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JUVENILE DELINQUENTS



WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden

- WALDECK
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- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- ESCHWEGE
- FRANKENBERG
- FRIEZLAR HOMBERG
- MELSEN
- UNGEN
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HÖNFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
- FULDA
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BODINGEN
- SCHLOCHTERN
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- UNTERTAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- RHEINGAU
- WIESBADEN
- FRANKFURT
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- MANHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KÜNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
- ÖHRINGEN
- GRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- HALL
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- NÖRTINGEN
- ULM

COVER PICTURE

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS—A general view of the inside grounds of the Niederschoenenfeld reformatory in Bavaria, as the inmates take a walk. An article on juvenile delinquents appears on page 5. (Photo by Hannes Betzler)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Plants for Reparations was compiled from the official announcements by the US and British Military Governments, and the texts of speeches by leading officials handling the bipartite arrangements in detailing the final list of war and surplus industrial plants declared for reparations from the two zones.

Material for **Reforming Juvenile Delinquents** was provided by the Prisons Branch, Legal Division, OMGUS. The photographs were made by Hannes Betzler, Munich, at the Niederschoenenfeld reformatory in Bavaria.

Collections is the last in the series on **Maximization of Agriculture** as adapted from a document prepared by the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

Feeding the Hungry in Bavaria was written by Haynes R. Mahoney, chief of the Public Information Branch, OMGUS, from information obtained from the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economic Division, OMGB. Mr. Mahoney, an officer with the artillery during the war, was acting deputy chief of the Public Information Branch, OMGB, between May 1945 and March 1947, after which he was appointed to his present job. He is a native of Jacksonville, Fla.

NEXT WEEK

Articles scheduled for Issue No. 117 deal with machinery and optics, impounded German films, Army assistance to the GYA, and public information. A directory of key personnel in Military Government will be included with publication of the Station List.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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REVIEW OF US OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Digest of the Semi-Monthly Military Government Report
No. 77 for the Period Ended 13 October 1947

Bizonal — The Bizonal Economic Council has been instructed that imported bread grains are to be made available to the Laender only in the quantities necessary. To supplement approved indigenous delivery quotas, and that failure to deliver such quotas is to be reflected immediately in the ration level of the defaulting Land, rather than at the end of the collection season.

Law and Order — Crime incidence and arrests continued to decrease in all Laender of the US Zone Special measures employed by the Wuerttemberg-Baden rural police for the protection of the potato harvest have shown excellent results. Harvests have been reaching the designated collection points with a minimum of police assistance. . . . Instructions on riot control have been prepared by the minister for the interior for Hesse to be forwarded to police agencies of that Land.

Border Crossing — The number of persons arrested for illegal border

Action on Coal Thefts

In order to reduce coal pilferage during the coming winter, the German General Administration for Inland Waterways and Inland Water Transport has instructed individual masters and crews of their responsibility for the safe delivery of cargoes. Arrangements are to be made with German police forces in areas bordering the routes to insure that added assistance will be available in cases of necessity.

crossing and the number of persons attempting to cross the border without valid travel documents decreased in Bavaria. No illegal border crossers have been expelled through the Refugee Exchange Point at Hof, Bavaria, since 28 August as a result of the Soviet policy of non-acceptance of illegal border crossers at this point.

Rationing — The normal consumer in the US-UK Zones will receive an average of 1,425 calories of rationed food per day during the 107th ration period of 13 October to 9 November, as compared with 1,430 calories during the preceding period. The difference is due to the fact that the drought has lowered dairy production so that only half of the authorized

Information Centers

“Amerika Haus” has been selected as the new name for the US Information Centers in Germany. Because of its effectiveness in the reorientation program, the Information Center program will be expanded with the establishment of seven additional centers, including one in Hamburg, British Zone, under supervision of the US Consul General. There are 20 Amerika Haeuser now in operation in the US Occupied Areas of Germany.

cheese ration of 125 grams per normal consumer can be distributed.

Food Imports — During September, food imports valued at \$50,000,000 arrived from the United States for German civilians in the US-UK Zones. Shipments consisted of 498,300 short tons of breadgrains and flour and some 1,650 short tons of other foodstuffs, including dried milk, rolled oats, pulses, and miscellaneous items. In addition, about 870 short tons of meat, cheese, vegetables, and miscellaneous food items purchased in Europe at a cost of \$229,000 arrived in the bizonal area.

Inland Waterways — In order to keep all serviceable craft in active use, the German General Administration for Inland Waterways and Inland Water Transport has directed the Bremen Transport Centrale to issue a port regulation stating that no craft is to be used for storage purposes unless the Centrale gives permission.

Railroads — Because of critical shortages of manpower for rehabilitation of railroad repair shops, approximately six percent of shop personnel have been transferred from rolling stock repair to shop rehabilitation The US Army has released to the German Railroad System 35,000 shirts, 100,000 jackets, 20,000 mackinaws, and 50,000 woolen trousers as winter clothing.

Road Transport — Of the vehicles turned over in 1946 to the German authorities, 300 more have been repaired and placed in service in the German highway transport economy A total of 31,535 tires has arrived in Germany from the United States and the United Kingdom under the tire import program formulated to bolster the transportation economy.

Highways — German authorities have been instructed to repair the highway between Munich and Fuerstentfeldbruck, Bavaria, an important link in the military road net A 20 percent reduction in the fuel con-

