



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## Information bulletin. No. 128 Februray 10, 1948

[S.I.]: Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), Control Office, APO 742, US Army, Februray 10, 1948

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/EVRRELOTKZKYG8W>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

Library of the  
MAR 1 - 1948  
University of Wisconsin

# INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

NEW GERMAN STAMP



*Gescheppler (USA)*  
*14.13. Hannover - 17.11.48*  
*cccp*

*~~Hannover~~ FR*  
*Kopen Ru...*

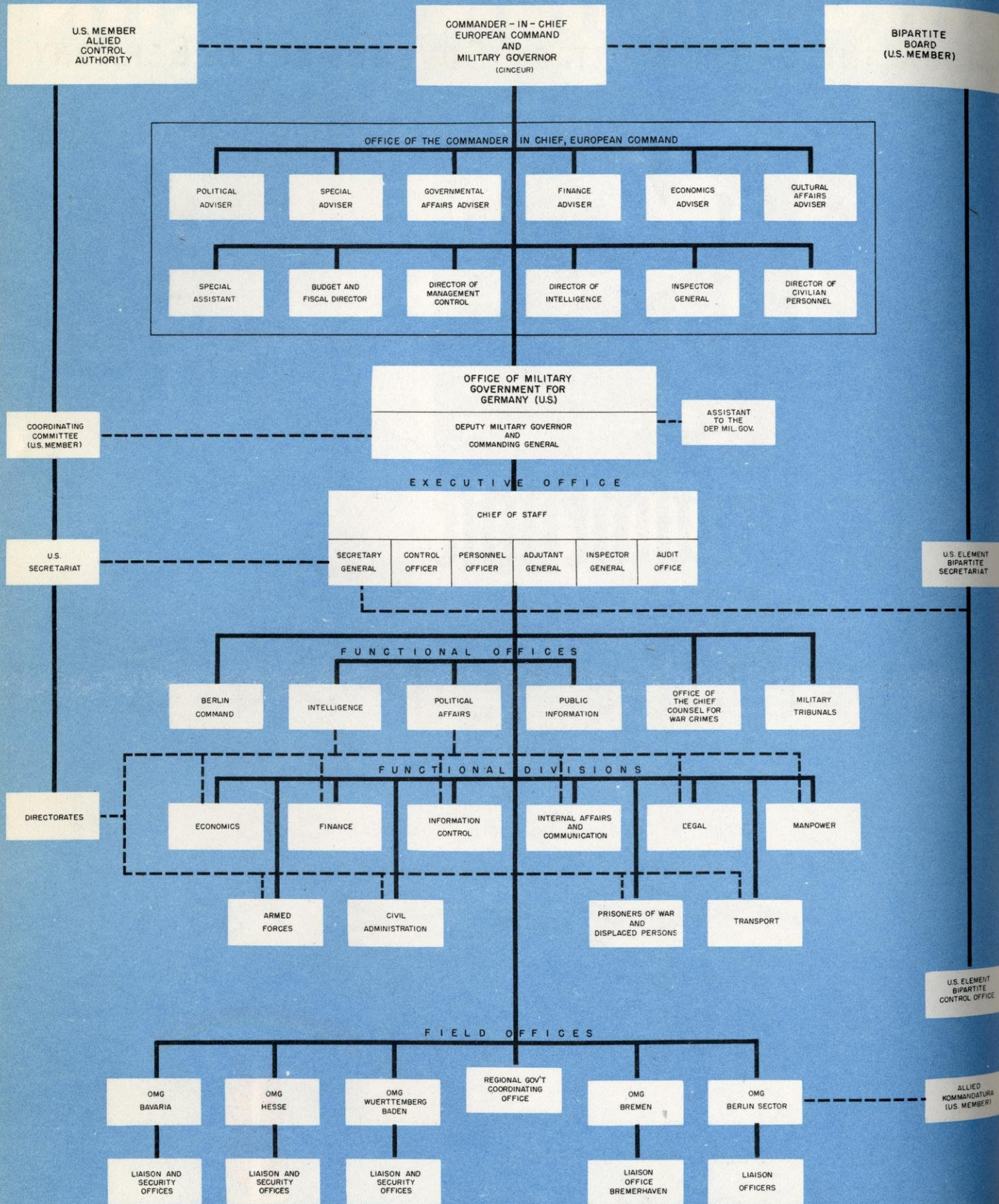


NO. 128

FEBRUARY 10, 1948

THIS ISSUE: **BLACK MARKET**

# U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



## COVER PICTURE

**NEW GERMAN STAMP**—The five mark stamp was one of five permanent designs which went on sale Feb. 1 in the American, British and Soviet Zones, and in Berlin. The signatures beneath the stamp shown are those of the Quadripartite Stamp Working Party. Signers are Mr. G. C. Schepler, US; Maj. N. Machin, USSR; Mr. G. F. Leurquin, France, and Mr. W. Perkins, Great Britain. (OMGUS PIO)

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

The editorial staff of the *Information Bulletin* is a section of the Reports Branch, Control Office, OMGUS. Members of the staff are: H. Warner Waid, editor; Henry S. Matteo, assistant editor; Val Green Bowman, writer; Mary Catherine Sullivan, reporter. Its office is located in the Reports Branch Building, 20 Saargemuender Strasse, Berlin-Dahlem. Its mailing address is: *Information Bulletin*, Control Office, OMGUS, Berlin, Germany; APO 742, US Army. Telephone numbers are Berlin 42252, 42923, 42227.

Essential credit is noted with each article and photograph. The art work is prepared by the Graphics Branch of the Control Office. Printing and distribution are handled by the Publications Branch, Office of the Adjutant General, OMGUS. Reprint of any article, unless specifically noted, is permitted with credit to the *Information Bulletin* and the author or source cited with the article.

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# INFORMATION BULLETIN

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 128 February 10, 1948

Review of Occupational Activities . . . . .	2
Black Market and Barter Deals . . . . .	3
Hollywood in Bavaria . . . . .	6
German Import Program . . . . .	8
Editorial Opinion in German Press . . . . .	11
American-German Discussion Groups . . . . .	14
Political Youth in Berlin . . . . .	17
New Permanent Stamps on Sale . . . . .	18
Abbreviations Used in Occupation . . . . .	19
US Representatives in ACA . . . . .	23
Official Instructions . . . . .	24

# Occupational ACTIVITIES

## Bavaria

The Bamberg city orphanage has been adopted by the Council of Churches of Heyworth, Ill., following publication in the Heyworth newspaper of a letter from an MG official. The first contribution, consisting of nine boxes containing clothing, food, soap, toothpaste and vitamin pills, was distributed to the 25 children of the orphanage.

## Hesse

A surplus of more than \$2,800 from the donations of OMGH personnel for Christmas relief has been converted into a continuing welfare fund to care for the neediest cases of Hesse. A special committee has been appointed to supervise the relief activities.

The inauguration of the habeas corpus writ in the MG courts of the US Zone brought no petitions during

its first 10 days of operation in Hesse. The absence of such petitions was explained as due to the fact that all persons held by Hesse Military Government had been carefully granted rights now official guaranteed by the new MG ordinance.

More than 12,000,000 bricks were salvaged from the rubble of Kassel during 1947. Only 1,400,000 new bricks were produced in the city's brickyards.

## Wuerttemberg-Baden

The lack of evidence to substantiate charges of Nazi affiliations caused the dropping of proceedings against Heinrich Stoos, agriculture minister of Wuerttemberg-Baden, according to Alfons Bulling, public prosecutor at the Ulm denazification tribunal. Stoos had been accused of aiding Nazi propaganda as district head of the farmers' organization at Blaubeuren.

## Berlin Sector

A monthly forum designed to improve the educational broadcasts of RIAS, the radio station in the US Sector, for juvenile listeners, was recently inaugurated. The first of the RIAS Educational Radio Parliament series concerned criticism of the service.

Two German refugee centers in the US Sector will be closed by March 1 as a result of decreasing refugee billeting requirements. Eleven of Berlin's 18 refugee centers are now situated in the US Sector.

## Bizonal

Almost 10,000,000 German children up to 15 years of age have been promised new clothing during the next two years under a Bizonal Economics Department program.

## US Zone

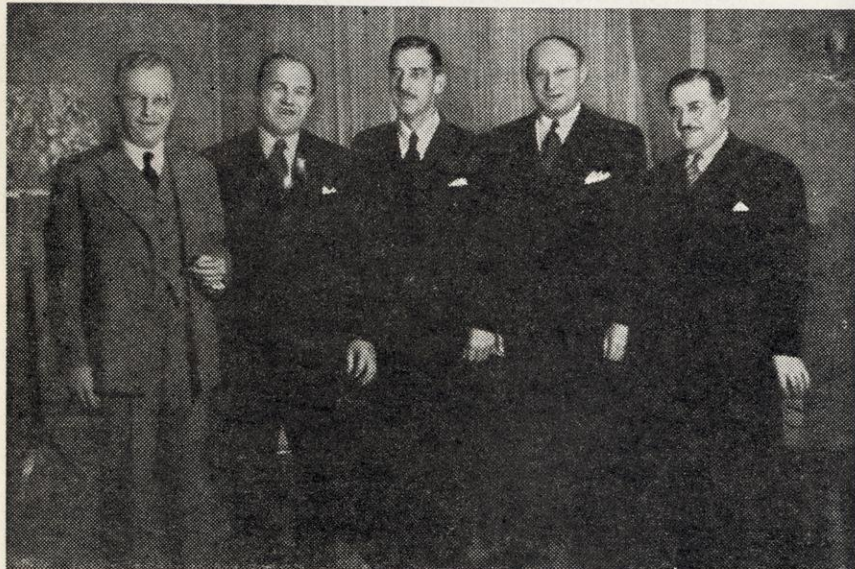
Almost 2,000,000 copies of a 34-page world atlas for the use of German school children will be ready soon for distribution in the US Zone. The atlas will fill the need caused by the discrediting of the Nazis' peculiar geopolitical ideas.

## British Zone

A program to provide extra food for German children attending a local nursery school has been inaugurated by wives of Control Commission personnel in Herford, North Rhine/Westphalia. The children are too young to be included in the child-feeding program in the schools.

William Asburg has been named regional commissioner for Schleswig-Holstein.

Painting, sculpture, embroidery, tapestry, metal, leather and fabric work characteristic of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, and the Ukraine, were displayed at a zonal exhibition of DP handicrafts.



**OMG DIRECTORS** — Five of the top regional MG officials posed informally at a meeting recently in Wiesbaden. In the picture are: (left to right) Charles M. LaFollette, OMG director of Wuerttemberg-Baden; Murray Van Wagoner, OMG Land director of Bavaria; Dr. Charles D. Winning, director of the Regional Government Coordinating Office; Dr. James R. Newmann, OMG director of Hesse; and Thomas Dunn, OMG director of Bremen.

(Photo by PIO OMG:1)

# The Black Market

## AND BARTER DEALS

**T**HE BLACK MARKET, involving primarily illegitimate transactions for profit in finished products between traders and consumers; and barter deals, resorted to principally by producers, distributors and consumers in the exchange of tangible assets, have entrenched themselves in the German postwar economy. Both problems are breaches of the controlled economy, but they are considerably different.

Black-market business includes sales for money at illegal prices usually combined with illegal sales of goods outside of proper ration channels. The unique feature of the German black market is that such prices vary from 10 times to as much as 200 times legal prices, clustering within the range of 50 to 100 times.

This situation developed both from the extreme surplus of money resulting from Nazi war financing, and from the discount which Germans place on the future value of the Reichsmark.

Barter deals appear chiefly in the form of "tied" purchases and sales, called in Germany "compensation trade," in which money plays the subsidiary role of an accounting standard. In this trade, the accounting of compensation trade is "peacetime value for peacetime value." Even if the relative scarcity of two bartered goods differs greatly from prewar times, the departure from relative peacetime values is considerably less than in the case of black-market prices.

Black-market operations consist primarily of transactions in finished products, such as foodstuffs, gasoline, wearing apparel, soap, and cigarettes. They usually involve traders and final

consumers; to a much lesser extent they involve original producers. The products come partly out of German productions, as for example, bread,

potatoes, fats, soap, and textiles; partly out of Allied sources, as for example, tobacco, chocolate, gasoline, and certain foods.

These products are diverted to the black market at different levels and are dealt in by a class of black-market operators that recruits itself from the ranks of displaced persons, unemployed youths, and some of the more enterprising elements of Germany's unstable and dislocated population. The contacts between this class and the rest of the population are manifold. People who know where to buy or sell this or that "black" item can be

Material used in *The Black Market and Barter Deals* was assembled from the Trade and Commerce Annex of the Military Governor's Monthly Reports No. 27 and 29, and from the published report on Economic Policies, Programs & Requirements in Occupied Germany, issued last September.

Two German policemen examine a woman's handbag during a drive on black marketing near Brandenburger Gate, Berlin. (Signal Corps)



found in almost every house, especially in the larger cities.

The proportion of new industrial production that is sold at outright black-market prices is not likely to be greater than 10 percent. On the other hand probably 90 percent of the turnover of existing luxury goods—cameras, Meissen china, rugs, etc.—is done at black-market prices.

**T**HE PERCENTAGE of imported basic industrial materials, or imported grain stuffs, or imported Army supplies which gets into black-market channels is slight, probably less than five percent of the total value of such receipts. Deliveries of foreign materials into Germany under these headings, however, are large and continuous, and represent almost the only functioning movement in new supplies in Germany. Accordingly, this five percent acquires undue publicity among a goods-starving population.

The percentage of imported goods coming into the hands of Allied personnel as their own private property

The Legal Division, OMGUS, in a memorandum on Jan. 8 to the Inspector General, pointed out "the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of framing a wholly satisfactory definition" of the term "black market."

Quoting an earlier opinion, it remarked that "there is no legal definition of the term in the sense that there is any specific offense which constitutes the crime of black marketing." It also pointed out that in general the expression connotes a violation of some specific law dealing with the purchase, sale, and exchange of commodities, currencies, facilities, or services, and that it can only have legal meaning if it indicates a violation of law.

To name only one example, MG Ordinance No. 17, "Prohibited Transactions and Activities," is aimed primarily at transactions which may generally be described as "black market," although it does not employ the term.

which is not consumed but which is illegally exchanged for German goods is probably somewhat higher, perhaps one-fifth. Before energetic steps were taken to cut off importation of cigarettes, this proportion was undoubtedly higher.

Black-market activities are combatted in the Bizonal Area by the Military Governments and by German economic, legal, and police authorities within the limits of the forces and powers available to them. Many economic offices are engaged in supervision of allocation and distribution of goods. The German police attack the black market by raids, road and border control, and inspection. Violators are being fined and contraband goods confiscated.

