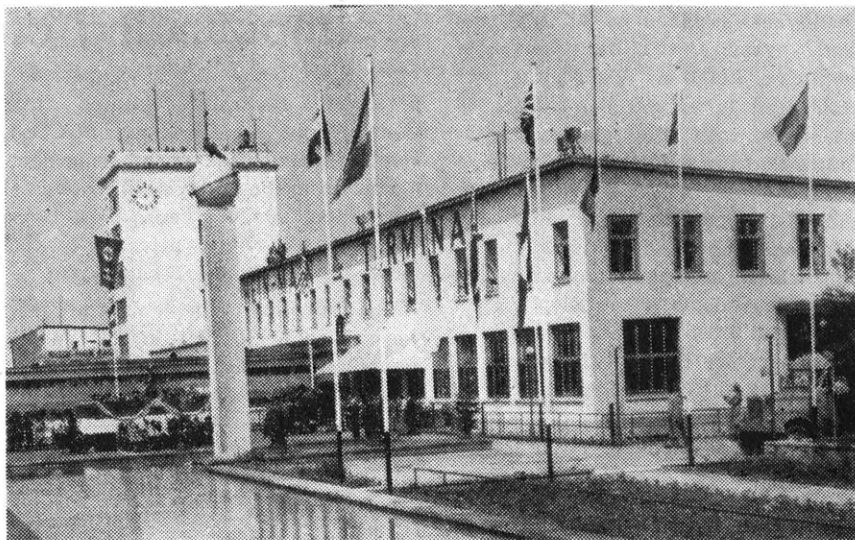
The registration of aliens living in the British Sector of Berlin is being conducted by a section of the Police Praesidium in Charlottenburg. This office is registering aliens already living in the British Sector who have not yet registered, as well as aliens arriving in or leaving the sector.

Two hundred and thirty tons of new English potatoes, the first load of a 4,000 tons consignment, arrived by rail in Berlin.

At an interzonal teacher's conference in Heidelberg, representatives from the Soviet Zone urged the teachers to join the labor unions as the best way of improving their economic condition. Wuerttemberg-Baden leaders replied that the teachers, while friendly toward labor, do not wish to join the unions.

US Zone

In a pastoral letter, the Catholic bishop of Limburg referred to recent desecrations of Jewish cemeteries in Germany and pointed out the severe penalties laid down in the canon law



A new symbol, replacing the Nazi emblem, was unveiled recently at ceremonies held at Frankfurt's Rhine-Main airport. The symbol is a large blue and white globe, circled by three model jet planes and topped with an iron dove, resting on a 30-foot granite column.

(Army Signal Corps)

for such offenders. Anti-Semitism was also attacked in statements by the archbishop of Wuerzburg and the auxiliary bishop of Munich.

British Zone

The British Ministry of Labor and National Service is working out with other government departments a scheme for the recruitment of German women for the hospitals and similar institutions in the United Kingdom.

French Zone

The South Wuerttemberg legislature met in mid-June for the first time since adjourning indefinitely on April 20 to protest a French MG order to drop the deforestation discussion from its agenda. The legislature was told it would be permitted to ask in writing questions on those topics normally reserved for military government.

Minister President Peter Altmeier, speaking before the legislature of the Rhineland-Palatinate, requested the fusion of the French Zone with the Bizonal Area.

Soviet Zone

A memorandum pointing out that it is "against the principles of the Evangelical Church to accept suggestions as to its political viewpoint from circles outside the church" has been submitted to the Soviet military

governor by Protestant bishops of the Soviet Zone.

A special branch within the German Economics Commission of the Soviet Zone was established by order of the Soviet deputy military governor to handle the distribution of printed matter.

The Soviet authorities announced the closing on June 15 of their part of the refugee exchange point at Bebra in Hesse.

The National Democratic Party and the Democratic Farmers Party have been licensed for the Soviet Zone by the Soviet Military Administration.

The German Economic Commission of the Soviet Zone has announced that, except for construction of farm buildings and improvement of farm equipment, land reform has been completed in the zone.