Good-Will Fellowship

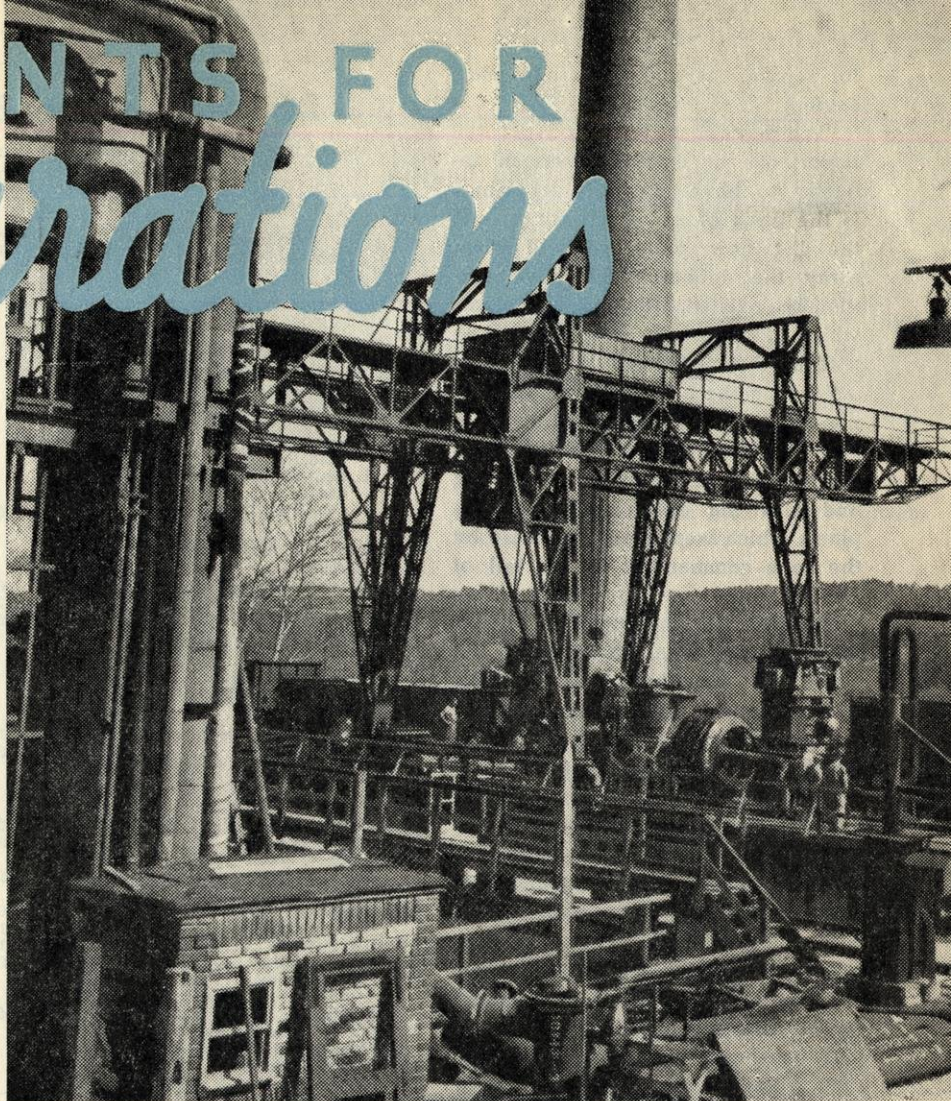
An organization has been formed in Stuttgart under the name of International Good-Will Fellowship. Membership is non-political and open to young persons irrespective of race, creed, or nationality. The fellowship plans to promote interchange of groups and individuals from foreign countries, to arrange for foreign correspondence, to organize language courses, and to sponsor entertainment and recreational activities.

sumption of authorized German passenger cars and motorcycles has been ordered in the bizonal area during October, thus making approximately 4,950 short tons of gasoline available for use in motor vehicles engaged in transporting the harvest crop.

Electric Power — As a result of the severe drought, hydrogeneration

(Continued on Page 20)

PLANTS FOR *Reparations*



ONE HUNDRED and eighty-six specifically named war and surplus industrial plants in the US Occupied Areas of Germany are listed as available for distribution as reparations among the 20 Allied nations which suffered from German aggression. The distributions are to be made in accordance with procedures of the Allied Control Authority and the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency.

The plants are among 682 war and surplus industrial factories listed by the Military Governors of the US and British Zones for reparations from the Combined US-UK Area under the new Bizonal Level of Industry Plan. This total compares with the more than 1,660 which originally had been considered for reparations in the two zones under the old level of industry plan.

In a radio address to the German people detailing the background prior to the announcement of the new list of plants, Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, US Deputy Military Governor, declared:

"The Potsdam Agreement established the principle that one of the primary objectives of the occupation of Germany was the establishment of military and economic security against renewed German aggression, not the maximizing of reparations receipts. Second, it was agreed that reparations should be paid by Germany in kind, rather than in cash, the payment in kind to be made out of such German assets as would—if left under German control—constitute an economic base for future aggression but would, if received as reparations, hasten the economic recovery of the United Nations."

Referring to the Four-Power agreement of March 1946 on the extent of these reparations, General Hays continued: "Experience has taught us that this plan was impracticable. A cut and quartered Germany, with economic barriers separating the four zones, could never become self-supporting. The United States and British Military Governments were determined to reduce the cost of the occupation, and at the same time assist the Germans in recovering a tolerable standard of living so that they could assume their place in the world community.

"It was decided, therefore, in view of the failure of the powers to agree upon economic unity, to make it possible for the bizonal area to get back on its feet and make its contribution

TWO PULVERIZERS from a power plant at Gendorf, Bavaria, being dismantled for shipment to Russia as reparations.

(Signal Corps photo)

to general European recovery. The only way to do this was to increase the industrial capacity to be left in Germany, and take immediate steps to dismantle the reparations plants considered surplus to a level of industry to that of 1936."

THE ADOPTION of the revised industrial plan was announced jointly on 29 August by General Lucius D. Clay and Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Sholto Douglas, Military Governors, respectively, of the US and British Zones. Likewise they announced jointly on 16 October the list of plants to be made available

for reparations under the new plan, saying:

"We have been conscious of the importance of enabling German industry to have the certainty which is the basis of sound planning, and the list now published will clear away the doubts which have previously existed. It contains plants which have already been removed as well as those which must still go.

"Among the former are all the war plants of the two zones, although a large proportion of these have already been dismantled or destroyed, and also the advanced reparations plants which were made available by the zone commanders in the fall of 1945. It now names in addition those plants which are not required to support the new level of industry, and which will now be declared to the Allied Control Council as available for reparations to those countries which suffered from the war of aggression.

"The surplus capacity has been chosen with great care to ensure that a balanced industrial economy, capable of self-support and of making a large contribution to the economic rehabilitation, not only of Germany but also of Europe, is left in Germany. In the selection of plants particular care has been taken to avoid wherever possible the creation of local unemployment."