Under the German price administration the enforcement of price regulations, the checking of price charges, and the investigations of price violations are carried out in 28 price supervision offices, 11 in the US Zone and 17 in the British Zone. Employees of these offices total 900 persons, of whom two-thirds are price inspectors and price investigators.

**I**N ADDITION, almost 500 local price offices in the Bizonal Area, attached to rural and urban Kreis administrations, give part-time attention to price supervision work in conjunction with enforcement of rationing and business licensing. These offices employ an average of five or six persons each.

Fines for violations of German price control regulations are currently running in excess of RM 2,500,000 a month in the Bizonal Area. In addition, more than RM 2,000,000 are collected as confiscation of illegal excess proceeds above authorized prices.

No more than 10 to 15 percent of the food available for collection is being diverted by farmers or distributors into black and gray markets—the latter on the border between legal and illegal markets—according to MG estimates of planting and production statistics in the Bizonal Area. The figure is considered surprisingly low in view of the unsatisfactory feeding levels which have been maintained since the beginning of the occupation, and in view of the general stagnation of economic conditions.

Typical black-market prices in the US Zone are within the ranges indicated in the following table. Variations between the black-market prices in any of the four zones are not significant, but in Berlin prices are considerably higher than in the remainder of Germany.

Price quotations extend over a considerable range, but there has been certain stability for the past two and a half years in their general level.

Items	Unit	Typical Legal Prices (in RM)	Black-market Prices (in RM)
Butter	1 lb	2	75-250
Eggs	each	.13	1-100
Sugar	1 lb	.47	50-125
Flour	1 lb	.22	10-30
Meat	1 lb	.75-1.25	25-100
Tires	each	30-60	500-2,000
Gasoline	5 ltrs	2	40-125
US Cigarettes	each	.17	4.50-6.00
Men's shoes	1 pr	15	600-1,000
Leica camera	each	500	20,000-30,000
Soap, hand	1 cake	.10-.20	30-35
Coal	50 kg	1.75-2.00	50-80
Typewriter	each	300	2,500
US dollar bill	\$1	—	150-300
US script	\$1	(1)	120-180
US gold dollar	\$1	—	800

(1) Authorized conversion rate at US Army finance offices and for MG court fines is one dollar value in RM 10. 1 lb used above is German pound, equalled to 3/4 kilogram or 1.1 US pound.

This is due not only to the control measures that are currently enforced by the German agencies and by Military Government, but also to the traditional German habit of obedience to governmental regulations.

In general, most of the black or gray marketing done by the farmers stems from his needs for agricultural requisites and essential consumer goods. When the farmer calls on the blacksmith for horse shoes and nails, he is often required to make payment in farm produce. When the farmer approaches the lumber operator or the repair-parts shop for material, he is expected to compensate for essential items with food payments.

In contrast to the black-market operations, compensation trading amounts to a large proportion—perhaps from one-third to one-half—of total transactions. Apart from the primary allocations of coal, steel, and

and other basic materials the business transactions at the producer or wholesale level are conducted under some form of compensation trade. Even coal, steel, and chemicals find their way into compensation trade.

Compensation trading is important in volume in Germany today because no one wants to give up goods for money alone. This is the result of the discrediting of the currency and an extreme scarcity of all goods and materials. This form of trade involves primarily industrial producers and traders.

The products bartered come chiefly from German production or stocks, but through contact with black-market channels some quantities of Allied gasoline, chocolate, soap, and small quantities of imported raw material enter into compensation trade, too.

The agents of this trade are generally businessmen, including the principal officials of well-established business concerns—

in fact, anyone who possesses goods. With compensation trade in general, the amount of time spent in locating partners and consummating deals takes up a sizeable part of people's time and constitutes a major drag on productivity. It destroys the efficiency inherent in the division of labor.

Compensation trade among producers and distributors or goods to workers comprises the bulk of Germany's gray market. It exists alongside the white market, or regular system of allocation, rationing and sales and purchases for money alone at legal prices.

The gray market cannot simply be legalized without gravely weakening the legal market. The gray market cannot be abolished by legislation as long as the white market does not have the bases for economic vitality that would make the cumbersome devices of the gray market unnecessary. Until the white market gains that vitality through increased supplies

5,000,000 it reinforced those statutes and compelled a closer examination of their content.

Passage of this law called forth two proposals by the German bizonal Executive Committee for Economics to legalize compensation trade to a certain extent. After rejection of these two consecutive proposals by the Bipartite Economic Control Group (now

the Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group), the Bipartite Economic Panel, on Aug. 7 instructed the BECG as follows:

"Illegal compensation transactions should be prosecuted under existing law. The German economic ministers should be directed that such discretionary powers as they now exercise under existing law should not be used to authorize compensation transaction in goods which are subject to rationing for consumption or which involve the diversion of rationed products from normal distribution channels... It is Military

Government policy to prohibit and prevent such transactions, not to acquiesce in or approve them."

**T**HE KASSEL District Court, on Sept. 8 in the "Spinnfaser trial," declared that Paragraph 1a of the War Economy Ordinance of 1942, "Forbidden Barter Transactions," still has legal effect and stands in the way of any approval of compensation transactions by German economic administrations. This decision pointed out that compensation trade in general was unlawful and therefore subject to the penalties of Law No. 50.

(Continued on Page 10)

*Directive AG 383.8 GPA-AGO entitled "Elimination of Black Market Activities by Individual Members of the Occupation Forces" was issued Jan. 10 by Headquarters EUCOM. Copies of the directive were distributed to all American personnel in Germany. It reads:*

- 1. Respect for government is essential to the success of a democratic government. It is essential that an example in the field be set by the occupation forces if our mission is to be accomplished. Utilization of the black market, even to a minor degree, indicates a lack of respect for our own regulations and sets a bad example for the German people.**
- 2. The term "black marketing" includes violations of rationing regulations, unlawful sale or barter of PX and Commissary merchandise and imported goods, and violations of currency control regulations.**

Various regulations have been promulgated, designed to stabilize the economy of the occupied countries, to outlaw inflation, crime and general civil unrest and to prevent illegal transactions for profit. The effort to curtail and break up organized black market activities by the various police agencies has been effective, and generally the conduct of the majority of the members of the occupation forces has been law-abiding. Nevertheless, such activities by individual members of the occupation forces have continued, and the standards while greatly improved have not yet attained the desired objective.

It is believed that these activities result from unfamiliarity with and a lack of comprehension of the economic conditions in Germany, their causes and the resultant regulations necessary for the establishment of a free economy. These activities nullify in considerable degree the noteworthy participation of the individuals of this command in the

(Continued on Page 16)

and through reestablishment of a functioning money and a functioning system of prices and wages, there can be no real solution of the gray market problem.

The problem, however, is better understood today than a year ago, and accumulated experience points the way to practical solutions. ACA Law No. 50 of March 20, 1947 placed heavy penalties on the intentional or negligent unlawful use of rationed goods of any kind. The law made nothing unlawful that had not been so under earlier German statutes; but by raising the maximum penalties to hard labor for life and a fine of RM



# HOLLYWOOD

# IN Bavaria

**T**HE FIRST postwar film to be made in Bavaria recently had a miniature world premier at Munich's once palatial Luitpold Theater, complete with klieg lights and celebrities. No cement footprints of movie stars were made in the lobby. In fact, because of bombing, there was very little lobby. Otherwise it was an event reminiscent of Grauman's Chinese on Hollywood Boulevard.

The film took two months, 1,000,000 marks and many headaches to complete. The reviews were lukewarm but audience reaction was favorable. The Germans liked it because it not only brought back many of their old favorites for the first time since war's end, but it also represented another "first" along the road to recovery. For the Americans interested in the success of the occupation, it was documentary evidence that ingenuity and the skill to improvise were not completely dormant among the Germans.

**By John A. Biggs**

*Deputy PIO, OMG Bavaria*

On its own merits, the film was good. Taking into consideration the shortages of everything from raw film to talent, it was a production that fell little short of colossal.

"Zwischen Gestern und Morgen" (Between Yesterday and Tomorrow) had been carefully selected from

hundreds of submitted scripts because its theme, dealing with the post-war reconstruction of the lives of ordinary people would strike a note of familiarity in the minds of all Germans. In addition to this, in an unobtrusive way it was a powerful diatribe against the evils of Nazism.

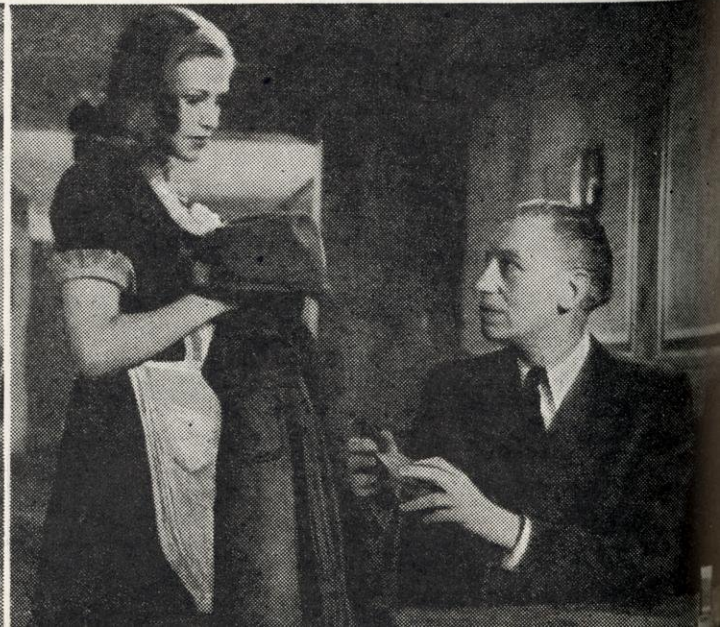
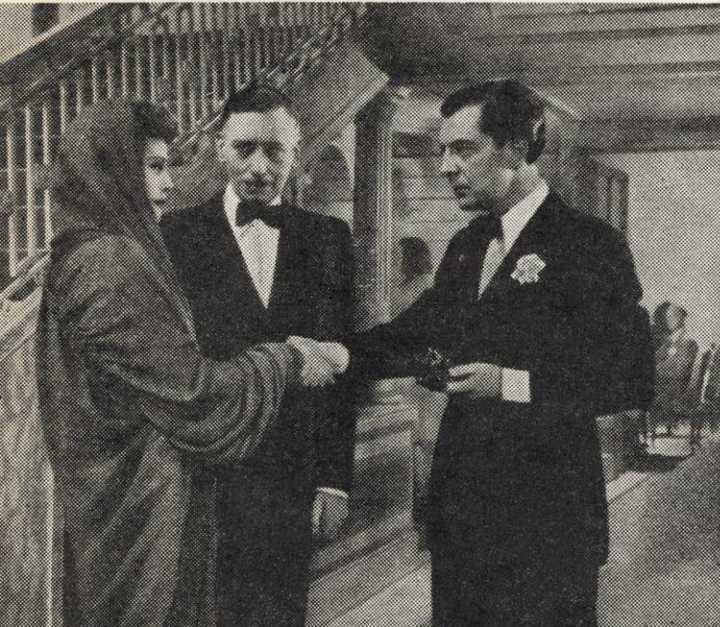
Production began in late June, 1947, at Geiseltasteig, the Bavarian Film-kunst, three miles outside Munich.

Much of the cast had to be brought from Berlin, still the theatrical center of Germany. Stage and film talent have always been far more interchangeable in Germany than in America, where New York is the undisputed stage capital, and Hollywood the Mecca toward which cinema neophytes turn their faces.

**John A. Biggs, who wrote *Hollywood in Bavaria*, was an advertising copywriter in New York and California, and a radio and script writer in Hollywood before arriving overseas. He came to Germany to work with the *TI & E Bulletin*, then was employed for a time by *The Stars and Stripes* before joining the OMGB PIO staff.**

**S**CENES IN "Zwischen Gestern und Morgen" calling for bombed-out buildings were shot in Munich. The main railroad station and the skeleton remains of the once-internationally

Scenes taken from the film "Zwischen Gestern und Morgen." Players in the photo (left) are Sybille Schmitz, Willy Birgel and Viktor de Kowa, Hildegard Knef and Willy Birgel are shown in the picture (right).  
(ICD OMGB)





Main studio at Bavarian Filmkunst, Geiseltasteig, near Munich. (ICD OMGB)

famous Regina-Palast were sufficiently realistic ruins as they stood. However, the huge pre-war lobby of the hotel had to be reconstructed at the studio, and was about 10 feet larger all around than the original. Every stick of wood and brick that went into its building was a monument to the foraging talents of someone.

Every morning for the two months it took to make the picture the company was faced with the same problem. No one was quite sure whether there would be enough film on hand to complete the day's shooting schedule. Many a scene was taken with only 65 feet of film remaining in the camera. With this shortage always prevalent, retakes were a luxury in which the cast couldn't afford to indulge.

Film procured from many sources in a wide variety of different emulsions presented another obstacle to the imported cast offered more difficulties. Food and housing for the cameramen. Food and housing for the imported cast offered more difficulties.

As the film progressed, lack of power in one of the driest summers in Bavaria's history became another handicap. Shooting was held up for days at a time because of complete failure of power, or frequencies too

low to operate the high voltage lights and sound equipment.

The picture was completed on schedule, however, and the canned products created prospects of money for the German economy. Switzerland, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries initiated negotiations for the picture. Lt. Col. William C. Rogers, chief of Film, Theater, and Music Branch, OMGB, has received inquiries from several leading American distributors who have expressed interest in Bavaria's first picture since the war.

**B**AVARIA FILMKUNST, where the film was produced, began in 1919 with one rickety shed. Today it offers three large sound stages and one which, upon completion, will be Germany's largest. It was started during the war.

Until the end of the war this company produced 87 feature films in addition to synchronizing the German to five foreign films. This sound work is being continued today. Since the beginning of the occupation German sound tracks have been added at the Bavarian plant to 12 American films for release in Germany. These included "Anna and the King of Siam," "You Can't Take It with You," "Keys

of the Kingdom," "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," and "Laura."

However, Bavaria Filmkunst has gone out of the picture-making business itself. Today the studios at Geiseltasteig are operated on a purely rental basis. Any company with the license and funds can rent the facilities of the film studio to make a picture. Scripts and personnel of all companies must be approved by Military Government. Outside of that, the Film Section of Information Control Division, which maintains offices on the lot, adheres to a strictly hand-off policy, except when aid is requested by the Germans themselves. Otherwise the success or failure of any picture can be considered a purely indigenous affair.