According to Radio Leipzig, the new minimum wage for workers in the Soviet Zone clothing industry is 0.63 marks an hour. The maximum is 1.20 marks.

Eucom

All EUCOM major commands with the exception of the Wetzlar Military Post now have a civilian emergency loan fund established and in operation, which provides for emergency loans up to \$50 for Department of the Army

employees assigned to appropriated fund agencies. Civilian Personnel Employee Relations Counselors are authorized to extend loans after an interview with the employee has shown that the application is valid.

Dependents of American military and civilian personnel in the European Command numbered 33,818 on May 15. This was an increase of approximately 4,600 dependents since Sept. 1947. Berlin had 2,305 dependents May 15, but a decrease of nearly 100 families was expected by next Sept. 1.

During May, 1,662 displaced persons were repatriated and 5,348 DP's were resettled from the US Zone of Germany.

The Quartermaster Division, EUCOM has organized a group of specialists to act as advisors to post quartermasters, maintain liaison between all QM points, establish uniform procedures in QM activities and standardize supply and service responsibilities. The group will be known as "Technical Survey Team" and will visit two military posts each month.

Textiles for Germans

Following the recent release to the German economy of 61,000,000 yards of textile fabrics, the Bizonal Department of Economics began a program of distribution to make finished textile goods available to the German population between July 1 and Sept. 30.

Of the 61,000,000 yards, approximately 16,000,000 are finished and printed cloth, ready for manufacture into garments. The remaining 45,000,000 yards require finishing and printing. At present, 9,600 yards of finished cloth have been released to dress manufacturers, and 5,000,000 yards of unfinished material to finishers and printers.

In addition, approximately 110,000 yards are to be used for the manufacture of seed bags.

Three Factual Films

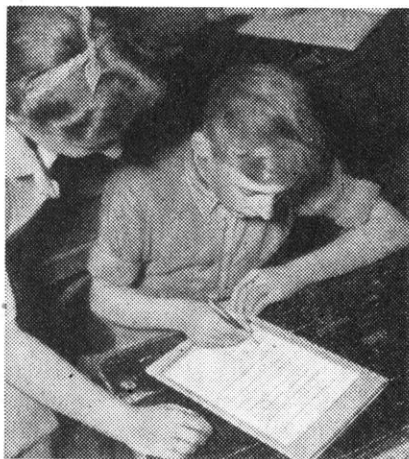
Three factual films, produced by the MG documentary film unit at Berlin-Tempelhof, have been released to the public — "Hunger", dealing with the world food problem; "It's Up to You", on German history from 1919 to 1958, and "Malaria".

Impounding of Cars Explained

For the interest of US occupational personnel motoring through the French Zone of Germany, EUCOM Headquarters issued an announcement emphasizing the policy which governs the impounding, for cause, of US Government and any privately-owned motor vehicle in the French Zone.

The following delinquencies are major offenses which will justify the impounding by French occupation authorities of any vehicle involved: driving without a license, driving without registration or title, delinquencies which result in traffic accidents, leaving the scene of an accident in which the vehicle is involved, driving with defective brakes or defective lights, lack of license plates, or license plates and registration certificate bearing different numbers, and the use by the operator of ownership documents, registration certificate or driver's license which are officially listed as lost or stolen.

Drivers of US Government-owned vehicles, who are apprehended only for minor violations, will be booked and released, and a report of the incident will be forwarded to the organization concerned.



A German boy, Klaus Biallowons, writes a letter in English to the Mt. Sterling, Ill., chapter of "Future Farmers of America" (FFA). The aim of the letter is to set up correspondence and better relations and ideas between American and German youth. Klaus wrote from the English Institute in Heidelberg. (Army Signal Corps)

Motor vehicles, involved in delinquencies, which are owned by nationals of the United States, Allied countries or Allied governments, will be taken to the nearest "Brigade de Gendarmerie" and an immediate report will be made to the liaison mission in Baden-Baden.