The appropriate German economic agencies at Land level were given the opportunity to submit within 14 days after the announcement of the list "well-founded suggestions for the substitution of equivalent individual plants" for consideration. As was emphasized in every official statement on the subject, the list "does not contain plants in certain prohibited industries, the future of which is under review." The joint statement of the Military Governors concluded:

"The very substantial increase in the bizonal level of industry and the corresponding reduction in the number of plants to be made available for reparations reflect the importance attached by Military Government to the reestablishment of a viable economy in Germany. Conversely, the fact that it has been necessary to

Revised Level of Restricted Industries

The following figures show the revised level of restricted industries in the US/UK Zones of Germany:

Industry or Branch of industry	Unit	Estimated 1936 Production	Revised Level	Existing Capacity	Revised Level as % of 1936	Revised Production as % of existing capacity
1. Steel	Mill. tons	14.9	10.7	19.2 (rated cap.)	72	
2. Primary Nonferrous Metal						
a. (Production)						
Copper, Crude	1000 t		128	134		96
Copper, Refined	1000 t		215	231		93
Zinc, Refined	1000 t		180	180		100
Lead, Refined	1000 t		141	141		100
b. Semi-fabricating and Casting						
Copper and Zinc ¹	1000 t	596	535	605	90	88
Lead	1000 t	72.5	52.2	52.2	72	100
3. Mechanical Engineering						
Machinery						
Heavy Machinery	Mill. RM ³	619	500	775	80	65
Light Machinery	Mill. RM	769	916	1,195	119	77
Machine Tools	Mill. RM	206	170	259	83	65
4. Automobile and Tractors						
Passenger Cars	1000 units		160	190		84
Commercial Veh.	1000 units		61.5	65		95
Agricultural and Road Tractors	1000 units		19.5 ²	16.5		Over 100
5. Fine Mechanics and Optics						
Electrical Equ.	Mill. RM ³	180	248.7	307.7	138	81
Cement	Mill. t	830	1,237	1,291	149	96
		7	8.9	11.4	127	
			(production)	(rated cap.)		
6. Chemicals TOTAL	Mill. RM ³	2,325	2,271	4,194	98	54
Basic chemicals	Mill. RM	270	283	288	105	98
Synth. ammonia ⁴	Mill. RM	95	118	118	124	100
Inorg. chemicals	Mill. RM	180	180	240	100	75
Misc. chem. (incl. military explos.)	Mill. RM	1,095	1,066	2,821	97	38
Organic chemicals	Mill. RM	160	160	225	100	71
Dyestuffs	Mill. RM	180	173	176	96	98
Pharmaceuticals	Mill. RM	270	228	263	84	87
Tar Distillation	Mill. RM	75	63	63	84	100

¹ Combined, as capacity is mainly for production of alloys in the same plants.
² Existing capacity is less than proposal level.
³ Measured in 1936 prices.
⁴ Temporarily retained.

curtail the reparations due to the victims of German aggression makes it imperative that the surplus plant capacity as now determined be made available without delay.

"In announcing these decisions, we wish to make it clear that all necessary steps for the speediest possible fulfillment of the program will be taken so that on the one hand German industry may get ahead with its constructive tasks, and on the other hand, that the nations receiving reparations of capital plant and equipment may be able to turn these resources to good account during these next few years when the economic recovery of Europe must be expedited by every possible means."

OF THE 186 FACTORIES being removed from the US Occupied Areas, there are 104 plants which

had been erected or put into use solely for making war equipment, supplies, and apparatus, while the remaining 82 plants were found to be surplus under the new level of industry plan. The locations of these by regional areas are:

Industry	Bavaria	Hesse	Wuert.-Baden	Bremen	US Sector Berlin
War Plants	64	27	9	4	0
Ferrous Metals	0	3	1	1	0
Non-Ferrous Metals	2	2	1	0	0
Chemicals	7	8	3	0	0
Mechanical Engineering	13	11	24	0	1
Electrical Engineering	0	0	0	0	0
Shipbuilding	0	0	0	1	0
Power Plants	2	0	1	1	0
Total	88	51	39	7	1

(Note: The complete list of these plants is given at the end of this article.) (Continued on Page 15)



JUVENILE delinquents planting, exercising, and chopping wood at the Niederschoenenfeld reformatory, Bavaria.

Reforming JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

MORE THAN 2,000 youths between 14 and 18 years of age are in juvenile correction institutions in US-occupied Germany, mainly for offenses resulting from current economic conditions, such as petty thievery. Unlike old German prison conditions, the delinquents live in an atmosphere designed to bring about their rehabilitation and reformation.

The Prisons Branch, a unit of the Legal Division in each Land OMG and at OMGUS, is aiding the Germans in maintaining this atmosphere. A dozen prison officers make regular inspections of the 270 prisons in US-occupied territory. They are guided by Allied Control Authority Directive No. 19, "Principles for the Administration of German Prisons", which sets forth as basic objectives the exact execution of the sentence imposed, and the rehabilitation and reformation of the offender.

To bring about the second of these objectives, it directs that provision be made for work, to show the prisoner that it is a practical substitution for criminal ways; for schooling, so that he will be fitted upon release to take his place in society as a law-abiding and self-supporting citizen; for specialized care, in order that the individual physical and psychological difficulties of the prisoner may receive appropriate treatment; and for "recognition of the principle that no human being shall be considered as abandoned or perverse beyond redemption."

The traditional German prison consisted of separate cells with solid masonry walls and a solid door, in which a prisoner slept, worked, and ate alone. A primitive bucket-type toilet, a wash basin, and a pitcher of water were provided in each cell. The only interruption in this solitary con-

finement occurred once a day when the prisoners were taken to walk in a circle, in single file, for a half-hour exercise period. Recreation was unknown, and education neglected. As the prisons often lacked sufficient work to occupy the majority of their inmates, the prisoners were forced to do little but sit in their cells and brood.

THE FIRST modern unwallied reformatory in the US Zone was established at the instigation of MG prison officers at Laufen-Lebenau, in the southeastern corner of Bavaria, in March 1946. It is situated in beautiful mountain country in the midst of a large nursery serving the German forest maintenance service. Much healthful outdoor work is thereby available for the boys and there also

DELINQUENTS in the classroom, singing in a chorus, and learning to use the sewing machine. (Photos by Hannes Betzler)



is ample space for athletics and other recreational activities. Large dormitories house the inmates, instead of individual cells. When opened, it was the only major institution in the US Zone where inmates were fed in groups in dining halls, rather than singly in their cells.