"Lang ist der Weg" (Long is the Way), a picture with an all-Jewish cast, was recently finished and is due for release in a few weeks. Another picture is in production at Geiseltasteig now, and plans are being made to shoot at least three more before the end of the year.

### Union Schools Aided

Unions of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Railroad Brotherhoods, and the Union of Railway Conductors and Engineers in the United States have contributed \$3,500 for the purchase of CARE packages for German trade union schools in the US Zone of Germany and the US Sector of Berlin.

Schools receiving the packages are the Academy of Labor, Frankfurt, 15 packages per month from December 1947 through July 1948; the Hesse Federation of Labor School, Oberursel, 10 packages per month from December through July; the Bavarian Federation of Labor School, Kochelsee, 10 packages per month from December through June; and Leuschner Haus, Berlin, a trade union school, 10 packages per month from December through July.

### University Building Returned

The removal of the dependents' high school from Erlangen to Nuremberg made possible the return of the Geological - Mineralogical Institute building to the University of Erlangen.

# German **IMPORT** Program



**T**HE ANNOUNCEMENT was made a few days ago that \$100,000,000 will be available in the first three months of this year to purchase abroad raw materials and supplies for the Bizonal Area of Germany. The German Economic Administration is now engaged in preparing the detailed list of the commodities which are to be brought in to support the revival of industry in the Bizonal Area and a further list to provide the consumers goods which are so badly needed by the population.

Before the war, the supply from abroad of cotton, wool, copper, tin, rubber and oil was taken for granted. They were necessary for the economic life of Germany. Similarly, the food-stuffs needed to supplement the inadequate food supply of Germany were imported. Germany manufactured and sold abroad the products of her industry, and used the foreign exchange so secured to pay for the essential food and materials which were not available here.

When the war ended, this flow of imported foods and materials ceased almost completely. Germany had no foreign exchange, and her damaged and disrupted industries were in no position to meet minimum domestic requirements, much less to provide the export goods which would produce new foreign exchange.

The United States and United Kingdom Governments, as occupying powers, were faced with an enormous economic and financial problem. The German people of their zones would literally starve to death if foreign exchange were not made available to buy abroad the food needed to supplement the agricultural production of the Bizonal Area. The two govern-

**By Lawrence Wilkinson**

*Director, Economics Division, OMGUS*

ments did not hesitate—they provided from their own funds the money needed to buy food for Germany.

And these have been enormous sums indeed, \$295,500,000 in 1945 and 1946, \$516,412,500 in 1947, and the forecast for 1948 is \$750,000,000. You

**"The German Import Program" was originally presented by Mr. Wilkinson on Jan. 22 over the US-controlled radio network in the Military Government series of weekly broadcasts. The text was adapted for publication in this magazine.**

might well have thought that the two governments would have made every effort to repay themselves for these great outlays by selling German goods abroad and using the resulting foreign exchange to reduce the German indebtedness to them.

**B**UT THEY did not do so. On the contrary, neither the US nor the UK Government has any intention of asking for any repayment of these enormous advances for at least four or five years to come. Instead, the foreign exchange proceeds of German exports have been entirely set aside to be used to pay for those other imports without which Germany cannot live—the cotton, the wool, the copper and the oil. None of these funds have been withdrawn in order to pay for food. It is not planned or expected that any such withdrawals will be made in 1948.

These funds have been jealously guarded. They are the life blood of German industry, not to be used thoughtlessly or unproductively. The wisdom of this policy is apparent today when the sum of \$100,000,000 is to be spent in the next three months in buying those materials which the German bizonal economic authorities consider of fundamental importance to the German economy. Additional tens of millions will be available every month thereafter.

It is important that everyone recognize the significance of this fact—that German exports produce the foreign exchange to be spent on materials and supplies selected by the German Economic Administration to speed the recovery of German industry and to supply the everyday needs of the German people of the Bizonal Area.

This is a process which rapidly multiplies its profits. Cynical remarks have been heard that exports merely subtract from the goods available to the German people. The contrary is the case. One hundred million dollars of imports, when manufactured into finished goods produces many hundreds of millions for the German people and for further exports to keep the process expanding.

The greater the exports, so much greater are the imports, and production and the standard of living rise together. Exports, in this way, will raise the standard of living much further and faster than if the export goods were consumed in Germany.

Any German worker, any German manufacturer of the Bizonal Area who by his work or his development of export opportunities, increases the flow of exports, makes possible the

many-fold increased flow of imports without which no recovery is possible.

This, of course, is in addition to the direct incentive which has been given to employees and workers in export lines, whereby the manufacturer is permitted to use five percent of the export foreign exchange proceeds for imports required by his own business, and another five percent is set aside for the import of goods for the workers in exporting companies.

**T**HE SUCCESS of this import program for materials is in German hands. If the German Economic Administration makes a wise choice of the materials to be imported, and the uses to which they are to be put, the program cannot fail. The Joint Import-Export Agency of the US/UK Military Governments exists for one purpose only—to assist in overcoming the difficult problems of communications, representation, procurement and sales, and will turn over to German hands as rapidly as possible the responsibility for the foreign trade of Germany.

It has been suggested that if German authorities had been permitted to use the funds provided by the US and UK Governments for the purchase of food, more and better quality foods would be available on German rations. If there were the remotest possibility that this were true, Military Government would be only too happy to turn over to German authorities the problem of finding in a world which is crying for bread, enough food to keep the Germans alive.

Only the fact that the US and UK Governments plead the case of Germany before the international food allocation boards has made it possible to buy abroad the grain, flour, fats, sugar, pulses—4,334,352 tons in 1947— which the Germans are eating today.

The German import program is thus a very simple one—Military Government finds the food in the world and provides the money with which to buy it. The Germans on their side must provide the exports to pay for the raw materials, which the Bizonal Area requires for its recovery and rapid rehabilitation. The Germans have \$100,000,000 as a starter, and unlimited possibilities for increasing this amount. Their recovery and their well being are in their own hands.

## Gifts Arrive for DENA Newsmen



Hans Schneider (left), telegraph chief, receives a CARE package from Walter Fritze, chief news editor of DENA in the Bad Nauheim office.

(Photo by Glynn, DENA)

**T**WENTY-FIVE CARE packages, donated by the American Newspaper Guild for German employees of DENA, US-licensed German news agency, were distributed recently at its headquarters in Bad Nauheim, Hesse. The shipment was the first of several expected from the Guild during the coming months. The Guild has reported it has already started 80 packages toward Germany, in addition to several large sacks of rice.

The gifts are the result of donations to a campaign sponsored by the Guild's publication, "The Guild Reporter," to assist needy DENA employees with food and clothing. It began when William Tisdell of the Boston Globe, a former DENA press control officer in Munich, appealed to guildsmen to aid DENA's journalists through the winter.

According to Wilbur Bade, editor of "The Guild Reporter," the campaign will continue several months. Indications were that several DENA

editors and reporters will also be "adopted" by local Guild chapters in the United States. Worn clothing and office supplies will also be sent the agency, Bade advised.

The Guild recently sent 20 CARE packages to Austrian journalists and arranged for "adoption" of 12 of their number.

### Publications Serve DP's

Displaced Persons in the US Zone of Germany are served by 30 regularly-published newspapers and 36 magazines, written, edited and prepared by DP staffs, EUCOM Headquarters announced.

Most of the newspapers are printed by German establishments. Approximately 127,000 copies are published regularly, the majority of them once a week.

Authorization to publish a newspaper or magazine is granted by EUCOM Headquarters, Civil Affairs Division, and newsprint is provided by IRO.

### Black Market

It went beyond the directive of the Bipartite Economic Panel which merely demanded the prosecution of "illegal compensation transactions" without defining such transactions. It did not have the effect, however, of cancelling the two invitations of the Bipartite Economic Group to German governmental agencies to develop acceptable ways of regulating compensating trade.

However, the Hessian Land high court in Frankfurt on Nov. 28 reversed the decision of the Kassel court and declared that under certain conditions compensation transactions were lawful. These decisions are now under legal study to develop a uniform policy.

**I**N THE SECOND action the Bipartite group offered to give "sympathetic attention to the possibility of approving the principle of compensation trading" as soon as (a) a uniform flow-back rationing system was instituted for rubber, textiles, leather, paper and other basic commodities, and (b) a uniform system and an adequate inspection were set up to cover the flow of goods.

Since mid-summer, when the two compensation trade proposals submitted by the Bizonal Executive Council for Economics were rejected by the Bipartite Economic Group, the bizonal German authorities have not formally dealt with the problem of compensation trade. This inaction reflected fear that a new proposal might be rejected again by the bipartite authorities and that a production crisis might be caused by a renewed and possibly more rigid prohibition of compensation trade.

Meanwhile, the Kassel trial pointed out that it was a law rather than a new administrative directive that had to be provided to cope with this matter, and the new German Economic Council for the Bizonal Area was the proper agency to provide such a law. At year-end, however, no bill had been brought before the Economic Council specifically to amend or replace the prohibition of compensation trade contained in the War Economy Ordinance.

The allied Control Authority law,

the Military Government directives, and the court decisions have affected conditions in the various Laender of the US Zone in different ways.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden, the Economics Ministry took the position that the prohibition of compensation trade is complete, at least for all trade within the Bizonal Area; but it attempts to press compensation transactions with the French and Soviet Zones into official, intergovernmental channels. Meanwhile all applications of manufacturers for permission to compensate are refused; but no measures are taken to prevent the trades.

The Bavarian Ministry of Economics withdrew the compensation quotas by which enterprises had been able to dispose freely of certain percentages of their output. However, a new system of quotas was prepared in the ministry and put into force on Nov. 7. The new ordinance does not provide for any over-all compensation quotas valid for all producers in an industry. Instead, permission for each individual compensation transaction is to be obtained from the local economic offices.

The Land Economic Office does not control the issuance of the permits; but it is to receive monthly reports of transactions approved by the local

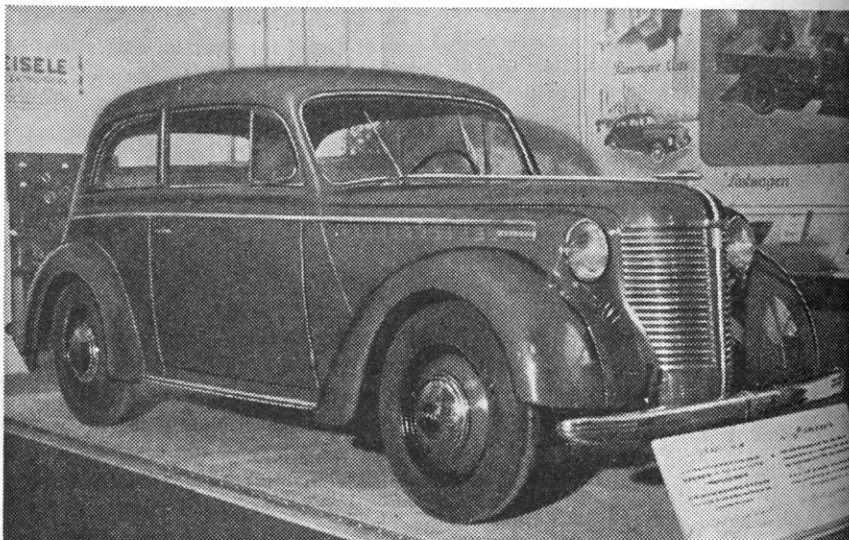
offices. Only interzonal compensation transactions are subject to approval by the Land authorities. There is no intention to interfere with the compensation ratios arranged between the parties to a compensation deal.

**T**HE APPLICATIONS may be approved by the local economic offices within limits set for producers in a certain industry, provided that the transactions do not involve foodstuffs, coal from other sources than allotments to the mines for their own consumption, or raw materials allocated to the applicant. Trading firms are not eligible. The firms are to report every month to the local economic office on the transactions carried out under their permits.

The procurement of necessary raw materials and parts and of goods for use of workers is expected to be covered by these limits. A special directive of the Bavarian Ministry of Economics of Nov. 17 empowers the local economic offices to approve distribution of consumer goods to the workers "if necessary to maintain the performance of the workers."

Distribution of foodstuffs, raw materials, and production equipment is excluded; but the firms may obtain consumer goods for this pur-

(Continued on Page 23)



The first mass-production passenger car (above) to be turned out by the Opel corporation since the end of the war rolled off the assembly line at Ruesselsheim, Hesse, recently. The car is a two-door battleship gray four-cylinder Olympia. It was described by Maj. Leo Mandell, Hesse MG export-import director, as the first of a "long line of cars to be sold both for export and for essential German use."

(PIO, OMGH.)

# EDITORIAL OPINION *in* GERMAN PRESS



## Frankfurt Meeting Brings Divided Views

Results of the January meeting in Frankfurt, at which the bizonal economic organization was strengthened, left half of the US Zone press without a very clearly-defined point of view. The other half was divided between approval and disappointment.

Many newspapers praised the democratic aspects of the meeting, while others deplored what they called a lack of such procedure. The fact that no western government was created caused surprise and mixed reactions. Many papers pointed to unsolved economic problems, and expressed hope for more German initiative.

The **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) found that the result of the Frankfurt conference was "a compromise, and a new and provisory solution that corresponded to the world and German political situations:

"Nothing has been done, either from the Allied or from the German side, to make impossible the unification of Germany for which Germans long. On the contrary, all the partners in the discussions spoke for that unity . . . . It would have been wrong to close the doors which today are at least theoretically still open . . . . The results of the Frankfurt conference offer new justification to our optimism . . . . We don't question for the moment who will be more responsible for our future, German or Allied officials. Humanly speaking, we all are responsible for what is being done."

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** said the most remarkable feature of the conference was that for the first time German officials sat on equal terms at a round table conference with representatives of the occupation powers. It declared:

"Matters were discussed rather than dictated. This inaugurates a new phase in the relationship of the two Military Governments to responsible German officialdom . . . . The result

was a compromise between partners. No compromise is 100 percent satisfactory. Many questions which are most urgent for the German population, such as food and equal laws for victor and vanquished; currency reform, etc. were discussed only in passing or not at all."

The **Suedost Kurier** (Bad Reichenhall) found cause for optimism in the fact that the question of German unity was not settled at Frankfurt:

"Retention of the state of political uncertainty while simultaneously attempting to . . . . mitigate the tensions between nations which are becoming intolerable — — these are the keenly-awaited results of the conference at Frankfurt. The fears that they might mean a serious blow to the federalistic aims of certain states proved to be unfounded . . . . The most serious problems of the present and near future — — creation of a Trizone; currency reform, etc. are brought nearer a solution. The German and the Bavarian public . . . . now expect serious, quick, clear and comprehensive measures to save our economy from bankruptcy."