IARA Asks Advance

The 19-nation Inter-Allied Reparation Agency (IARA) in Berlin requested Switzerland to fulfill the Washington agreement of May, 1946, and take immediate steps to liquidate German assets in Switzerland.

The agreement calls for 50 percent of the proceeds of liquidation to accrue to the Swiss government and 50 percent to be placed at the disposal of the Allies for the rehabilitation of countries devastated or depleted by war.

Although the hesitancy of the Swiss has been attributed to the lack of an exchange rate for the Swiss franc and the German mark, the IARA request points out that exchange rates will only affect the future compensation made to German owners and not the 50 percent due to member governments.

Having made no payment to the IARA in two years, the Swiss government has been requested to make an initial payment of 100,000,000 francs as an advance for the benefit of member governments against the total sum to be paid after liquidation has been completed. — *ICD's News of Germany.*

Bank Branches Permitted

Banks with head offices in United Nations or neutral countries are permitted, effective July 1, upon application and with MG approval, to open branches in the US-UK Zones of Germany. The banks are permitted to perform services incidental to foreign trade, including the opening of export and import letters of credit, the negotiation of export and import documents, and the carrying of foreign currency accounts for authorized persons.

White Plague

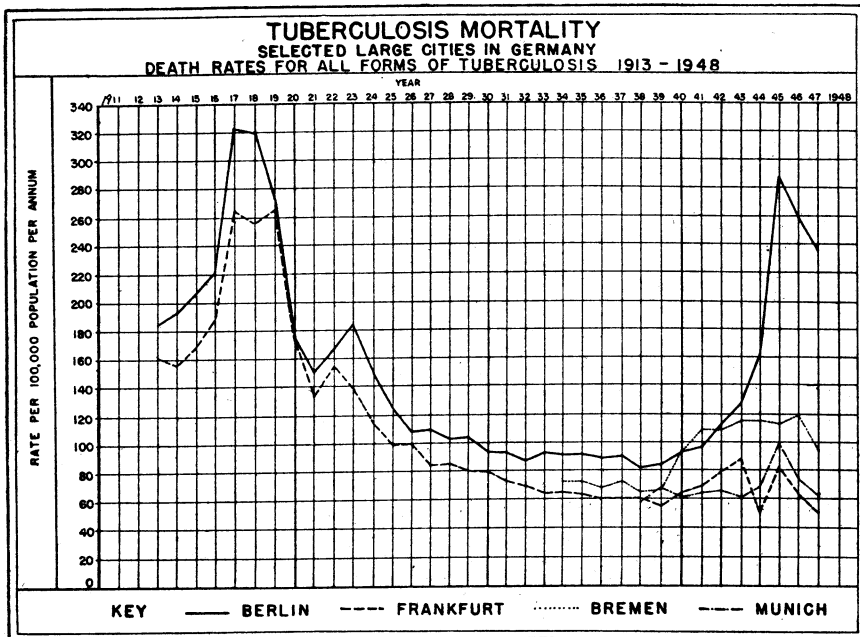
have, according to the figures furnished, already passed this ratio. Berlin, however, in order to meet this standard, needs some 8,800 additional beds for the care of patients from all four sectors.

The problem of suitable disposition of far-advanced cases of tuberculosis, with a hopeless prognosis for recovery, was repeatedly discussed with German authorities. The practice in Germany is to place such cases in tuberculosis wards of general hospitals, or, if this is not possible, to allow them to remain at home. Some of these cases are unwilling to accept hospital care. In some instances this reluctance is said to be due to the supplementary rations which patients at home are given and which are frequently shared with other members of the family.

The commission feels that every effort should be made to hospitalize these open cases, especially those who live in crowded homes and are a menace to their families. The concentration of such cases in special institutions reserved for "hopeless" cases is, however, not considered desirable, because of its adverse effect on morals and the likelihood that it would be unacceptable to the patients.

Many more beds in relation to the tuberculosis mortality were provided for displaced persons than for Germans. The total number of IRO beds for tuberculosis as of June 1, 1947, was 2,696. As the total number of deaths from tuberculosis for the year 1947 was 325, the number of beds per annual death was 8:3: that is, far above the standard ratio of two or two and a half beds per death.