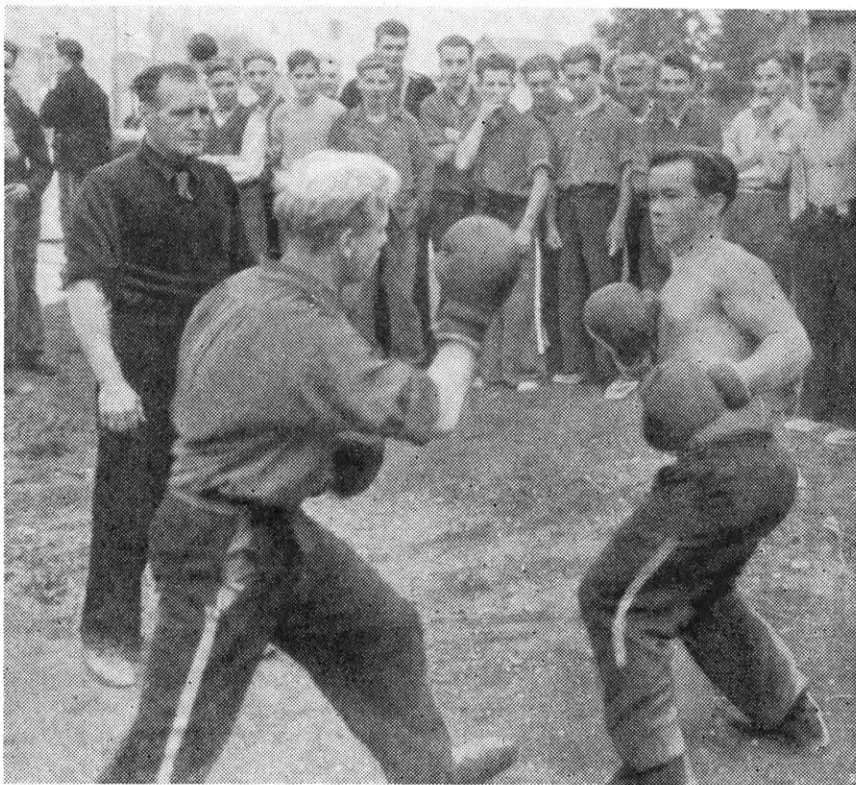
The first director of the Lauflebenau reformatory was a Catholic priest, Johann Neumair, who initiated a program of building discipline from within the individual delinquent and groups of delinquents, rather than imposing it from above. As a result, the boys developed a higher morale, replacing the spirit of repression generally characterizing German prisoners.

Despite the absence of walls or other strong safeguards, the number of escapes has not been excessive. Laufleben demonstrated to German prison authorities that for juveniles at least, with proper classification and management of inmates, the costly and restrictive security devices typical of other German prisons are unnecessary.

NIEDERSCHOENENFELD reformatory, in Bavaria, a remodeled 17th century cloister, was chosen by Military Government to demonstrate to the Germans that despite many poorly constructed prisons, improvements over prevailing practices could be achieved by more enterprising and imaginative management. The education program at this institution had consisted of the weaving of grass mats in the cells and scheduled English classes. The latter actually existed only on paper, in what apparently was an attempt to please MG officials. There was no constructive discipline, no recreation, the food was poorly prepared, and the institution was inexcusably dirty.

After months of futile attempts to improve conditions by offering suggestions to the old staff, the chief prisons officer for OMG Bavaria persuaded the Bavarian Minister of Justice, on 1 November 1946 to appoint a new, progressive director. He was Dr. Wilhelm Flick, who had been a lecturer on psychology for teachers.

Dr. Flick very quickly impressed upon the staff that reformation and rehabilitation were the objectives



RECREATION plays a part in the reformation program at the Niederschoenenfeld institution. Here, two boys put on the gloves as other inmates look on.
(Hannes Betzler)



of prison operation instead of severe punishment. Each of the inmates of Niederschoenenfeld was given a thorough individual psychological examination to find the type of work for which he was best suited, what his interests were, what led him to commit the crime for which he was imprisoned, and whether his education could be improved.

It was not long before each prisoner had a work assignment for at least part of the day, with a part spent in school. The school curriculum has been steadily expanded to include a variety of academic and vocational subjects. Intramural sport programs were organized and the library was greatly improved by contributions solicited from various outside agencies.

The inmates were encouraged to decorate their cells, particularly with photographs of friends and relatives and with products of a painting and handicraft program developed in the prison. Several choirs and an orchestra were organized, and regular entertainment programs were arranged for the prisoners, utilizing inmate talent. Sunday and holiday hikes and tours outside the institution were organized for groups of boys whose behavior had been exemplary.

Dr. Flick also insisted that the entire institution be kept spotless and by diligent effort obtained a greater variety of foodstuffs for the prisoners' diet, improving its mineral and vitamin content, and causing a definite rise in the average weight and general health of the inmates. The effect of all these changes was to totally transform Niederschoenenfeld, despite the disadvantages of the decrepit structures in which it is situated, so that it has become probably the best-run juvenile institution in US-occupied Germany.

Early in 1947 the reformatory at Laufen-Lebenau was reorganized and a psychologist also was placed in charge there. Under the new director, Dr. Hans Buettner, discipline is stricter but morale has increased. A testing program has been started, as well as a system of classifying the boys on the basis of their behavior. A variety

(Continued on Page 18)

INMATE of Niederschoenenfeld reformatory, Bavaria, using the parallel bars as part of the institution's recreation program. (Hannes Betzler)



Feeding the Hungry in BAVARIA

THE AVERAGE Bavarian frequently complains that the food situation is terrible, he cannot live on his ration card, and the only people living well today are "those gangsters—the big—time black marketeers," but a little study of the situation reveals that he is fortunate to get as much to eat as he does from indigenous sources, with the addition of the huge supplemental imports of food from the United States into the Combined US—UK Area.

How can a land which formerly fed 6,000,000 persons, and shipped only small amounts of potatoes, fat, and meat to its neighboring states, now feed some 9,000,000, and continue its exports despite deteriorating farm equipment, lack of fertilizer and an inflated currency? The answer lies in close cooperation between Military Government and the civilian government, and leadership by German food administrators.