**Der Allgaeuer (Kempten)** declared the results of the Frankfurt conference were "a great disappointment," but in referring to these in the light of the failure of the Foreign Ministers Conference in London," it added:

"They serve only to strengthen fears that the United States as well

as the other western powers have no alternative plan after the London breakdown. Without going into details it can be said that the Frankfurt Conference brought no clear decisions. Nothing better happened in Frankfurt than what has been done for two and half years, namely doctoring around with symptoms instead of getting to the root of the trouble."

Hans Weber, licensee of **Main Post** (Wuerzburg), seeing the specter of centralism, wrote:

"The reorganized bizonal administration has far-reaching tasks and powers without having been legitimized by parliamentary elections. It is, however, impossible to create confidence in the democratic development of Germany by starting out with a violation of democratic procedure: (At Frankfurt) one has put the task of organizing democracy in Germany into the uncontrolled hands of party politicians and economic interests, without even giving the public a chance to express its views with the ballots."

The **Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung** said: "Some talked before Frankfurt of an economic merger of the three zones. Others believed currency reform was imminent. There was talk of the creation of an occupation statute . . . .

"Instead we were witnesses to a meeting in which leading personalities of the Anglo-American occupation powers and of the German administration discussed questions of organization . . . . The impression that the whole affair made on the journalists who besieged the doors was undoubtedly disappointing. Only sober observers dared to say: 'All in all it appears to be a bit of progress.'"

Licensee Erwin Schoettle said in the **Stuttgarter Nachrichten**: "The discussions in Frankfurt have been answered from the eastern zone with outpourings of wrath and defamation and charges of high treason . . . . Their

### Editor's Note

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

uniformity of language permits one to discern the common source . . . .

"Certain facts must be stated: What is now being created in the western zones by way of experiments and negotiations has long since existed in the Soviet Zone. In the Soviet Zone there are central German administrative bodies aside from the governments and parliaments of the Laender. These central administrations . . . are not subject to parliamentary control through Germans like the Frankfurt Economic Council. Instead they receive their orders from SMA (Soviet Military Administration) . . . .

"The eastern state is in all details a fact that cannot be overlooked. This really ought to quiet the demagogic noise of the unqualified representatives of the East."

### Tax Decrees Criticized

The *Main Post* (Wuerzburg) criticized tax decrees of the Allied Control Council:

"The political effects of these tax laws are contrary to US ideology . . . Bolshevism demands from the people . . . that they dedicate their labor to the state . . . Although wages are paid, the building-up of capital is not permitted . . . The United States is directly opposed to such a system . . . However, in the US Zone the taxes are such that the individual can retain only a fraction of his income for himself . . . Thereby the essential conditions for Bolshevik economic principles are fulfilled . . .

"Property Control returns property to Nazis who have been declared 'followers' . . . In other words, at a time when democratic elements are being prevented from building up capital the Nazis are getting back their property, well-cared for and undamaged . . . In the future these Nazi elements will represent a powerful accumulation of economic strength, while democratic elements will have nothing to show for their efforts but tax receipts."

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* said Control Council Law No. 61 was a bitter Christmas gift, because all classes of the population had hoped for a large-scale tax reform measure. The newspaper continued:

"The new rates give the lower groups only slight relief, whereas the middle and high income groups get higher taxes . . . Industry, chambers of commerce, finance ministers, and trade unions have repeatedly proposed tax relief . . . pointing out that excessive taxes restrict enterprise and the will to work, and lead to less tax receipts rather than otherwise. Since the Allied Control Council overruled such objections, it must be assumed that it does not regard the present time as favorable for relief . . . Opposed to the people's wish for less taxes there stands the hard necessity to pay for burdens imposed by the Nazi war."

### 'Only 70 Deaths'

Henry Bernhard in the *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* commented on the fact that ex-Nazi Judge Cuhorst through his lawyer had filed a libel complaint against the denazification minister of Wuerttemberg-Baden:

"Anybody who heretofore has closed his eyes to the fact that we have entered a phase of renazification must be grateful to Herr Cuhorst and his lawyer for waking him up with a sledge hammer . . . There has been many a case of a murderer being acquitted for lack of evidence—but that such a criminal should sue the Minister of Justice for defamation is something new . . . .

"After World War I the responsible nationalists recovered very quickly, but they reached a high point comparable to this only after five years, in 1923, when some contemptible scribbler succeeded in pillorying President Ebert as a traitor . . . We have started on the same way again . . . . Now the Party of Renazification has found its leader . . . Heil Cuhorst!"

The *Heilbronner Stimme* discussed the Cuhorst Case as follows:

"The name of Cuhorst was for every citizen of Stuttgart, yes of Swabia, in the last years of the Nazi regime a concept that made men tremble. 'Voila, gentlemen, the shambles!' So Cuhorst used to say when, buttoning his robe, he entered the court. Only 70 to 80 capital sentences were pronounced by the former president of the Special Court, his Stuttgart lawyer claims . . . 'Only

70 to 80 death sentences!' Truly a grandiose piece of the dialectic of our terrifying age . . . .

"A people, however, that lost almost everything under such points of view; its honor and the regard of the world, and that does not rebel against the cynical impudence of the charge filed by Cuhorst, shall see where it will be a few years from now."

### Marshall Praised

The *Offenbach Post* headlined an editorial "MM" and explained that one M stands for "Morgenthau" (former US Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau who proposed a few years ago a plan including a hard peace and agrarian economy for Germany) and the other for "Marshall" (US Secretary of State George C. Marshall).

"From the destructive Morgenthau Plan to the constructive Marshall Plan — — what a surprisingly brief time and what a difference between the concepts of international relations that lies in these two names and two programs!"

Marshall was called "the man who has given to millions of desperate human beings in Europe faith and new courage to live" and his speech of June 6, 1947 (at Harvard announcing his plan) was said to have "lifted Europe out of lethargy and despair and to have placed western Germany back into the community of the forces of reconstruction in all nations."

The article ended by demanding that the two American M's should be followed by two German M's standing for "Mehr Mut" (more courage).

### Lack of Freedom

"Unborn democratic freedom is murdered in eastern Germany," declared the US-licensed *Tagesspiegel* (Berlin) in an editorial on the political development in the Soviet Zone.

"Dangerous things are going on in that part of our country," said the paper. "It is an ancient truth that an occupied country cannot enjoy genuine democracy, but it is another ancient truth that a country whose totalitarian and intolerant attitude

plunged the whole world into disaster needs democracy."

Continuing, the paper gave an outline of the history of party politics in the eastern zone of Germany and declared that it started with four parties which did not develop "by themselves" but "by order" and that "they all did what one of them wanted." The paper stated that the development of the Christian Democratic Union has shown that "a genuine political need" in a democracy will force its way even when it does not fit in to the general scheme.

"Now this development seems to have reached its end," observed the paper. "Under the slogan of unity one thinks one can make two parties out of three, and it would do if for this purpose the CDU is separated from Jakob Kaiser (party leader deposed by Soviet order). Then it would no longer be a party of its own but be degraded to a branch of the SED

(communistic Social Unity Party) just like the LDP (Liberal Democratic Party)."

"The Kaiser case makes clear what is politics and what is fiction in the eastern zone," declared the paper, adding that during the past months even "unpolitical people in Germany should have understood that the western powers are not willing to lend an ear to the unity slogan unless we prove that unity is more than a political catchword."

The paper advised that for 12 years Germans demonstrated to the world what happened when politics were replaced by fiction.

"Not even for 1,000 days could they keep up in the eastern zone the fiction that the Communist Party is a democratic party," observed the paper, adding that "the most curious thing is that the SED dispensed with this reputation at a time when it needed it most badly."

---

## Semler Dismissed for Remarks

Dr. Johannes Semler, executive director of the Bizonal Economics Department since November, was dismissed from his office on joint instructions of the Military Governors of the US and British Zones following investigation of remarks he made in a speech before the Land Committee of the Christian Social Union Jan. 4 in Erlangen, Bavaria.

In a letter given to Semler in Frankfurt Jan. 27 by the co-chairmen of the Bipartite Control Office, he was told: "The statements made in this speech with respect to payments for food and coal are not in accordance with the facts. As you held an official position as director of economics of the Bizonal Area, you should have known the facts or taken steps to ascertain the facts before making these false statements.

"The general tone of your criticisms is not objective but indicates an attitude of malicious opposition towards the occupying powers. The Military Governors believe that the economic recovery of the combined zones cannot be promoted by such an attitude....

"In view of the interest the US/UK Governments have in according to any individual a right to express an opinion, it has been decided that no further action will be taken against you than to remove you from office. However, it should be understood that this right to express an opinion does not include the right of a responsible governmental official to make statements without verifying the facts. Nor does it include the right to hold public office, in which cooperation with the occupying powers is essential, after a public official has indicated that such cooperation will not be given."

Among Semler's reported statements on food and coal were the following:

"Corn was sent, and (also) chicken feed, and we are paying for it dearly—it is no a present. We pay for it in dollars gained by German work and German exports and are expected to say 'thank you' for it in addition. It is high time that German politicians ceased to say 'thank you' for this supplementary food."

On coal, Semler said: "Everything

has been upset by the idiotic subsidies for coal and iron up there (the Ruhr). Do you want to say that every consumer of coal in the industry would not have paid the 1.50 RM or 2 RM quite gladly? All the same he hardly gets any coal. If the price of coal had been increased in good time and the minimum costs made up then there would not be over two billions in the budget of the British Zone which will now be very kindly divided among the southern Laender."

Immediately following the reporting of the Erlangen speech, the German press of the US Zone published outspoken editorials, some recommending his removal from office and others demanding that Semler be required to prove his statements.

The *Main Post* (Wuerzburg) said: "Dr. Semler is not an elected official but was appointed by a party bureaucracy. Perhaps this is the reason for Herr Semler's ambition to make himself popular with the Bavarian public. His political cleverness is just enough for him to realize that an attack on the occupation power is the cheapest way to reap nationalist applause here.

"On the other hand, his political stupidity prevents him from seeing that, by his grotesque reproaches, he injures the best-intentioned efforts for the German future, in view of America's great food imports.... A cheap attempt to blame Military Government for his own failures."

Dr. George Pix, editor-in-chief of the *Isar Post* (Landshut) wondered "whether Dr. Semler if, for example, he were a minister in the Russian Zone, would have made these 'courageous statements' .... against the occupying power there? We have every reason to doubt it....

We do not want to sing a song of praise about the Americans. There are things about MG policy—as probably there are in the policies of all governments—which we Germans might like to see otherwise. No sensible American will deny this .... But when someone helps one—particularly if it is a former enemy—then it is only fit and proper to acknowledge it. In any case the helper should not be besmirched."



# German-American

# DISCUSSION GROUPS

**T**HE ATMOSPHERE of a New England town meeting characterizes the get-togethers of the 14 German-American discussion clubs organized in the US Occupied Area of Germany. The Germans and Americans freely argue such questions as the comparative merits of the constitutions of the United States and Bavaria. The discussions are frequently spirited.

The first such club was founded at Ansbach on Jan. 13, 1947 in recognition of the MG belief that members of the occupying forces and German civilians needed joint undertakings to further better understanding. Eighteen Americans and 14 Germans, from many walks of life, met to plan their club, and draft its rules.

Since that time 13 similar clubs have been organized. Munich has two clubs, one for men and one for women. Others are in Ansbach, Bavaria; Hofheim, Hesse; Bamberg, Bavaria; Heidelberg; Stuttgart; Bremen; Nuremberg; Frankfurt; Karlsruhe; Darmstadt; Wiesbaden; and Wuerzburg, Bavaria.

The aims of the first club, as defined in their articles of association form a pattern which has been generally followed. They are:

**1.** To promote mutual understanding among people of different nationalities (particularly between the American and the German people), religions, occupation, and ways of life.

**2.** To further worthy civic projects in the local community such as welfare enterprises, assistance to youth activities, lectures, discussions, musical and cultural programs.

**3.** To encourage the development of a keener appreciation of those principles of human relations, including mutual tolerance, which favor the building of civic and moral consciousness, and individual civic initiative and responsibility.

**4.** Insofar as this club encourages or organizes discussion meetings, and lectures, no particular segment thereof shall dominate the program arrangement with any consistently limited or narrow economic or political philosophy program. Rather an attempt will be made, on controversial matters, to present balanced points of view and advocate none as an organization, no matter what the particular attitude of individual members may be.

The usual pattern has been to organize the clubs with a handful of interested members, then expand. A consistent effort has been made to maintain a varied membership, with scholars, laborers, mechanics, politicians, newspaper men, doctors, preachers and other professions represented. This is novel to the German members, who are used to sharply-drawn class distinctions in social clubs.

American members of the Ansbach Club put up a successful fight against one form of social discrimination—they voted down a proposal by a German member of the club's board of directors, to graduate the club's dues on the basis of the member's income. It was decided that dues would be the same for everyone, and there would be no discussion of income.

**O**NE OF THE issues threshed out at Ansbach, which acted as a testing ground for many problems which have faced all the clubs, was whether a young man who was the son of a prominent Nazi family was suitable as a member. Questions posed in this connection included: Is it sufficient for a prospective member to be acceptable under the law for Liberation from National Socialism? Would the proposal of a new member by a club member be regarded as adequate guarantee of the nominee's character and acceptability? Would

Germans and Americans meet for discussion at Stuttgarter Club, Stuttgart. Shown (left to right) are: Dr. Alfred Guenther, publisher; Mr. Ralph E. Brown, Legal Division, OMGWB; Lt. Col. Irvin L. Harlow, president of the Stuttgarter Club; Peter Guenther, publisher; Adolf Lazi, photographer; Joseph Hall, director in the mayor's office; Dr. Hans Schumann, and Mr. J. Ward Starr, Director, Interior Division, OMGWB.

(Signal Corps Photo by T/5 Arthur E. Wright)



clearance under the Youth Amnesty be accepted as a guarantee of the political attitude of a proposed member?

It was decided that in borderline cases, where doubt might exist, the membership committee would weigh the qualifications of the individual very carefully; that neither the verdict of the German denazification tribunal nor the sponsorship by a member would be regarded as sufficient. "Political acceptability," the Ansbacher Club concluded, "is not a matter of rigid law interpretation but of practical judgment adapted to each individual case."

The particular young German, whose nomination in the Ansbach Club provoked the discussion, was accepted for membership. The deciding factor in his case was that he had been screened and employed by Military Government.

Club meetings are usually conducted bilingually, with translations of speeches being made as they are delivered. Sometimes in the heat of debate amusing misconceptions arise, such as the occasion in Stuttgart when an American counseled a startled German to "keep your shirt on!"