The general plan for clinic care provides for a clinic in each county and several in the large cities. Each has a chief physician and assistant physicians, as necessary, and a staff of clinic nurses and nurses or social workers who visit patients in their homes. The clinic is primarily an agency for the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Medical treatment is usually not furnished; however, in a few clinics artificial pneumothorax is given.



Ordinarily cases diagnosed and not requiring sanatorium care are referred to private physicians for treatment.

THE CLINIC IS ALSO an official agency for reporting cases. In general, cases diagnosed in private medical practice are referred to clinics for confirmation and report to the health department. Thus the clinic, with its responsibility for diagnosis, reference for medical care, follow-up treatment, and official notification of cases, is one of the most important agencies in the tuberculosis control program.

Restoration of this institution to effective operation throughout the zone is important for the future tuberculosis control program. Evidence of progress was observed in several of the cities visited. Lack of transportation facilities and equipment is among the greatest obstacles to be overcome.

In 1947 the Danish Red Cross, which was already engaged in a program of BCG vaccination against tuberculosis in eastern Europe, approached Military Government with an offer to conduct a program in Germany. MG officials arranged a series of meetings in Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Munich, Berlin, Bremen and Giessen at which representatives of the Danish Red

Cross met German public health authorities and proposed a specific program.

As a result of these conferences, a number of project in different parts of the US Zone were set up. These are now in operation in all states of the US Zone and in the US Sector of Berlin, but at the time of the commission's study only the one in Hesse was operating on more than a minimal scale.

Up to Feb. 23, 1948, approximately 30,000 children had been tested in Hesse. About 32 percent of those who completed the test were positive to tuberculin. Of those negative to tuberculin, 6,284 accepted vaccination.

It is too early to make any statement as to the success of the procedure. In the opinion of the commission, BCG vaccination is worthy of trial under the conditions prevailing in Germany today and should be included in the public health program provided there is no loss in emphasis on the general methods of tuberculosis control now developing.

The wartime rise in mortality from extra-pulmonary tuberculosis was parallel to that from respiratory tuberculosis, and there has been an apparent increase in morbidity from these forms since the war in some areas. As infection from milk is a not

infrequent cause of tuberculosis of lymph nodes, bones and other non-pulmonary organs, an inquiry into the possibility of bovine type tuberculosis infection is warranted.

A study of bovine tuberculosis in Germany has shown that during the war the control of the milk supply and the usual procedures for the inspection of meat deteriorated. It was reported that "recent studies indicate that at least one-third of adult cattle are infected." The disease was considered by the reporting official as a threat both to the public health and to the German dairy and livestock industry.

The commission was told by responsible public health authorities that many pasteurizing plants have old and inadequate equipment, which leads to doubt as to the effectiveness of their operation. What proportion of milk is marketed in the raw state was not determined. New control measures appear to be in progress which are expected to be helpful in the future. In the meantime, milk is a factor of some possible significance in the infection of the German people, particularly children and nursing mothers, who receive milk supplements.

The problem of tuberculosis cannot be detached and viewed separately from the problems of the whole German economy. Widespread shortages of supplies and facilities of many kinds make life grim for the German people. It is now a responsibility of the Germans themselves to determine relative priority of need and to distribute that which is available as wisely as possible.

Hospitals and sanatoria need certain supplies and equipment. The most serious shortages are, however, in those non-technical items which are widely used and needed by all the people, sick or well, such as food, fuel, blankets, sheets, towels, soap, and electric light bulbs. In items of this type, hospitals are in direct competition with needs for all other purposes.

It is the opinion of the commission that German authorities in the Bizonal Area are doing a reasonably good job of determining these relative priorities.

INSPECTIONS WERE MADE of a selected group of representative tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria. From observing these institutions in operation and interviewing public health representatives in each of the states, the following general conclusions can be drawn:

1. Existing tuberculosis hospitals are being operated at a generally high standard in spite of serious shortages of certain items of equipment and maintenance. Supplies of floor coverings, paint, and building materials would improve the institutions and simplify maintenance problems.