The present collection and distribution machinery has been completely rebuilt since the collapse of the Nazi-created system before the sweep of the American armies across Bavaria in the late spring of 1945. At that time, little of the complex Nazi food organization remained. Officials fled. Offices closed. Records were removed or destroyed. Grocery stores and bakeries shut down overnight and did not reopen. Warehouses were looted.

Military Government teams moved in with the armies and quickly assumed control. Each team assumed the authority needed in terms of the local situation. Ration scales, centrally announced by radio, were modified locally according to food availability. Transportation from surplus to deficit areas was virtually impossible.

Food stores, bakeries, butcher shops, warehouses, and processing plants were immediately ordered to reopen and continue operations under locally enforced rationing systems. Officials in the local food offices and agencies were ordered to resume normal operations as far as possible. Food stocks were located and trucks were requisitioned to transport food to them. Gradually a semblance of order began to appear out of the chaos as the food supply problem locally came under control. The people were fed.

In June 1945, a Military Government team was established at regional level in Munich to act as counterpart and supervisor to the new Bavarian food and agriculture section whose function was to untangle the confused

authority over food and agriculture and establish a legal guardian for the food supply. Food supply problems were magnified by the influx of refugees, fleeing Nazis, and retreating soldiers, raising the Bavarian population from 7,500,000 in 1944 to 10,000,000 in the summer of 1945. The Bavarian population today has become stabilized at slightly more than 9,000,000 persons.

PRIOR to the occupation, food and agriculture authority in Bavaria had been split several ways. Agricultural research and production functions were carried on by a section of the Bavarian Economics Ministry. Food production and delivery operations were directed by Reich-controlled cooperatives, to which all farmers belonged by law. The processes



MAJ. BROOKS BOOKER, executive officer of the Munich Military Government Detachment, inspects freshly-dressed beef in the storage plant of the stock yards at Munich.
(Signal Corps photo)

of collection and delivery of the food to market were directed from Berlin through marketing associations which by compulsion embraced all wholesalers, food handlers, and other distributors. Also directed from Berlin were the agencies charged with supervising storage and use of food reserves brought in from occupied countries. At Land level was a polyglot organization charged with supervising the rationing system and policing the other sections of this organizational octopus.

With the elimination of the central Reich food control, and the emphasis on a decentralized government, the first objective of Bavarian Military Government's food and agriculture section was to establish a Land authority to take over the remaining strands of the disintegrated Nazi system. Accordingly a food and agriculture administration was organized under the Bavarian Economics Ministry, with a farm-manager and former member of the Bavarian People's Party appointed by the minister president as its first chief. Under his leadership the task of reestablishing food control began.

Hundreds of Nazi-tainted officials, at all levels were barred from office, and replacements found; offices had to be located and repaired, and re-

cords reassembled or created anew. All Wehrmacht and Reich food reserve warehouses were placed under control of the central authority. However, there was little inclination on the part of local officials to follow orders of the land food office to ship reserves to deficit areas when this meant depriving their communities of obvious sources of supply.

Gradually, as railroad bridges and trackage were repaired, rolling stock put back into use, gasoline supplied for requisitioned trucks, and telephone systems reactivated, the transportation and communication system began to link all parts of Bavaria with its central control, providing for a more even food distribution.

BY THE BEGINNING of the 77th ration period on 25 June 1945, there seemed to be assurance that central orders would be honored. For this period the normal consumer ration was 1,000 calories daily, having risen from 850 at the time of the German collapse. Well-stocked cellars retained by many families, and extra rations at the discretion of local offices, raised the average caloric intake well above these levels.

Meanwhile, the new agriculture authority continued to improve its administration until by the fall potato harvest, control had been suffi-

ciently established to assure that all official orders could be met. With this improvement of distribution, plus the discovery of new reserves and the receding tide of illicit trading, the ration scales could be increased to 1,300 calories daily for the normal consumer by fall.

In November 1945 a series of MG agricultural conferences in Frankfurt resulted in the establishment of zonal control of agriculture and the raising of the official ration to 1,550 calories daily. In Bavaria this provided a higher bread ration, but a reduction in meat supply. Shipments of food to other Laender began. The fact that zone-wide ration scales could be established, and interzonal shipments of food begun indicated the good progress in reestablishing food and agriculture control machinery.

With the dismissal of the first Bavarian minister president and his cabinet in September 1945, and the formation of a new Land government, the food and agriculture administration was lifted to ministry status under the direction of Dr. Josef Baumgartner, an anti-Nazi who had fled to Austria in 1933. Under his administra-

POTATO collection being inspected by Maj. Brooks Booker, executive officer of the Munich Military Government Detachment, and a Bavaria farmer in Landkreis Munich. (Signal Corps photo)



tion food and agriculture controls continued to improve.

Today, the record of the Food and Agriculture Ministry compares favorably with the best records of the past. Potato collections have been higher than the amounts collected by Nazi food administrators; grain is about the same, meat also is higher, due to forced slaughter because of lack of feed, and while milk deliveries have suffered because of feed shortages, the level had not dropped as far as in other dairying areas of Germany.

This record has been achieved without the threats of strict punishments used by the Nazis, such as drafting farmers or their sons into the army for failure to deliver. It has been achieved without the war psychology of "sacrifice for the fatherland," and in spite of the greater shortage of fertilizer, the deterioration of farm equipment and the deflated purchasing power of the mark.

MG food and agriculture officers give two important reasons for this success: First, that Bavaria remained intact as a geographical unit, allowing it to quickly reorganize the collection and distribution machinery abandoned by the Nazis, and secondly the leadership and initiative of Dr. Baumgartner and his staff.

The agriculture minister personally addressed hundreds of meetings with farmers, food officials, mayors and Kreis officials, and enlisted the support of all agencies involved with food production, collection, and distribution. Another factor was the influence of the church. Local priests wielded a strong influence among the farmers, and church authorities generally supported the food program.