American members have envisioned the American luncheon clubs, such as Rotary, Lions, and Kiwanis, as a pattern into which the German-American discussion clubs might eventually settle. They have developed differently for two reasons. One is the food problem, which makes a luncheon club impractical at the present. The other is the temperament of the German members, who enjoy long leisurely meetings, in contrast to streamlined programs such as US luncheon clubs favor.

Some of the clubs have regular meeting places which they rent, or are permitted to use as guests. Other clubs meet at various places.

Club dues are paid in dollars by the American members, in marks by the German members. Average membership fee is \$3 or RM 10 a quarter. Marks are used to provide musicians for meetings, pay rent, pay the salary for a permanent secretary, and hire halls for special social occasions. Dollars are used to buy the simple refreshments which help give a



Wilhelm Zimmerer, newly-elected president of the Ansbach Club, converses with Lt. Col. Alexander Cohn.

(USAAF photo)

friendly atmosphere of relaxation at the meetings.

**A**N EFFORT has been made by all of the clubs to limit the number of standing committees, since a minimum amount of organization is seen as desirable. Three committees are usual—membership, finance, and program.

Club programs are varied and informal. A talk on a particular subject by an invited speaker may be given, and the club's next meeting may be devoted to debate and discussion on the points the speaker raised.

A Speakers' Bureau has been set up in Berlin by Mr. Merle Potter, adviser to the OMGUS chief of staff on German-American Relations and the foster-father of all the clubs. Among the speakers listed by the Bureau are John Elliott, consultant to the director of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS; Dr. Elizabeth Lam, a former professor of religion at Western Reserve University and previously the dean of women at Occidental College in Los Angeles, who talks on American Experiments in Educating Youth for Citizenship;

Dr. Norman Himes, American sociologist who was on the faculty of Colgate University for 10 years, who discusses an analysis of the basic areas of agreement between American culture and German traditions; Erik Reger, licensee of the *Tagespiegel*, US-licensed newspaper in Berlin and anti-Nazi author of many German novels, who talks on the future of Germany from an editor's viewpoint.

One of the most effective speakers has been Lt. Col. Marcus Ray, formerly special adviser to the Secretary of War on Negro affairs.

Eleven of the 14 clubs presently organized restrict their membership to men. Munich has two clubs, one for men, one for women; Hofheim and Bamberg clubs have both men and women members. All of the clubs have frequent social meetings where wives and women friends of members are invited.

Welfare activities occupy the attention of many of the clubs, and they strive to give an impetus to community projects. Bamberg, for example, assists an orphanage. The Munich Men's Club, under the leadership of Lt. Col. W. R. Swarm, recently

sponsored an ice hockey match which produced funds for local welfare. The clubs focus attention on worthy projects and get them started.

**A**T THE SUGGESTION of a German member of the Stuttgart Club, the club is exploring the possibility of founding a German-American high school (Mittel-Schule). This would be a school for teen-agers and would probably specialize either in art, music, languages, drama, or geopolitics. The club members believe this school would be within their range, if financed with dollar instruments under an export license. German, English, and French professors would be hired, and paid on a scale comparable to the salary they would receive in their own countries.

The plan includes taking over an existing building, large enough to accommodate a school of about 80 students—40 boys and 40 girls. Half would be German, half American. The German students would be promising youngsters, and their tuition and expenses underwritten by Americans. American students would, at the outset, be drawn from the ranks of dependents of US occupation personnel.

A similar school was held in Heidelberg during the summer of 1947 with very successful results.

There has never been any division of opinion in any of the 14 clubs along strictly American-German lines, except in courtesy matters. The German members always want to elect an American president, the Americans always want to honor a German member.

There has never been an attempt to inject politics in a club meeting or to use the clubs as pressure groups.

**O**NE DIFFICULTY among the clubs has been frequent redeployment of US members. Thus many clubs have lost valuable personnel.

Parliamentary procedure has been another small stumbling block. German members have almost no conception of rules of order, and display a tendency to yield gracefully on any point if their president takes a stand one way or the other.

"I wish someone would translate Roberts Rules of Order into German," Lt. Col. Irving L. Harlow, president of the Stuttgart club, once suggested. This difficulty was solved when these rules of procedure were condensed, mimeographed in German and English, and distributed to all members of each club.

A conference of representatives of all American-German social discussion clubs was held in Heidelberg the latter part of September 1947. During the conference it was frequently emphasized by both American and German speakers that the individual clubs should strive to strengthen democratic processes in Germany. Captain C. S. Wright, Jr., of the Munich Club, was elected permanent president of the conference.

In a message to the delegates, General Clay stated he was sure these clubs would "contribute to a better understanding which could not be other than helpful to the growth of democracy."

Since the organization of the first club, more than a year ago, a new one has been organized almost every month. It is expected that this progress will continue. A zonal club federation is planned for the near future.

### **US Soldiers Praised**

Most of the American soldiers "are admirable ambassadors of democracy and humanitarianism," said Judge Louis E. Levinthal on relinquishing his duties as adviser on Jewish affairs to the Commander-in-Chief, European Command. He returned to Philadelphia to resume his position as judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

"Although there are still grim days ahead and many obstacles to be overcome," Judge Levinthal said in his farewell statement, "the Jewish displaced persons have faith in the integrity of the civilized world, and feel more optimistic than ever that their just aspirations for the right to live normal lives in a homeland of their own will soon be realized."

He was succeeded as adviser of Jewish affairs by Dr. William Haber, now on leave from the University of Michigan where he is a professor of economics.

(Continued from Page 5)

### **Directive AG 383.3**

causes of charity, welfare work, German Youth Activities and educational and governmental assistance. The violations of economic regulations by individuals is believed due to their failure to recognize that they are jeopardizing the success of our occupation mission.

**3.** The pertinent regulations and explanations thereof have been set forth in publications from this headquarters. The general policy on this subject is contained in Circular 140, Hq USFET, 1946, and interpretations of this policy have been provided by the various Military Government courts and military tribunals. Subsequent publication of these interpretations and the consequences of violations of the regulations have been presented in the newspapers. Such violations are not unique.

**4.** It is desired that effective action be taken by each commander toward curtailing and eliminating participation in Black Market activities by all members of this command, utilizing all available means. The policies prescribed by this headquarters and further implemented by subordinate commands will be widely publicized and brought to the attention of each individual concerned. The Military Police and CID agencies have been directed to take adequate measure on this matter.

It is expected that positive action will be taken against any members of the occupation forces who are convicted of participation in Black Market activities in addition to court action. Military personnel may be returned to the Zone of the Interior, civilians employed by the Department of the Army may suffer immediate termination of contract and be ordered out of the US Occupied Zone, and dependents of the foregoing, if convicted, may be ordered out of the zone regardless of the status of the sponsor.

# Political Youth in Berlin

By William F. Heimlich

WHEN GERMANY capitulated in the spring of 1945, the only youth organization that had been permitted in Germany in many years was destroyed. A German youngster of 20 remembers today only Hitler and the occupation.

The chaos induced by the years of preparation for that war, the six years of war, and the years of breakdown, both moral and economic, which followed, has had a devastating effect upon the young men and women of Germany.

These large masses of young people, indoctrinated only with childhood concepts and teachings of a vanquished ideology, are for the most part disillusioned and without political conviction. They have seen only failure. They are used to having leadership and they are used to following. They are without hope. They are ripe for any political ideology which promises them a chance to stand on their own two feet, to restore their self-respect through work, and to promise them a future with some degree of security and comfort.

The Soviet occupation forces had anticipated the condition prevailing in Germany. Thus with the victorious forces entering Berlin came Moscow-trained and indoctrinated youth leaders whose job it was and is to establish and direct youth organizations politically oriented, militant, dynamic and active.

To influence the youth within their zone of occupation, they established the so-called Freie Deutsche Jugend (free German youth). They were provided with propaganda materials, extra food, particular privileges for those who assumed positions of responsibility in the organization, and with political orientation designed to exclude any opposing youth groups or competitive organizations.

To combat this condition, the Socialdemocratic Party established Die Falken (the Falcons), an organization of the SPD youth which was subsequently banned in the Eastern Zone when that party was banned. Unlike

the FDJ, Die Falken is truly a youth organization inasmuch as its leaders are young Germans without particular training and with only vague Marxist ideology and lacking the stern discipline which characterizes the FDJ.

In the Allied Kommandatura, applications were received to recognize the FDJ and Die Falken, causing lengthy debate in committee and by the Commandants. The American position was that both youth organizations should be identified with their party: namely, the FDJ should be known as the Communist Party Youth Organization and Die Falken as the Socialist Party Youth Organization. It was also insisted that the door be left open for the admission of other youth organizations.

**"Political Youth in Berlin" was adapted by Mr. Heimlich from a speech which he delivered before the American Women's Youth Group of the Berlin Woman's Club. Mr. Heimlich, who was on the original planning staff for the occupation of the US Sector of Berlin, was chief of intelligence for OMG Berlin Sector for a year and a half before civilianizing as deputy chief of the Civilian Administration Branch, OMGBS, in September 1946. He is now acting chief of the branch.**

This proposal was opposed by the Soviet representatives apparently with the idea that by disguising the true political nature of the youth organizations, greater numbers of youth could be induced to join the FDJ. It was only after extensive effort that a recognition and exclusion of only one youth organization and exclusion of all others was avoided.

It is common practice for totalitarian states to insist upon single youth, labor, and cultural organizations, vertical structure with control

exercised at the top by a very small tightly-knit, highly-disciplined group. The British and American Commandants insisted that this was not in conformity with their ideas of democratic procedure and insisted also upon clear-cut expressions and identifications as to party affiliation, youth program, freedom of speech within the organization, secret balloting for officials, and all of the other safeguards which appear necessary to us to preserve individual liberties.

These points were won in the Kommandatura, and, in addition to the FDJ and Die Falken, two other youth organizations were recognized: the Demokratischer Jugendverband (Democratic Youth Union) and the Bund Deutsche Jugend (group of German youth), each with rather vague political ideologies and very loose ties with the other two parties recognized in Berlin.

The result has been that in Berlin youth are free to select any of the four recognized organizations, and there is no compulsion or pressure to join any of them. In the meantime, considerable progress is being made in non-political orientation through the GYA program in bringing to the youth of Berlin an idea of what can be in store for them in a democratic Germany which in the future may again take its place in the society of nations. Practical applications of the American democratic concept of freedom of speech, rights of the individual, and private initiative are carried out in lecture groups, craft instructions, entertainment, discussion of political questions, and wholesome entertainment.

## 7,900 Properties Returned

Approximately 7,900 properties held by US Occupation Forces have been returned to the German economy since the consolidation of small US Army units and detachments into barracks and similar housing facilities, and since the elimination of small army unit recreational buildings was ordered last May.

## Export-Import Business Extended to Shippers

New regulations for 1948 permitting German shipping, forwarding and transportation firms to resume normal functions in conducting export-import business in the combined economic area were announced by the Joint Export-Import Agency of the Bipartite Control Office.

Prior to the war these forwarding and transportation agencies at Bremen, Hamburg, and the German river ports played an important role in handling movement of goods and traffic. Following the war and until now, Military Government regulations prohibited German firms from making agreements with foreign firms to engage in shipping, forwarding and transportation operations.

In order to maximize recovery of foreign exchange for the bizonal export-import account, emphasis will be put on reestablishing German firms in the movement of German and international commerce.

The new JEIA regulations applied to persons and firms engaged in handling traffic and freight by land, sea or inland waterways as agents for foreign business firms.



German employes of the Hanau Signal Depot, at Hanau, salvage wood at Post under Army permission

(Signal Corps)

Available in three zones, Berlin

## New Permanent Stamps on Sale

A new five-mark postage stamp in permanent design—the first of that denomination to be printed in Germany since the beginning of the occupation—went on sale in all German post offices in the American,

North and Western Zones, and Berlin. No more stamps of the previous temporary designs are to be produced, but they are to remain on sale until the supply is exhausted, the Communications Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS, said.



Four of the new German stamps of permanent design (PIO, OMGUS)

British and Soviet Zones, and Berlin on Feb. 1. Four other denominations available for the first time in the permanent designs were the 10, 15, 30, and 50 pfennig stamps.

Beginning Feb. 1 all 20 denominations of stamps being issued in Germany, excluding the French Zone, were available in the five permanent designs selected in a competition of German artists by a quadripartite panel of judges and approved by the Coordinating Committees Sept. 15, 1946.

Deemed non-essential since the reduction of international postal rates for Germans by quadripartite action of Sept. 15, 1947 from treble to double the pre-occupational rates, the 45 and 75 pfennig denominations are being discontinued, and are not to be available after the present supply is gone.

All permanent stamps for the German postal system, including special issues, are produced by the State Printing Office in Berlin, utilizing materials allocated from the zones concerned.

The French, at present using temporary stamps of a different design in their zone, are agreed in principle to the production and issuance of uniform, permanent stamps for all of Germany, but prohibit distribution in the French Zone of the stamps currently used in the other zones and Berlin, pending settlement of political questions involving the establishment of central German agencies.

### 1,118,817 Feted by GYA

Children entertained at Army-assisted Christmas parties for German and displaced persons' children throughout the US Zone of Germany totalled 1,118,817, the GYA Section of EUCOM Headquarters announced.

# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN OCCUPATION

The following abbreviations include those in common usage among occupational forces in Germany, but most technical and communications symbols for intra-office usage are omitted. This list is compiled from Annex "B" to OMGUS Staff Memorandum No. 39 of 1947, from the file kept by the Historical Section of the Reports Branch, Control Office, OMGUS, from the file of the Adjutant General's Office, OMGUS, and from reports by various divisions and offices of Military Government.