2. Little attempt has been made to increase the capacity of existing hospitals by maximum use of all available space. Available limited construction materials and labor are being used to provide permanent improvements rather than emergency expansion of bed facilities.

3. Medical staffs are numerically adequate, and no difficulty would be encountered in staffing new or expanded hospitals. There has been a shortage of qualified nursing personnel, which can only be alleviated by renewed emphasis on training programs.

4. Most serious hazards to the effectual care and treatment of patients appear to be shortages of X-ray equipment and supplies and of basic items of German economy, such as food and fuel.

It is the opinion of the commission that the construction of new tuberculosis hospitals on an emergency basis is not practical for several reasons. First, the needs to meet accepted standards can, except in Berlin, be met without construction of new hospitals. Second, building materials and skilled labor are in such short supply that construction would take years. Third, usable buildings of all types, including dwellings, factories, stores, churches, and schools, are so limited in number that no high priority could be given to this program.

Likewise, the commission does not feel that the plan of emergency construction of small 16-bed hospital

units, suggested by certain German tuberculosis specialists, is practical.

BERLIN PRESENTS a problem for which the commission is able to present no adequate solution. This city is governed by the quadripartite group, and its public health problems are handled as an entity. Patients from the Soviet, British, and French Sectors of the city are hospitalized in the US Sector and vice versa. It is the commission's opinion that the best solution, although inadequate, is the creation of new hospital beds through maximum utilization of existing institutions, expansion where practical, and the assignment of other buildings where feasible. Here, too, the determination of the supplies and equipment needed must be determined on an individual hospital basis.

It is the opinion of the commission that existing institutions are, to the extent of beds now being utilized, reasonably equipped and supplied with most necessary medical items except hospital linen, X-ray film and X-ray tubes. As would be expected, not all institutions have the same degree of shortages, and, in fact, some are adequately supplied with these items. In its survey of a selected group of institutions the commission did not arrive at any quantitative determination of requirements. This can only be done by the German authorities after surveying each institution.

Certain stocks of medical supplies and equipment are currently being made available to the German economy through STEG on a deferred credit basis as follows: 3,300 tons of supplies now in Germany and surplus to US Army needs, and 1,100 tons of medical supplies from the United States on the so-called "incentive program". Some of the latter have already been received in Germany.

Offen Gesagt

Because of the great demand for the pamphlet among the German population, Military Government authorized a third edition of an earlier title in this series, "Offen Gesagt," (excerpts from James F. Byrnes' "Speaking Frankly"). The total issue for this title is now 550,000 copies.

OMGBS REJECTS SOVIET CHARGES

Director Says Russian Element of Kommandatura Has Placed Odd Interpretation on "Unity" and "Improvement" in Berlin Affairs

THE SOVIET STATEMENT that for three years the Soviet Kommandatura has taken all measures to insure unity in the city government of Berlin and has been solicitous for the improvement of the material situation of the Berlin population cannot be based on the accepted interpretation of the words "unity" and "improvement".

If one may interpret "unity" as meaning united in ignorance under a controlled press and united in subjugation to the will of a political machine, then we must admit the Soviet authorities have taken measures for unity in the city government.

If we can interpret "improvement" as meaning regimenting the population to gratefully accept charity from the overlords of the SED (Communist-dominated Socialist Unity Party), we must also admit they have struggled for the improvement of the material situation of the Berlin population.

The US Military Government will continue to strive for a unified democratic government in Berlin. It has in the past and will continue in the future to help the German population to improve their own material situation. The US Military Government, however, does not hold with the promise of giving a hand-out of a hot meal to a few workers at the expense of the over-all population and then only to force that small group of workers to work all the harder.

The US Military Government feels that a hand-out of a questionable midday meal to 100,000 out of 600,000 workers is a futile gesture conducive to the loss of self-respect and pride of the German workers. It creates hopelessness for the future in the individual receiving a handout. It also creates frustration in the minds of the other 500,000 workers who feel that they may have to give up certain of their principles to acquire a few pounds of vegetables for themselves and their families.