TO MAINTAIN its good record, the Food and Agriculture Ministry converted the Reich-controlled system to a land-directed administration. An agriculture branch under the ministry assigns planting and delivery quotas to each farm through its local agriculture offices. A food collection branch supervises collection of the quotas from farms through its food offices "A" in each Landkreis. For this three or four inspectors and spe-

cialists are attached to each office to check collections and investigate the activities of farmers with short delivery records. In addition, the ministry maintains a control and inspection section, which includes a group of 75 inspectors who act as "trouble shooters" investigating areas where deliveries have been especially bad, and carrying out special programs of the ministry.

Currently supplementing the ministry's local and central inspectors—MG Liaison and Security officers—are checking local potato production as to the degree of Bavarian accuracy in crop estimates.

In the distribution picture, there are several quasi-governmental marketing associations for grain, potatoes, milk and fat, livestock and meat, and fruits and vegetables. These associations receive food stocks from producer and arrange for sale and distribution to wholesalers and other food handlers.

For the final step, food offices "B" in each Kreis effect distribution of ration tickets and control the final distribution of food to stores, shops, and restaurants. Three or four inspectors assigned to each office enforce rationing and pricing regulations.

Altogether, some 3,000 persons are engaged in supervising the production of food on some 500,000 farms and the distribution to 6,500,000 non-self suppliers in Bavaria.

THE BAVARIAN Agriculture Ministry and the Bavarian farmers have not always responded satisfactorily to Military Government directives or to emergency requirements. The land reform program has lagged because of long delay in developing implementing orders to the law, but a recent meeting between Bavarian and MG officials concerned has produced a cooperative drive to complete transfer of title to new landowners by 31 December. Farmers in Bavaria, as in other Laender, have resisted the livestock readjustment program which required a 10 percent reduction in the livestock population to provide more land for human-con-

sumption crops, until the current drought and resulting shortage of forage forced delivery of cattle to the slaughterers.

Farmers also failed to increase their planting acreage this year, according to plan, owing in part to the failure to reduce livestock and the land requirements for feed production, and in part to the unwillingness of farmers to take on added soil cultivation with the current shortages of farm implements, seed and fertilizer.

The fertilizer supply has been increased and greater imports of seed are promised, so that a better chance exists for attaining the objectives of this program next year, which requires an increase in acreage to the 1938 level, Germany's most productive year.

An original Bavarian reluctance to meet delivery quotas of food to other Laender of the US Zone during 1946 has now been corrected through pressure from Military Government and a growing awareness of Bavarian officials of the necessity of cooperation in the bizonal program. During the past summer, Bavaria exceeded its delivery quotas in meat, fats, and cheese to Berlin, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse, and the British Zone.

The present machinery for distributing a limited amount of food to the greatest number has proved soundly serviceable. Ninety-five percent of the available food has gone into the shopping bags and bread-baskets of the hungry multitudes. Black marketing and compensation trading have been slight.

But for the future, the Bavarian food and agriculture administration faces a greater test during the next year than ever before, as the continued shortage creates greater danger of increased black market activities and uneven food distribution through illegal channels. The final battle in the struggle against hunger is far from won, but for the first two years the Bavarian agricultural administration has successfully withstood the economic pressures of a hungry population.



Maximization of Agriculture

Part 5 — Collections

ONLY AT THE TIME of the harvest can the last word be said as to the total amounts of food actually available in each area. The planting record of each farmer is already on file in his local food office and his delivery obligations are, in general, listed on the same records. Increasing efforts are made to check actual deliveries against actual harvest. That is, in each locality the collection of principal crops is supervised by a recently established procedure under which the local agricultural authorities cooperate with the local mayor and with representatives of consumer and labor groups to make sure that each farmer delivers the maximum.

It is a case of farmers being checked by their own neighbors—who are in best position to know how much food each farmer has actually harvested—and whose interest as consumers and local officials are to get the highest possible deliveries for use of the rationed populace. A summary of the Kreis collection records is kept by each Land ministry of agriculture, where card indexes are balanced monthly.

The delivery of the main crops is also limited as to time. Forty percent of breadgrains must be delivered by 31 October, 75 percent by 31 December, and 100 percent by February 1948. Earlier delivery is difficult because of the practice of threshing during the winter months. For potatoes, 60 percent must be delivered by 31 October and 100 percent by 30 November.

Special incentives are provided to encourage full delivery of quotas by even earlier dates. For example, in Land Hesse the grain millings left over from flour extraction are pressed into fodder cakes which are allocated solely to farmers who complete their full grain-delivery quotas ahead of schedule. Burlap bags and certain other production essentials are also distributed on a similar basis.

Limitation of supplies suitable for this purpose has prevented an extensive development of a premium plan; but it is hoped that when future world foods supply conditions permit lowering the present extremely high extraction rates required in Germany (99 percent for clean wheat and rye),

then a larger supply of millings for fodder cake incentives might be made available. Since extremely-high-extraction flour has a relatively low digestibility coefficient, the difference between a 90 percent and a 99 percent extraction is only partly available nutritionally—and it may well be that development of such an incentive plan, based on fodder cake from millings, might actually result in higher total availability of calories from indigenous deliveries than does the present system.

SPECIAL MEASURES have been put into effect to requisition all transportation at harvest time—especially because of critical shortage of local storage facilities at delivery point in rural areas.

Other premiums generally in effect are for edible oil seeds delivered to the crushing mills for which premiums are higher the earlier the oil seed is delivered; refined sugar for sugar-beet deliveries, and extra butter rations for above-average milk deliveries.

Supplies of machines and implements, saddlery materials, such as

harnesses and leather for repairs; fuels for tractors, materials for building and repair; and hand tools and equipment are too limited to be effective incentives. Nevertheless the farmer can generally obtain such scarce articles only through his local food offices.

Since this office is continually informed concerning the delivery performances of the individual farmer and since this office is in turn responsible to its superior office for the fulfillment of the total delivery obligations of its district, it naturally allocates the few supplies it has at its disposal only to such farmers as cooperate by prompt delivery.

For late deliveries and for farmers wilfully evading their obligations to deliver, there is an increasing array of penalties. First, for many crops there are automatic, though slight, reductions of price for deliveries later in the season. At the end of the year fines are levied for poor delivery performance. In some areas where milk deliveries fall below average, the butter allowance for the household is reduced, and in severe cases of non-delivery the entire butter ration for the household can be withdrawn.