AACS	Airways and Air Communication Service	BAOR	British Army of the Rhine	CDP	Christlich-Demokratische Partei (Christian Democratic Party) (French Zone, same as CDU)
AAFBU	Army Air Force Base Unit	BASC	Berlin Air Safety Center	CDPX	Combined Displaced Persons Executive
ABA	A. B. Aero Transport (Swedish airlines)	BBC	British Broadcasting Company	CDU	Christlich-Demokratische Union (Christian Democratic Union)
ABC	American Broadcast Company	BBC	Central Clearing House, Brussels	CEC	Coal Experts Committee
AC	Air Corps	BBP	Buerger- und Bauernpartei (Citizen's and Farmer's Party, in Hesse)	CEEC	Committee for European Economic Cooperation (Group representing 16 European nations cooperating in the Marshall Plan)
ACA	Allied Control Authority	BBRC	Bipartite and Bizonal Reorganization Committee	CEM	Captured Enemy Material
ACC	Allied Control Council	BC	Berlin Command	CFM	Council of Foreign Ministers
ACCR	American Christian Committee for Refugees	BCAP	Bipartite Civil Aviation Panel Berlin	CFUL	Fuel Committee (ACA)
ACOS	Assistant Chief of Staff	BD	District	CG	Confederation General Cadre (French union of white collar workers)
ACR	Allied Commission on Reparations	BDM	Bund Deutscher Maedchen (German Girl's League, a Nazi group)	CGT	Confederation General Travail (federation comprising about 80 percent of French workers)
ADMG	Assistant to the Deputy Military Governor	BDC	Berlin Document Center	CIB	Counter Intelligence Branch
ADN	Allgemeine Deutsche Nachrichtendienst (Soviet-licensed German news agency)	BE	British Element	CIC	Counter Intelligence Corps
AEC	Army Education Center	BEA	British European Airways Corp. (British airline)	CID	Criminal Investigation Division
AEF	Allied Expeditionary Force (old)	BEC	Bizonal Economic Council (Department of Ruhr coal administration)	CIM	International Freight Tariffs
Aeroflot	Soviet Air Lines	BECG	Bipartite Economics Control Group (now Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group)	CINCEUR	Commander-in-Chief, European Command
AES	Army Exchange Service (now EES)	BERCOMB	Berlin Commission British	CIO	Congress of Industrial Organizations
AF	Armed Forces	BEWAG	Berliner Licht und Kraft (BEWAG) A. G. (Berlin electric and transportation systems)	CIT	International Transport Committee
AFD	Armed Forces Division	BFN	British Forces Network	CIV	International Passenger and Baggage Tariffs
AFL	American Federation of Labor	BI	Bipartite	Civ	Civilian
AFN	Armed Forces Network	BIB	Bipartite Board (in Berlin)	CLDO	Central Load Dispatching Office
AFP	Agence France Presse (French news service)	BICO	Bipartite Control Office (in Frankfurt)	CLWP	Committee for Liquidation of German War Potential
AFSC	American Friends Service Committee	BICO/SEC	Joint Secretariat for Bipartite Control Office (in Frankfurt)	CO	Control Office
AG	Adjutant General	BISEC	Bipartite Secretariat (in Berlin)	COIG	I. G. Farben Committee
AGRC	American Graves Registration Command	BMA	British Military Authority	COMNAVEU	Commander Naval Forces Europe
AGWAR	Adjutant General War Department (old)	BOAC	British Overseas Airways Corp.	COMNAVFORGER	Commander US Naval Forces Germany
AJ	Administration of Justice	BOQ	Bachelor Officers Quarters	CONL	Control Council (ACA)
AJDC	American Joint Distribution Committee	BPE	Bremen Port of Embarkation Branch	COPROD	Coal Production Committee
AK	Allied Kommandatura	BR	Branch	CORC	Coordinating Committee (ACA)
ALP	Allied Liaison and Protocol (OMGUS)	BRIDAG	British Decartelization Agency (Laender)	COS	Chief of Staff
AMAG	American Mission for Aid to Greece	BS	Berlin Sector	CPC	Civilian Personnel Circular
AMDAG	American Decartelization Agency (Laender)	BSAA	British South American Airways	BSC	Price Control Committee
AMEXCO	American Express Company	BSC	Bizional Supply Committee (This agency, located in Washington, does governmental level purchasing for the Bizional Area)	CPC	Custodial, Protective and Crafts
AMGOT	Allied Military Government in Occupied Territories (old)	BSS	British Standard Specifications	CPP	Civilian Personnel Pamphlet
A/N	Allied/Neutral	BUP	British United Press	CPPL	Civilian Personnel and Payroll Letter
ANC	Army-Navy-Commerce	BZPCA	British Zone Petroleum Coordinating Authority	CPPM	Civilian Personnel Procedures Manual
AOA	American Overseas Airlines	CA	Civil Administration	CPR	Civilian Personnel Regulation
AP	Associated Press	CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration	CPV	Committee on Procedure and Valuation of Reparations (also CPVR) (ACA)
APO	Army Post Office	CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board	CRAB	Combined Resources Allocation Board
APS	Army Pictorial Service	CAC	Civil Administration Committee (ACA)	CRALOG	Cooperative of Relief Agency Licensees for Operation in Germany
APSO	Allied Petroleum Service Organization	CAC	Civil Affairs Committee	CRC	Central Rhine Commission
APWR	American Polish War Relief	CAD	Civil Affairs Division (Department of the Army)	CRD	Committee on Reciprocal Deliveries
AR	Army Regulation	CAD	Civil Administration Division (MG)	CRICO	Committee for the Revision of the Criminal Code
ARAB	American Riding Association of Berlin	CADM	Central German Administrative Department (Economic) Committee	CRO	Central Records Office
ARC	American Red Cross	CAF	Clerical, Administrative & Fiscal (employment rating)	CROWCASS	Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects
ASEC	Allied Secretariat (ACA)	CAFT	Combined Agencies Field Team	CRS	Restitution Procedures Committee
ATC	Air Transport Command (now EATS)	CALA	Combined Administrative Liquidating Agency	CRWP	Census Registration Working Party (ACA)
AT & T	American Telephone & Telegraph	CALA	Civil Affairs Liquidating Agency	CRX	Combined Repatriation Executive
AVC	American Veterans Committee	CAM	Civil Aeronautics Manual	CS	Chief of Staff
AWOL	Absent Without Leave	CA/MG	Civil Affairs/Military Government	CSA	Ceskoslovenski Aeroline (Czech airline)
AWS	Air Weather Service	CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System	CSC	Censorship Subcommittee (ACA)
BAA	Billeting & Accommodations Advisory	C&M	Coal & Mining	CSC	Civil Service Commission
BAFSV	British Armed Forces Special Vouchers (British scrip)	CAR	Civil Air Regulations	CSC	Communications Subcommittee (ACA)
BAM	Berlin am Mittag (Soviet-licensed newspaper in Berlin)	CARE	Cooperation for American Remittances to Europe	CSD	Czechoslovak national railroads
		CAT	Civil Affairs Training	CSR	Civil Service Rule
		CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System	CS Reg	Civil Service Regulations
		CCAC	Combined Civil Affairs Committee	CSU	Christlich-Soziale Union (Christian Social Union — Bavaria's name for CDU)
		CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation	CSV	Christlich-Soziale Volkspartei (Christian Social People's Party — one name for CDU in French Zone)
		CCD	Civil Censorship Division	CSWI	Commission for Synoptic Weather Information (IMO)
		CCG (BE)	Control Council for Germany (British Element)	CT&C	Trade and Commerce Committee (ACA)
		CCI	International Chamber of Commerce	CTA	Control Area
		CCMS	Control Commission Military Section	CTB	Central Tracing Bureau (formerly under UNRRA)
		CCALA	Combined Civil Affairs Liquidating Agency	CTB	Combined Travel Board (in MG)
		CCS	Catholic Welfare Committee	CTPB	Central Tracing Policy Board
		CCS	Combined Chiefs of Staff		
		CCS	Civilian Censorship Service		
		CCSB	Control Commission Shipping Bureau		
		CDMG	Combined Deputy Military Governors		

CTR	Control Zone	ECON	Economics	IBERIA	Spanish airlines
CTSB	Combined Travel Security Board	ED	Economics Division	IB	Information Bulletin (MG magazine, formerly WIB)
CUP	Polish state railroads	EECE	Emergency Economic Committee for Europe (former "Western Nation" organization with a liaison office for the bizonal area, now superseded by the liaison office for ECE)	ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Commission
CWCS	Combined Wheat Control Secretariat	EES	European Exchange Service (formerly AES)	ICAO	International Civil Air Organization
DAF	Department of the Air Forces	ERA	Education & Religious Affairs	ICB	Information Control Branch
DAF	Deutsche Arbeitsfront (German Workers Front, a Nazi term)	ERP	European Reconstruction Program (the Marshall Plan)	ICD	Information Control Division
DAIR	Air Directorate (ACA) (now DOCS/AIR)	ESA	Engineer Service, Army	ICIS	Information Control Intelligence Summary (of ICD)
DANA	Deutsche Allgemeine Nachrichten-Agentur (old name for licensed German news service in US Zone, now DENA)	ET	European Theater (old)	ICSB	Intelligence Control Staff, Berlin (British)
DAS	Director of Administrative Services	ETO	European Transport Organization (part of ECE)	IECF	Infantile Emergency Children's Fund
DDL	Det Danske Luftfartselskab (Danish airlines)	ETO	European Theater of Operations (old)	IEFC	International Emergency Food Council (located in Washington)
DECO	Economics Directorate (ACA)	ETOUSA	European Theater of Operations US Army (old)	IGCR	Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees
DEF	Disarmed Enemy Forces	EUCOM	European Command (highest US Army level in Europe)	ILO	International Labor Organization
DENA	Deutsche Nachrichten-Agentur (US-licensed German news service)	EVD	Evangelischer Volksdienst (Evangelical People's Aid, political party in Dillkreis, Hesse)	IMO	International Meteorological Organization
DER	Deutsches Reisebuero (German Travel Agency, formerly MER)	EVO	Railway Traffic Regulations	IMT	International Military Tribunal (formerly at Nuremberg)
DFIN	Finance Directorate (ACA)	EWD	Economic Warfare Division (wartime organization)	Ind	Industry
DGEPC	German External Property Commission (ACA)	F & A	Food and Agriculture	Inf	Infantry
DGMR	Director General Military Railways	FACO	Food & Agriculture Organization (Washington and Rome) (also FAO)	INS	International News Service
DHI	Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut (German hydrographic institute)	FDGB	Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (free German Trade Union League, active in Berlin and Soviet Zone, but generally considered a confederation rather than an association of free trade unions)	INTAVA	International Aviation Association
D/i	Director of Intelligence (G-2)	FDP	Freie Demokratische Partei (Free Democratic Party, Bavarian's name for LDP)	INTC	Intelligence Committee
DIAC	Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications (ACA)	FEA	Foreign Economics Administration	IP	Industrial Police
Dir	Director	FEC	Far Eastern Commission	IPC	Industrial Property Committee
DISCC	District Information Services Control Command (term for early occupation field services under ICD)	FFI	French Forces of the Interior (French wartime underground)	IPO	Indigenous Personnel Officer
DKBL	Deutsche Kohlen-Bergbau-Leitung (German coal mining management, Bizonal organization at Essen)	FIAT	Field Information Agency Technical (old)	IRC	International Red Cross
DKP	Deutsche Konservative Partei (German Conservatives Party, only in British Zone)	FIN	Finance	IRO	International Relief Organization
Div	Division	FO	Foreign Office	I'RO	International Refugee Organizations (successor to UNRRA)
DLEG	Legal Directorate (ACA)	FO/SD	Foreign Office, State Department	IRRC	International Relief and Rescue Committee
DMAN	Manpower Directorate (ACA)	FPM	Federal Personnel Manual	ITO	International Trade Organization
DMG	Deputy Military Governor	FSA	Finance Service, Army	ITU	International Telecommunications Union
DMIL	Military Directorate (ACA) (now DOCS/MIL)	GARIOA	Government and Relief in Occupied Areas	IWT	Inland Water Transport
DMJ	Deutsches Meteorologisches Jahrbuch (German Meteorological Annual)	GCT	Greenwich Civil Time	IZFS	Inter Zonal Facilities (ACA)
DNAV	Naval Directorate (ACA) (now DOCS/NAV)	GDW	General Direction of Workshops	JAFP	Jewish Agency for Palestine (also JAP)
DNL	Det Norske Luftfartselskab (Norwegian airlines)	GEDAG	German Decartelization Agency (Laender)	JAGD	Judge Advocate General's Division
DOCS	Combined Services Directorate (ACA)	GEDEC	German Decartelization Commission	JAN	Joint Army-Navy
DOCSECO	Combined Services Directorate and Economic Directorate (when functioning jointly)	GEPC	German External Property Commission (ACA)	JAT	Yugoslav air lines
DP	Displaced Person	GER	German corporation which secures release of CEM	JCRC	Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad
DPD	Deutscher Presse-Dienst (British-licensed German news service)	GHI	German Hydrographic Institute (ACA)	JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
DPIC	Deputy Paymaster in Chief	GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (German term meaning: company with limited liability)	JEIA	Joint Export-Import Agency (located in Hoehchst)
DPOL	Political Directorate (ACA)	GME	German Minimum Economy	JFEA	Joint Foreign Exchange Agency (located in Berlin)
DPOW	Directorate of Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons (ACA)	GMSA	German Minesweeping Administration	JIC	Joint Intelligence Committee
DR	Deutsche Reichsbahn (German railroad system)	GMSO	German Mine Supplies Organization	JUDE	Committee on Juvenile Delinquency
DRACO	Legislative Drafting Committee (ACA)	GMT	Greenwich Mean Time	KDF	Kraft durch Freude (Strength through Joy Movement, a Nazi organization)
DRDR	Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate (ACA)	GMZFO	Military Government of the French Zone of Occupation	KIB	Kohlen-Industrie-Beirat (German advisory committee to DKBL)
DRFO	Danube River Field Organization	GPA	General Purchasing Agency	KLM	Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij (Royal Dutch Air Lines)
DTPT	Transport Directorate (ACA)	GRCD	German Rhine Coordinating Directorate	KPD	Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (Communist Party on Germany, recognized in three western zones, but known as SED in Soviet Zone and Berlin)
DUSTBIN	Branch of FIAT for exploitation of scientists and industrialists (old)	GRW	General Railway Warrants	LA	Legal Advice
DVKB	German Verkehrs Kredit Bank (Commercial Railroad Bank)	GSC	General Staff Corps	LARE	Committee on the Reform of German Law
DVP	Deutsche Volksbank (German People's Party in Wuerttemberg-Baden, associated with LDP)	GSI	General Staff Intelligence (British)	LD	Legal Division
EAC	European Advisory Committee	GYA	German Youth Activities	LDP	Liberal-Demokratische Partei (Liberal Democratic Party)
EATS	European Air Transport Service	GZMO	German Zonal Meteorological Organization	LEG	Legislation
ECA	Economic Control Agency	HCE	Hard coal equivalent (also SKE)	LMP	Light Metal Products
ECAD	European Civil Affairs Division	HIAS	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (relief organization)	LOT	Polish airlines
ECC	Employee's Compensation Commission	HJ	Hitler-Jugend (Hitler Youth, a Nazi term)	LVL	German Land movements office
ECE	Executive Commission of Economics	HVB	German central inland waterways organization	LWA	German Land economics office
ECE	Economic Committee for Europe (United Nations organization with Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and a liaison office for the Bizonal Area)	HVE	German central rail organization	LWOP	Leave Without Pay
ECIMOT	European Central Inland Movements of Transport	HVST	German Highways and Highway Transport Office (Bizonal)	LWV	Landwirtschaftsversorgungsamt (German Land Economic Supply Office)
ECITO	European Central Transportation Organization	IA&C	Internal Affairs and Communications (division in OMGUS)	Maszovlet	Hungarian airlines
ECO	European Coal Organization	IARA	Inter-Allied Reparations Agency (located in Brussels)	MAV	Hungarian national railroads
		IATA	International Air Transport Association	MCC	Ministerial Collecting Center