By Col. Frank L. Howley
Director, OMG Berlin Sector

THE MAGISTRAT did not, in December, 1946, give its approval to a British/US proposal to include the productive capacities of the British/US Sectors of Berlin into the production and supply plans of the Bizonal Area. There was no such proposal made. There was a survey accomplished by OMG officials to learn the raw material and consumer goods requirements of Berlin as well as to learn what production Berlin

This statement was made by Col. Frank L. Howley, director of OMG Berlin Sector and US representative on the Allied Kommandatura of Berlin, in answer to Soviet charges that the US and British authorities were trying to join their sectors to the Bizonal Area. A similar reply was made by Brig. E. R. Benson, British representative.

could trade to other parts of Germany and foreign nations to pay for import of goods. This is the primary principle of economic development.

Berlin cannot improve its material situation without commerce with other parts of Germany and with other nations. It cannot forever enjoy increased allocations of material goods by command of Allied Powers to the zones.

For the year 1947 and the first quarter of 1948 the western sectors of Berlin received RM 659,000,000 worth of goods from western Germany, and in turn shipped only RM 179,000,000 worth of goods in payment for its imports from western Germany. This is a deficit of RM 515,000,000. At the same time, the western sectors of Berlin shipped to the Soviet occupied areas 55 percent of its manufactured products.

Economic development in western Germany has now been assumed by the Germans themselves under the control of the occupying powers. The German economists are basing the development on the simple rules of interchange of goods.

The material situation has improved remarkably. In spite of the many obstacles instigated by the SMA to prevent Berlin from enjoying benefits of this economic improvement, and in spite of Berlin's not being able to participate in the economic planning, Berlin has and will reap the benefits from all of these plans.

Already in view for the last six months of 1948 are increased allocations in all categories. To cite some examples: Before the end of 1948 the people of the western sectors will receive more than 100,000 pairs of leather shoes per month, 2,500,000 yards of textiles produced from imported cotton provided by the Joint Export Import Agency, 545 new vehicles, 2,060 used vehicles from US Army surplus, 12,500 auto and truck tires and tubes, 30,000 bicycle tires and tubes, and building material to reconstruct 8,000 living spaces, or sufficient for 12,000 persons.

THE MAGISTRAT has liaison men in Frankfurt who continually press the authorities to allocate to Berlin its needs in raw materials and consumer goods. Neither these men nor any persons of Berlin government have a voice in the economic planning of either the Bizonal Area or Berlin. They may be compared to salesmen or buyers of a large factory. They are stationed at the source of supply. They doubtless serve as the four Magistrat representatives in Leipzig serve.

There are more liaison men in Frankfurt than in Leipzig because of the fact that in the western sectors and western zones the Germans themselves accomplish their own procurement while in the Soviet Sector and Zone procurement is done by the SMA. These liaison men are

not officials and have not been appointed to any bizonal organization. They are merely supply agents of the Magistrat. Hence, the Magistrat has violated no Kommandatura order in sending them to Frankfurt.

There has been no siphoning of valuables, equipment or metal scrap into the Bizonal Area or outside Germany as a result of the presence of these liaison men. US Military Government has encouraged trade between Berlin and all Germany and with foreign countries. It has encouraged export of metal scrap to foreign countries in order to obtain foreign exchange.

The SMA evidently agrees that the export of metal scrap to foreign countries is economically sound, since on Jan. 6, 1948, it entered into a contract to ship 100,000 tons of metal scrap to Belgium at a price of \$23 per ton. A lot of this scrap has been collected in the Soviet Sector of Berlin, and attempts have been made to collect some of it from the American Sector. The US Military Government encouraged an agreement to export 10,000 tons of metal scrap to the United States at a price of \$30.75 per ton.