Priority in fodder allocations is given to the best deliverers, while poor deliverers are considered in assigning the livestock adjustment slaughter quotas. Withdrawal of home-slaughter permits, sugar-ration cards, and, as a last resort, confiscation of crops and livestock or even compulsory release of the farm or its confiscation for resettlement can be invoked.

Statistics on such penalties are, however, difficult to obtain, since the prosecutions are local. The legal basis for fines and confiscation has only recently been fully clarified, and prosecution of offenders is held up by the generally overcrowded dockets of the German courts.

As evidence that such penalties are actually being enforced, however, is the fact that for failure to live up to milling regulations (not achieving required extraction rates) some 70 to 80 mills were closed down in Land Hesse alone; and 163 mills in Bavaria, for

periods ranging from six months to a year, with additional fines levied exceeding 2,000,000 Reichsmark.

WHEN AREAS as a whole are behind delivery quotas they also are penalized. When a surplus Kreis is not meeting livestock or meat shipments to another Kreis, the local meat ration is held up until out-shipments are completed. Certain areas do not receive allocations of imported grain until domestic grain deliveries are up to expectations. The bizonal German officials undertake to enforce performance by the separate Laender and to apply appropriate penalties for failure to live up to Land obligation.

Penalties alone, however, can never prevent evasion of collection controls as long as people are hungry. It can be said in summary that the system for collection is a thoroughgoing one, based on the closest controls which the pre-occupation German officials were able to devise and augmented more recently and more democratically by local committees of producers and consumers working together.

There are, in addition, inspections by Military Government, by the bizonal German offices, and by Laender and Kreis officials covering each link from production to final accounting in an effort to maximize the deliveries of each locality. The system is producing results which—in view of currency devaluation, inadequate consumer goods, and the terrific food shortages in the towns—are considered a remarkable achievement.

When normal economic relationships can be restored between the farmer and the rest of the economy, this collection system can be expected to operate even more effectively.

US Seed Potatoes Thrive

Spotchecks on the present potato crop in Hesse reveal that American seed potatoes, imported to implement the German yield, produced a far healthier crop than the German strains, according to Food and Agriculture officials, OMG Hesse.

Eight Coal Companies On Market for Sale

EIGHT COAL distribution companies in Stuttgart have been put on the market for immediate sale under specific conditions in order to carry out certain basic MG objectives and to establish a pattern for the disposal of other industrial properties under similar conditions. The delivery of the order to the minister president of Wuerttemberg-Baden to proceed immediately with the sale was announced by the Decartelization Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

The companies are: Jakob Trazf and Soehne; Franz Bauerle K.G.; Louis Thier & Cie, GmbH; Westermann GmbH; Wuerttembergisches Kohlegeschaefft GmbH; Raab Karcher & Cie, GmbH; Haniel GmbH, and Kohlenkontor GmbH.

This action was described in the announcement as the first step toward the establishment of a pattern for the sale of billions of Reichsmarks worth of industrial property which await disposition under the decartelization program and the plan for dispersing the assets of the I. G. Farben combine.

The present sales were limited in number in order to provide "laboratory data" upon which future dissolution procedures will be based. Another motivating factor was the need for information as to the marketability of the companies involved. There are 166 coal distributing properties in the US Occupied Area which remain to be sold.

The sale also was ordered to fulfill a basic MG objective designed to insure complete separation "in law and in fact" of the coal distributing firms and the coal wholesalers situated in the US Zone, from companies or organizations engaged in the mining or processing of solid fuels.

Opel Production Rises

The Opel plant in Ruesselsheim, Hesse, produced 350 Blitz trucks and more than 660 electric refrigerators during September. This was the best monthly production on both items since the end of the war.



Revival of Comintern

The *Fränkische Nachrichten* (Tauberbischofsheim) believed that the revival of the old Comintern in a new form ushers in the last phase of the showdown between historical materialism and a democracy based on genuine religion and the idea of the free individual. It said:

"For the German, too, the hour of political decision has struck; because tomorrow's world will to a large extent depend on him. The hard times are a temptation to extreme radicalism although up to date there has been no indication that political-economic radicalism can cure hard times.

"The experiences that we Germans, especially the workers, have passed through, incline us to the West. In spite of all counterpropaganda the German mentality leans more strongly than ever in that direction. Of that there is no doubt."

The *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* pointed out that the new setup is simply the old Comintern slightly changed and "could only become dangerous if the credulous, the ignorant and the despairing are fooled by it and if the true democratic forces capitulate before it."

It continued: "We often hear that we in Germany and perhaps Europe in general must choose between the American form of democracy and Russian Communism. To accept such an alternative would be capitulation, too. Because the true function of democracy is not to copy or imitate, but to work out solutions that spring from our own soil.

"There is no safeguard against Communism except the removal of misery, hunger and hopelessness. The fate of democracy will be decided by the way these questions are answered."

The *Offenbach Post* quoted from the *Badische Zeitung* (Freiburg) that the founding of the "Information Bureau" in Belgrade means that Stalin is taking back the gift he made to the Allies after the North Africa landing.

"The new Communist International represents itself as champion of the independence of all countries against 'American imperialism.'" With this battle cry it reveals its double purpose: not only to further Communist ideology but at the same time to serve as an instrument in the great struggle for power between the Russians and the Americans . . .

"The British, Dutch, Belgians, the Swiss, the Scandinavians, and last but not least the Germans are as yet not represented. Presumably they will follow. However that may be, it will not change the decisive impression: this is not just a party-political incident but a pregnant event of world politics."

Vote in Saar

The *Süddeutsche Allgemeine* (Karlsruhe) pointed out that the majority vote in the Saar for economic union with France was almost the same as that for Germany 12 years ago. It continued:

"We do not want to compare the two elections. However, the enthusiasm in the Saar for Hitler soon evaporated; the Saar was pulled down into the general chaos; it paid heavily and bitterly for its first decision. One may therefore regard the present decision as a natural reaction to 12 years of Hitler.

"Economic motives were the prime consideration. Germany in its present state is not very attractive . . .

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.

France is the Saar's food source . . . The territory is free from fear of dismantlings and was spared the influx of DP's . . .

"We can only hope that the Saar may be the first step to the formation of a United States of Europe."

The *Fränkische Landeszeitung* (Ansbach) regarded the result of the Saar vote as a tragedy for all concerned, unless, as is possible, it turns out to be the first step toward a United States of Europe.