MGB	Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (Soviet Ministry of State Security, formerly NKGB)	OMGUS	Office of Military Government for Germany (US)	SAP	Sozialistische Arbeiterpartei (Socialist Worker's Party, only in Offenbach, Hesse)
M&HDA	Medical and Hospital Department, US Army	OMG(USZ)	Office of Military Government, US Zone (now in OMGUS)	SAS	Scandinavian Air Services (combination of three Scandinavian services)
Mil Govt	Military Government	OMGWB	Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden	SBI	Soviet Bureau of Information
Mil Trib	Military Tribunals (located at Nuremberg)	ONA	Overseas News Agency	SC	Signal Corps
MIRS	Military Intelligence Research Service	OPMG	Office of the Provost Marshal General	SCAEF	Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Forces (wartime title of General Eisenhower)
MIS	Military Intelligence Service	OPO	Office of the Personnel Officer	SCAP	Supreme Commander Allied Forces Pacific (wartime title of General MacArthur)
MMAA	Mission Militaire pour les Affaires Allemandes (French meaning Military Mission for German Affairs)	ORMOA	Office for Relation with Military & Occupation Authorities	SCBI	Building Industries Subcommittee (ACA)
M&O	Machinery and Optics	ORT	Organization for Rehabilitation through Training	SCCG	Textiles and Consumer Goods Subcommittee (ACA)
MPB	Military Personnel Branch (of OPO)	OSA	Office of the Secretary of the Army	SCCM	Chemical Subcommittee (ACA)
	Mouvement Republicain Populaire (French political party)	OSG	Office of the Secretary General	SCCO	Coal Subcommittee (ACA)
		OSS	Office Strategic Services (wartime organization)	SCFR	Forestry Subcommittee (ACA)
MTO	Mediterranean Theater of Operations (old)	O/SS	Office of Staff Secretary	SCGE	Gas and Electric Subcommittee (ACA)
		OSSA	Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army	SCIT	Interzonal Trade Subcommittee (ACA)
NBC	National Broadcasting Company	OVI	Office of War Information (wartime organization)	SCMO	Machinery and Optics Subcommittee (ACA)
NCWC	National Catholic Welfare Conference	PAA	Pan American Airway	SCMT	Metals Subcommittee (ACA)
NDP	National-Demokratische Partei (National Democratic Party in Hesse, associated with DVP)	PAWA	Pan American World Airway	SCOL	Oil Subcommittee (ACA)
		PCA	Production Control Agency	SCRA	Rationing Subcommittee (ACA)
NGCC	North German Coal Control (now US-UK Control Group for Ruhr-Aachen coal area)	PCIRO	Preparatory Commission for International Refugee Organization	SCVT	Veterinary Subcommittee (ACA)
NGCDO	North German Coal Distribution Organization (now under US-UK supervision)	Perm Rep Sec	Permanent Reparations Secretariat	SCU	Statistical Control Unit
		PICAO	Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (now ICAO)	SED	Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (Socialist Unity Party of Germany, only in Soviet Zone and Berlin where it represents Soviet manipulated merger of KPD and small splinter of SPD)
NGOC	North German Oil Control (British)	PID	Public Information Division (EUCOM & Department of the Army)	SE&I	Export & Import Subcommittee
NGTC	North Germany Timber Control (British)	PIO	Public Information Office (OMGUS and Land OMG's)	SG	Secretary General
NKGB	Soviet Peoples Commissariat of State Security (now MGB)	PO	Personnel Officer	SHAEP	Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces (wartime)
NKVD	Soviet Peoples Commissariat of Interior Affairs (now MVD)	POE	Port of Embarkation	SKE	Steinkohle equivalent (hard coal equivalent)
NLP	Niedersaechsische Landespartei (Lower Saxony Land Party, only in British Zone)	POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants	SMA	Soviet Military Administration
NOG	News of Germany (ICD thrice-weekly news summary publication)	POLAD	Political Adviser	SNB	Soviet News Bureau
NSDAP	National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter-Partei (National Socialist German workers Party, more commonly known as the Nazi Party)	POMAS	Procurement Office for Military Automotive Supplies	SNCB	Belgian national railroads
		PR/ISC	Public Relations/Information Services Control (British)	SNCF	French national railroads
NYPOE	New York Port of Embarkation	PRS	Public Relations Service (British)	SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
NYT	New York Times	PSC	Postal Subcommittee (ACA)	SPAD	Surplus Property Accounting Division
NYTH	New York Herald Tribune	PT&T	Post, Telephone & Telegraph	SPD	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (Social Democratic Party of Germany, prominent in all Germany except officially banned in Soviet Zone after Soviet-sponsored formation of SED)
OAB	Overseas Affairs Branch (Department of the Army)	PUP	Prisoner of War	S&S	Stars & Stripes
OAF	Occupational Air Force	PWD	Psychological Warfare Division (wartime organization)	SSB	Swiss federal railroads
OBL	Oberbetriebsleitung (General operating office)	PWDP	Prisoner of War and Displaced Persons	STEG	Staatliche Gesellschaft zur Erfassung von Ruestungsgut (German public corporation for the collection and distribution of war material)
OCCWC	Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes	PWIB	Prisoner of War Information Bureau	SVA	German county highway transportation office
OCEA	OMGUS Civilian Employees Association	PWX	Prisoner of War Executive	SVB	Sozialistischer Volksbund (Socialist People's Party, only in French Zone)
OCOT	Office Chief of Transportation	PRRCB	President's War Relief Control Board	SVD	German state highway transportation office
OCQM	Office of Chief Quartermaster	QSA	Quartermaster Service, Army	SVHA	German district highway transportation office
ODI	Office of Director of Intelligence	RA	Regular Army	SWNCC	State, War, and Navy Coordinating Committee
ODIC	Office of Director of Information Control (now ICD)	RADAR	Radio Direction and Ranging	TAI	Transports Aeriens Intercontienntaux (French airlines)
ODPI	Office of Director of Public Information	RAF	Royal Air Forces	TARS	Romanian airlines
OFAR	Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (US Department of Agriculture, Washington)	RAFTC	Royal Air Forces Transport Command	TC	Transportation Corps
OFLIC	Office of Foreign Liquidation Commission	RAMP	Recovered Allied Military Personnel	T&C	Trade and Commerce
OFSC	Organization and Finance Subcommittee	RBD	Reichsbahn-Direktion (Office of a division of the German railroads)	TCRT	Temporary Committee Rhine Transport
OIT	Office of International Trade (US Department of Commerce, Washington)	RCAF	Royal Canadian Air Force	TEC	Tripartite Engineering Committee
OKH	Oberkommando Heer (German Army High Command)	RC	Research Control	TIC	International Combined Coupon Tarif
OKL	Oberkommando Luftwaffe (German Air High Command)	RD&R	Reparations, Deliveries, and Restitutions	Ti&E	Troop Information and Education
OKM	Oberkommando Marine (German Navy High Command)	Rest	Restitution	TIIC	Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee
OKW	Oberkommando Wehrmacht (German Armed Forces High Command)	RGCO	Regional Government Coordinating Office	TMNC	Tripartite Merchant Marine Commission
OMG	Office of Military Government	RGI	Reichsgruppe for Industry	TNC	Tripartite Naval Commission
OMGB	Office of Military Government for Bavaria	RIC	International Coach and Luggage Van Union	TS	Transportation Service, Army
OMGBS	Office of Military Government of Berlin Sector	RIV	International Wagon Union	TSC	Tarif Subcommittee (ACA)
OMGG(US)	Office of Military Government for Germany, United States (now OMGUS)	RKB	Prewar German national longdistance trucking agency	TS/FC	Technical Staff/Fuel Committee (ACA)
OMGH	Office of Military Government for Hesse	RMI	Reich Ministry of Interior	TSFET	Theater Service Forces, European Theater (old)
OMGLB	Office of Military Government for Land Bremen	RR&D	Reparations, Removal, and Demolition	TUC	Trade Union Congress (organization of all British unions)
		RRFO	Rhine River Field Organization	TWA	Trans-World Airline (American airline)
		RRPA	Ruhr Regional Planning Authority	TWX	Teletype message
		R&S	Reports and Statistics		
		RTO	Rail Transportation Office		
		RTZ	Rhine Transport Centrale (German operating group)		
		RVO	Reichsversicherungsordnung (German insurance laws)		
		RVP	Rheinische Volkspartei (Rhine People's Party, only in British Zone)		
		RWP	Radio Working Party		
		Sabena	Societe Anonyme Belge D'Exploitation de la Navigation Aeriennne (Belgian airlines)		
		SA	Supply Accounting		
		SACPD	Secretary of the Army, Civilian Personnel Division		



UIC	Union of International Conventions
UNESCO	United Nations Economic, Scientific & Cultural Organization
UNRRA	United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration (replaced by (PCIRO))
UNWCC	United Nations War Crimes Commission
UP	United Press
URSI	Union de Radiative-Solaire Institutes
US	United States
USACA	US Allied Commission Austria
USAFE	US Air Forces Europe
USAFI	United States Armed Forces Institute
USAFIE	US Air Force in Europe
USC	Unitarian Service Committee
USC	United States Code
USCC	United States Commercial Company
USCC	United States Cotton Commission
USCCEC	US Committee for Care of European Children
USFA	United States Forces Austria
USFET	United States Forces, European Theater (now Hq. EUCOM US Forces, Group Control Council (Germany), (now OMGUS))
USMA	US Military Attache
USSBS	US Strategic bombing survey (old)
US/UK	United States/United Kingdom
USWB	US Weather Bureau
VAV	Verwaltungsamt fuer Verkehr (executive committee for transport)
VAV	Verwaltungsamt fuer Wirtschaft (German for ECE)
VIP	Very Important Person
VKK	German passenger and freight accounting offices
VRW	Verwaltungsamt fuer Wirtschaft (Administration for Economy of ECE)
WAGGS	World Association of Girl Guides and Scouts
WAR	War Department (now Department of the Army)
WAV	Wirtschaftlicher Aufbau Verein (Economic Reconstruction Party, or ERP, in Bavaria)
WCL	AGWAR unclassified
WD	War Department (same as WAR)
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions (socialistically sponsored organization with headquarters in France)
WHO	World Housing Organization
WIB	Weekly Information Bulletin (now IB)
WO	War Office (British)
WO	Warrant Officer
WP	Working Party
WSA	War Shipping Administration
WSA	German waterways area office
WSD	German waterways administration
WSR	World Students Relief
WYMCA	World's YMCA
WYWCA	World's YWCA
ZI	Zone of Interior
ZVL	German central movements directorate

### Dismantling Deadline Set

The completion date for the Hessian dismantling program has been set for March 31, according to Hesse's minister of economics. Current plans do not call for the destruction of the buildings, but only the removal of designated machinery.

### Rhine Bridge Opened

The Skaggerak Bridge, spanning the Rhine river from Duesseldorf to Oberkassel, was opened recently for pedestrians only. It is hoped to have the bridge open for trolley and vehicular traffic early in May.

# US Representatives in ACA

US representatives on the various quadripartite bodies of the Allied Control Authority are as follows:

## CONTROL COUNCIL

General Lucius D. Clay.

## COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Maj. General G. P. Hays.

## Allied Secretariat

US Secretary, Lt. Col. H. A. Gerhardt.  
Deputy US Secretary, Mr. E. E. Oulashin.  
Assistant to US Secretary, Capt. H. S. Beukema.

## Manpower Directorate

Mr. L. R. Werts.  
Secretariat, Miss M. L. Slusher.  
Labor supply committee, Mr. D. L. Snyder.  
Social insurance committee, Mr. M. G. Murray.  
Trade union and labor law committee, Mr. J. K. Meskimen.  
Wages and labor standards committee, Mr. E. R. Beckner.  
Housing committee, Mr. H. E. Schiller.

## Legal Directorate

Mr. A. J. Rockwell, Col. J. M. Raymond,  
Mr. S. Kramer.  
Secretariat, Mr. E. G. Wiener.  
Legislative drafting committee, Mr. S. Kramer.  
Committee on reform of German law, Mr. W. von Rosensteil.  
Committee for the revision of the criminal law, Mr. E. Schopler.  
Industrial property committee, Major V. L. Billings.  
CROWCASS, Permanent Commission, Mr. B. A. Smith.

## Political Directorate

Mr. Warren Chase.  
Secretariat, Mr. R. M. Berry.  
Information committee, Col. G. E. Textor.

## Directorate of Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons

Lt. Col. H. S. Messec.  
Secretariat, Mr. E. L. Glazier.  
Central tracing policy board, Lt. Col. J. P. Abbott.  
Combined repatriation executive, Major J. F. Asselta.

## Transport Directorate

Col. H. W. Holmer.  
Secretariat, Major R. M. Milan.  
Railways committee, Mr. E. V. Breitenbach.  
Tariff subcommittee, Mr. B. F. Dickson.  
Mechanics subcommittee, Mr. B. F. Dickson.  
Highways committee, Mr. C. E. Calvert.  
Coastal shipping and ports committee, Mr. J. C. Meadows (Mr. E. E. Krauss).  
Inland waterways committee, Mr. J. C. Meadows (Mr. E. E. Krauss).  
Movements working party committee, Mr. J. C. Cook, Jr.

## Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate

Col. J. H. Allen (Restitution),  
Mr. O. R. McJunkins (Reparations).  
Secretariat, Mrs. D. DeKeyserlingk.  
Restitution procedures committee, Mr. F. G. Hulse.  
Reparations, procedure and valuations committee, Mr. D. D. Lee.

Reciprocal deliveries committee, Mr. D. D. Lee.  
Permanent reparations secretariat, Miss C. Cole.

## Finance Directorate

Mr. T. H. Ball.  
Secretariat, Miss G. A. L. Beck.  
Banking committee, Mr. R. P. Aikins.  
Committee for balancing of foreign accounts, Mr. H. C. Conrad.  
Taxation committee, Mr. M. A. Monk.  
Price policy committee, Mr. M. Gottlieb.  
Insurance committee, Mr. W. B. Newbold.  
Committee for financing reparations costs, Mr. H. C. Conrad.  
Committee on financing occupations costs, Mr. M. Gottlieb.  
Public finance committee, Mr. R. P. March.  
Property control committee, Mr. E. N. Reinsel.  
Currency printing committee, Mr. K. V. Hagen.  
Financial regulations committee, Mr. E. Tenenbaum.