The Magistrat has not created a special body to examine "the program to include western sectors of Berlin into the Bizonal Area." The statement by the Soviet representative relative to such a body and relative to a fund of RM 1,000,000 to support such a body in 1947, is not based on facts. The Magistrat has sent persons to Frankfurt to study economic cooperation between Berlin and the western zones. Such cooperation is an economic necessity.

Does the Soviet representative deny that the Magistrat has any coordination with the economic organization in the Soviet Zone? Does he also deny that the Magistrat seeks economic cooperation with these organizations?

US Military Government is striving to aid in balancing Berlin's economy. It recognizes that in normal times the natural market for certain Berlin industries was in what is now the Soviet occupied area. Hence, the US Military Government has allowed

55 percent of the manufactured goods of the US Sector to be shipped into the Soviet occupied area.

It also recognized that the market for certain other industries was almost wholly for export to foreign countries. Hence, US Military Government encourages export to foreign countries in order to receive foreign exchange with which to purchase raw materials and goods from these

countries that otherwise would be unavailable to the Berlin economy. It sees the economic harm of choking transportation to the western zones and Foreign countries in order to enforce the sale of all Berlin's production into the Soviet area markets.

In view of the Foregoing, US Military Government rejects the three proposals (containing the charges) offered by the Soviet representative.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Assignment of Personnel to Supervise Women's Affairs within the Laender Office of Military Government, AG 353. 81 (EC), OMGUS, 26 May 1948. Provides for appointment of specialists in state OMG's and cites duties.

Weekly Directive No. 23, Hq EUCOM, 11 June 1948. Lists following:

Sec. I—Enlistments and Reenlistments in the US Air Force, AG 340 AGP. Rescinds EUCOM message SC 18731 of 29 March 1948 and gives new instructions.

Sec. II—Entry of Automobiles into the United States Duty Free, AG 451 RYT. Quotes intent of Public Law 633, 77th Congress, that automobiles are considered personal property.

Sec. III—Counterfeit Military Payment Certificates, AG 123. 7 FIN. Urges vigilance in detecting counterfeits.

Sec. IV—The 7720 EUCOM Replacement Depot, AG 320. 2 GPA. Directs discontinuance of direct requests for replacements.

Sec. V—Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records, AG 333 AGX. Lists questions to be checked.

Sec. VI—EUCOM Small Arms Competition 1948, AG 353, 8 GOT. Amends Sec. IX, EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 13 of 2 April 1948 as to arms used and number of officers on a team.

Sec. VII—Telephone Requirements, AG 311. 2 SIG. Directs minimum lines per unit.

Sec. VIII—Course of Instruction in Property Accounting, AG 140 FIN. Gives dates and quotas for third course at EUCOM Finance School.

Sec. IX—Unauthorized Formations of Labor Service Companies (Civilian

Guard), AG 322 GSP. Cites prohibitions.

Sec. X—Quota for Courses of Instruction at the 7712 European Command Intelligence School, AG 352 GID.

Sec. XI—Removal of Winterized Tops, AG 451 ORD. States such tops on 1/4-ton trucks considered permanent installations and cannot be removed without permission.

Sec. XII—Signal Corps Training Films, AG 352 SIG. Lists new films.

Sec. XIII—Officer Candidate Schools, AG 351 AGP. Rescinds Sec. XVI EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 2 of 16 January 1948, quotes DA Cir 136 of 1948 and gives new instructions.

Sec. XIV—Recissions, AG 461 AGO. Lists par 1 to 6, Sec. XI, EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 3 of 29 August 1947, and EUCOM letter AG 342.06 AGP-B, of "Enlistment for Military Intelligence Service Language School," 22 March 1947.

Establishment of Military Posts Division, General Staff, Headquarters, European Command, General Orders No. 57 (Sec. I), Hq EUCOM, 15 June 1948.

Rear Echelon, Information Control Division, AG 322 (IC), OMGUS, 16 June 1948. Lists ICD units moved to Nuremberg.

Committee on Tripartite Military Government Organization (US Element) CINCEUR, General Order No. 58, Hq EUCOM (Berlin), 19 June 1948. (See separate item page 19).

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