## Economic Directorate

Mr. L. Wilkinson; Mr. D. Humphrey,  
Mr. J. French.  
Secretariat, Mr. R. A. Steele.  
Decartelization working party, Mr. C. R. Coleman.  
Permanent reparations secretariat, Mr. W. J. Bossemeyer.  
Industry committee, Mr. H. L. Berno.  
Chemical subcommittee, Mr. T. A. Rude.  
Building industries subcommittee, Mr. R. L. Henry.  
Machinery and optics subcommittee, Mr. R. E. Felix.  
Metals subcommittee, Mr. J. M. Kelley.  
Textiles and consumer goods subcommittee, Major Chaplin.  
Fuel committee, Mr. M. H. Forester.  
Gas and electric subcommittee, Mr. W. Kelly.  
Oil subcommittee, (Vacant).  
Coal subcommittee, Mr. M. H. Forester.  
Technical staff, CFUL, Dr. R. G. Wayland.  
Food and Agriculture committee, Dr. C. H. Hammar.  
Forestry subcommittee, Mr. J. Kircher.  
Veterinary subcommittee, Lt. Col. F. A. Todd.  
Research and education subcommittee, Dr. C. H. Hammar.  
Committee for liquidation of German war potential, Mr. O. R. McJunkins; Mr. F. G. Draper.  
Trade and Commerce committee, Mr. F. Phenix.  
Export-Import subcommittee, Mr. D. F. Martin.  
Interzonal trade subcommittee, Mr. D. F. Martin.  
Rationing subcommittee, Mr. D. F. Martin.  
Price Control committee, Mr. F. T. Ostrander.  
I. G. Farben control committee (Frankfurt), Mr. R. Bronson.  
Central German administrative departments (economic) committee, (Vacant).

## Internal Affairs and Communications Directorate

Mr. George B. McKibbin; Col. E. Leuzner;  
Dr. E. H. Litchfield.  
Secretariat, Mr. J. Sexton.  
Civil administration committee, Mr. E. C. Wolfspurger.  
Civil service working party, Mr. E. C. Wolfspurger.  
Census registration working party, Mr. K. A. Shafer.  
Intelligence committee, Col. Peter B. Rodes.  
Counter-intelligence working party, Mr. L. A. Campbell.  
Censorship subcommittee, Mr. L. A. Campbell.

Public safety committee, Mr. T. E. Hall.  
Nazi arrest and denazification sub-  
committee, Mr. T. E. Hall.  
Allied Education Committee,  
Dr. R. T. Alexander.  
Working party on principles for teacher  
training for higher institutions, Dr. F.  
Karsen.  
Working party on establishment of uniform  
curricula and programs for elementary  
and secondary schools in Germany,  
Dr. M. English.

Allied Welfare committee, Mrs. M. B. Smith.  
Allied Health committee, Col. H. T. Marshall.  
Narcotics Working Party, Mr. C. Dyar.  
Allied communications and posts committee,  
Mr. E. H. Merrill.  
Communications subcommittee,  
Lt. Col. A. S. Hoke.  
Lines working party, Mr. M. L. Knapke.  
Radio working party, Mr. E. T. Martin.  
Postal subcommittee, Mr. G. C. Scheppeler.  
Stamps working party, Mr. G. C. Scheppeler.  
Organization and finance subcommittee,  
Mr. T. E. Nelson.  
Accounting working party,  
Mr. P. R. Gallagher.  
Allied religious affairs committee,  
Mr. C. A. Olsen.

### German External Property Commission

Mr. E. J. Cassoday.  
Secretariat, Miss L. Ragghianti.

### Combined Services Directorate

Maj. Gen. W. E. Hall.  
Secretariat, Mr. G. B. Robbins.  
Naval committee, Capt. J. S. Crenshaw.  
German hydrographic institute,  
Capt. J. S. Crenshaw.  
Air committee, Col. Glynne M. Jones.  
Military committee, Col. T. B. Whitted.  
Meteorological committee,  
Mr. C. F. van Thullenar.

### Berlin Kommandatura

Col. F. L. Howley; Mr. W. T. Babcock.  
Chief of Staff, Col. P. C. Bullard.  
Building and Housing, Mr. A. B. Fuller.  
Cultural Affairs, Mr. M. Josselson.  
Economics, Mr. D. H. Hair.  
Education and Religious Affairs, Mr. J. R. Sala.  
Electricity subcommittee,  
Mr. E. C. Rohrbaugh.  
Finance, Mr. J. F. Kilduff.  
Food, Mr. L. J. Steck.  
Fuel Supply, Mr. E. W. Kunkel.  
Labor, Mr. G. N. McClusky.  
Legal, Mr. W. F. Pate.  
Legal subcommittee, Mr. F. A. Tappan, Jr.  
Local Government, Mr. W. F. Heimlich.  
Monuments and Fine Arts, Mr. C. Legge.  
Personnel and Denazification, Mr. U. R. Gress.  
Property Control, Mr. J. H. Nobles, Jr.  
Public Health, Lt. Col. A. J. Rapalski.  
Public Safety, Mr. R. Ashworth.  
P. T. I., Mr. C. R. Ballard.  
Public Utilities, Mr. E. C. Rohrbaugh.  
Transportation, Mr. C. A. Dix.  
Welfare and Refugees, Mr. W. Froistad.

### Chaplain Barnes Named

Pope Pius XII, has named Chaplain  
(Capt.) Leslie V. Barnes, executive to  
the EUCOM chief of chaplains, a do-  
mestic prelate with the title of right  
reverend reverend monsignor. Monsignor Barnes  
has spent 14 months in the European  
Command and was with the 5th Army  
for a year during the war.

(Continued from Page 10)

## The Black Market

pose from other firms through com-  
pensation trade. The names of workers  
who benefit from distribution in the  
plant are to be reported to the local  
economic offices.

Out of fear of unfavorable reactions  
from higher authorities neither the  
Bavarian directive on compensation  
trade nor the directive on distributions  
to workers was published. However,  
the local economic offices and Ba-  
varian industrial or labor organiza-  
tions were informed. The new pro-  
cedure takes the onus of illegality  
from certain compensation trans-  
actions, but it produces neither a  
close scrutiny nor an effective limita-  
tion of compensation projects.

In Hesse, the directive on com-  
pensation transaction issued by the  
Minister of Economics on May 6 has  
remained in force. This directive pro-  
hibits compensation trade in principle  
but empowers the Land Economic  
Office to authorize exceptions. Al-  
though the Spinnfaser trial, which  
took place in Hesse, did not recognize  
any legal foundation, the Land Govern-  
ment has continued its administrative  
practice of permitting certain com-  
pensation transactions.

Experience in Hesse has shown that  
the firms do not use their full com-  
pensation quota continually, but carry-  
over of the unused portion of a free  
quota from month to month is not  
permitted by the Land Economic  
Office.

Applications for permits for in-  
dividual compensation transactions  
are filed with the Land Economic  
Offices of Hesse at a rate of about  
eight to 10 per day, and the majority  
is approved. Rejected applications  
number about two to three per week.  
In individual compensation trans-  
actions approved by the Land Eco-  
nomic Office in September, several  
transactions of a single firm are  
bracketed together.

The compensation ratio shown  
ranges up to 1:40, reflecting differ-  
ences in supply and demand and  
bargaining abilities. The Land Eco-  
nomic Office has refused applications

which show too high a ratio of pro-  
ducts sold to materials bought.

The Ministry of Economics and the  
Land Economic Offices of Hesse con-  
sider their system practical and ben-  
eficial. They agree with industrialists  
and official authorities on the un-  
soundness of the principle of com-  
pensation trade, but they acknowledge  
the compelling necessity of its practice  
and the desirability of regulations.

**T**HEY DO not doubt that some firms  
still are conducting compensation  
trade without or beyond the limits of  
the permit or despite rejection of their  
application, but they hope to keep  
violations in check. The officials stress  
that their procedure has helped to  
maintain the authority of the state  
and to safeguard and increase essen-  
tial production.

Some compensation deals shade off  
into black market. Under present  
circumstances this activity is not so  
much a way of getting rich as a method  
for business concerns to keep going  
because compensation trading is the  
only effective means of inducing  
owners of tangible assets to exchange  
them.

Beside compensation trade there is  
direct bartering among urban con-  
sumers and between urban consumers  
and farmers. The total amount of  
product involved is not large. With  
the extreme shortage of all new con-  
sumer goods, a well developed mech-  
anism has grown for exchanging  
used consumer goods in special barter  
stores.

In some cities, notably in Stuttgart,  
the establishment of barter stores has  
been carried to a high level, with 20  
or more stores organized into a syn-  
dicate, permitting the barter certificate  
received in exchange for used goods  
at one store to be used for acquiring  
goods at any one of the other stores.

### 18 Denominations Represented

Eighteen denominations are repre-  
sented among the 155 US Army chap-  
lains now serving with the US Army  
in the European Command, as of  
Dec. 1, according to EUCOM Head-  
quarters. By major faiths, the total  
includes 91 Protestant chaplains, 52  
Catholic chaplains, and 12 Jewish  
chaplains.

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Circular No. 106, **Absence Without Leave**, Hq EUCOM, 30 December 1947. Gives provisions for the disposition of absentees in the European Command.

Circular No. 107, **Charges for Bachelor Type Billets**, Hq EUCOM, 31 December 1947. Governs rates for category I, III and IV civilian personnel.

**Establishment of Special Troop Trains**, AG 531 RYT (AG), 31 December 1947. Cites packet commanders' responsibilities.

Weekly Directive No. 21, Hq EUCOM, 31 December 1947. Includes following: Sec I-**Winterization of ¾-Ton Trucks**, AG 451 GSP. Prescribes method to permit emergency exit from the left side of the vehicle. Sec II-**Reenlistment of Discharged Members of the WAC**, AG 340 AGP-B. Rescinds EUCOM letter, AG 340 GAP-AGP, 22 June 1946. Sec II-**Emergency Return of Military Personnel to the Zone of Interior**, AG 210.711 AGP-B. Rescinds three USFET letters. Sec IV-**Army Policy on Discussion of Russia**, AG 353 GOT. Sec V-**Change of Short Title Designation of Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publications**, AG 311.23 AGO. Cites change from (JANP) to (JANAP). Sec VI-**Entrance of Technical Intelligence Investigators Into The Occupied Zones of Germany and Austria**, AG 350.09 GID. Rescinds USFET letter, AG 353, 10 August 1946. Sec VII-**Appointment of Commissioned Officers in Medical and Dental Corps, Regular Army**, AG 210.1 AGP-B. Cites instructions for processing applicants for appointment. Sec VIII-**Sale of Rifles, M-1903 and M-1903-A-I**, AG 474 GSP. Lists the provisions governing purchase and the sales price. Sec IX-**Mailing of Duty Free Gifts to the United States by Members of the US Armed Forces**, AG 311.16 AGM. States that US Customs appraisers determine the value of gifts regardless of price stated by the sender. Sec X-**Payment of Enlisted Students at Constabulary School**, AG 242 GOT. Gives new procedure for parent organizations preparing pay vouchers. Sec XI-**Regulations Governing Individual Travel to Switzerland**, AG 200.4 GPA.

Gives substitution for EUCOM letter, AG 200.4 GPA-AGP-B, 1 December 1947. Sec XII-**Report of Material Consumed (Reports Control Symbol WDGSP-52)**. Cites outline for corrective action in submitting reports.

Circular No. 1, Hq EUCOM, 1 January 1948. Section I-**Post Exchange Rations and Allowances**; Section II-**Medical Care in the European Command** and Section III-**Foreign Service Tours of Military Personnel**.

**EUCOM Reorganization Plan**, AG 322 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 January 1948. Outlines functions and responsibilities effective 20 January 1948.

**European Command Equipment Modification Lists and Tables of Allowances**, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 7 January 1948. Gives list for the information and guidance of all concerned.

**Control Council Law No. 61 — Amendment to Control Council Law No. 12, "Amendment of Income Tax, Corporation Tax and Excess Profits Tax Laws"**, AG 010.6 (FD), OMGUS, 9 January 1948.

**Implementation of Final Spruchkammer Decisions Confiscating Property**, AG 386 (ED), OMGUS, 12 January 1948. Refers to monthly report (using Progress Report, "Confiscation of Landed Property" MG/Food/75/F), from the Minister President to be received in OMGUS by 25 February 1948.

**Second Implementing Regulations to Economic Council Ordinance No. 5 "Ordinance to Insure The Potato Supply For The Economic Year 1947/48"**, BICO/P(48)2, Bipartite Control Office, 14 January 1948. Gives the agreed English translation.

Circular No. 2, Hq EUCOM, 16 January 1948. Section I-**Reporting of Crimes, Offenses and Serious Incidents**; Section II-**Nonappropriated**

**Funds**; Section III-**Authority to Appoint a Junior of Several Officers of Same Grade Within a Command as Commander Thereof**; Section IV-**Chemical Corps Supplies** and Section V-**Rescission**.

Staff Memorandum No. 3, **Executive Suspense System on Action Papers**, OMGUS, 16 January 1948. Gives substitution for Staff Memorandum No. 38, OMGUS, 17 September 1946.

**Military Government - Germany. Ordinance No. 23, "Relief from Unlawful Restraints of Personal Liberty"**, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 16 January 1948. Gives the German translation.

Circular No. 3, **Reporting of Detained Personnel**, Hq EUCOM, 18 January 1948.

**Revision of Military Government Public Safety Program and Change 16 to Title 9, MGR, "Public Safety"**, AG 729.3 (IA), OMGUS, 19 January 1948. Cites Military Government policy in the field of Public Safety of returning to the Germans functional responsibilities.

**Error in German Translation of Military Government Law No. 10, "Adoptions by Nationals of the United Nations"**, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 20 January 1948. Reference to Land Bremen in Article IV was inadvertently omitted and is to be corrected by inserting "and Bremen" after Wuerttemberg-Baden."

Staff Memorandum No. 5, **Establishment of Headquarters, European Command (REAR)**, OMGUS, 20 January 1948. Lists the divisions composing this establishment at Heidelberg, Germany, APO 403.

**Ordinance No. 14 "Ordinance to Insure The Collection of Milk and Dairy Produce in The Year 1948"**, BICO/Memo (48) 7, Bipartite Control Office, 21 January 1948. Notification of approval.

**Ordinance No. 13 "Implementing Ordinance to Insure The Supply of Operational Equipment For The Food Industry, Agriculture and Forestry"**, BICO/Memo (48) 6, Bipartite Control Office, 21 January 1948. Notification of approval.

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