"The mayor of Saargemuend said: 'The Saarlaenders now turn to France, because there is more food there; but at heart they remain German.' . . . That is tragic for the French, who must admit that the population turned to them out of purely material considerations; it is tragic for the Saarlaenders, who desert Germany for the fleshpots; and tragic for us Germans, because we were unable to hold on to our brothers.

"There is only one hopeful aspect. It was pointed out by a woman politician, Angelica Braun . . . that she regarded the (economic) union of the Saar with France as the first step towards a United States of Europe. Only if she proves to be right can the decision be welcomed. In any other case we as Germans must regret it deeply."

Truman Aid Action

The *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* (Heidelberg) said President Truman started his action of help for Europe "with a use of personalities, means of information and moral effects that would have done justice to introduction of a 'holy war.'" It continued:

"Nevertheless, Truman did not need to win the Americans for the idea of his action—only for the urgency of it and methods to be used . . . His tactical approach is well thought out: He has enlisted the private initiative of the Americans. This nation—men, women, and children—is

quite privately going to get the Marshall Plan under way . . .

"The President knows, of course, as well as his Secretary of State that the aid now started is no more than a hint at the efforts the United States will have to undertake to make the Marshall Plan successful . . . In answer to the Russian argument that the United States is using its food-stuffs as a political weapon one would have to ask if Moscow ever has granted aid in form of food to countries that do not share its ideology . . . The democracies will be able to recognize in the spontaneous winter program of the American people a sample of the Marshall Plan."

The **Fränkische Landeszeitung** (Ansbach) declared that President Truman's earnest words to the American public as well as the many visits to Germany by American Congressmen and publicists are proof of the serious consideration that is being given to the German food problem and asked:

"Is every German prepared to share his food with a starving countryman? So long as this question cannot be answered with an honest affirmative, no one has the right to overlook the difficulties which American statesmen must overcome . . . They are striving to get the American majority to agree to plans for help which will cost billions and mean personal restrictions.

"Not all Americans regard it as their duty to pay increased taxes to raise the living standard of a people whose 'Fuehrer' declared war on them. Those Germans . . . who reproach the entire American people for that are rendering the German people the same disservice as formerly when they insisted that guns were more important than butter."

Spiritual Power

The **Südost-Kurier** (Bad Reichenhall) declared that the recent exchange of letters between President Truman and Pope Pius XII means that our century "cannot afford to ignore the spiritual power which is the moral backbone of a time turning to Christianity."

It also said: "For the first time the Vatican departs from its hitherto closely guarded neutrality and openly takes the American side in the conflict between East and West . . . This means that it puts its entire moral weight behind the only power that is in a position to prevent the Sovietizing of Europe . . . This may make possible the return of Germany to the West European family of nations..."

Ferrous Metal Output Up

The incentive provided by the revised Plan for the Level of Industry in the US/UK Zones, combined with the stimulating effects of increased coal deliveries, have resulted in general increases in production of ferrous metals in the US Zone, according to the monthly industry announcement of the Economics Division, OMGUS.

Pig iron production from six blast furnaces totaled 28,508 tons during September as compared with 26,704 tons in August, an increase of 6.7 percent. This figure represents an

all-time high since the beginning of the occupation.

Rolling mill operations yielded a record output of 17,957 tons of milled products, as compared to 16,479 tons in August, an increase of 8.8 percent. The rise reflects better operational efficiency of the plants and the end of summer holiday shutdowns.

In spite of drastic power curtailment because of the severe drought, foundry production remained approximately at its August level. Total output amounted to 14,323 tons as against 14,501 tons in August. Steel and malleable castings continued at 353 tons and 121 tons, respectively.

Ingot steel output during September declined to 20,636 tons from an August total of 21,094 tons, due mainly to the shutdown for relining of a 30-ton open hearth furnace at the Roechling-Buderus plant in Hesse. Forgings, pressings and stampings declined to 496 tons from 567 tons in August. Iron ore production decreased from August's 97,480 tons to 82,870 tons, mainly due to partial shutdown of the mines in Wuerttemberg-Baden.



AN EMERGENCY shipment of 300,000 doses of cholera vaccine is loaded on a plane at the Rhine-Main Airport for use in combatting an epidemic of the disease in Egypt. Mary J. Breedon, airport traffic supervisor, and Otto Dobbeck (right), a representative of the pharmaceutical products export division, Farbwerke Hoechst, check the shipment. Hesse MG officials waived customary export procedure and drew up an export license in record time to speed the vaccine on its way. (PIO, OMGH)

Plants for Reparations

General Hays pointed out that the 186 plants from the US Occupied Areas include 117 which have already been declared war plants and advance deliveries. The 117 have been 50 percent dismantled and shipped. This leaves only 69 additional plants on which removal is to be started. Some of these, especially the surplus industrial factories, are described as "part plants" from which only a specific portion of the equipment, sometimes only a single piece of machinery, is to be removed.

QUESTIONS brought out at a press conference held by General Hays and Lawrence Wilkinson, director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, included the possibility of unemployment of the workers in the designated plants, the possibility of German resistance to the removal of the plants, the length of time anticipated for completion of the program, and the effect of the announcement of the list on the stop order of March 1946 on new deliveries of reparations.

To the unemployment question, Mr. Wilkinson replied: "We don't anticipate any unemployment. There will be temporary adjustments necessary without a doubt but we will require all the manpower available in the US Zone in order to attain the maximum output of those plants which will remain . . . We are making arrangements for the shift of that labor force to the other plants as needed."

Concerning the number involved in the temporary adjustment, Mr. Wilkinson said, "Presumably all of the workers in all of the plants (declared for reparations) now operating will be affected by it. But whether they are affected beyond the point of having to walk across the street and going to work in a neighboring factory, or whether they will have to find a new home and a new profession, it is much too soon to evaluate."

Asked to comment on the anticipation of possible resistance, General Hays said. "We think this is a very reasonable plan which should be

accepted by the German people as a just plan. We are going to make every effort to explain the entire situation to them . . . Beyond attempting to gain their cooperation by educational means and explanations, I am not willing to state what steps we would take if we had resistance, except that I assure you that the plan will go through."

In his subsequent radio broadcast, General Hays declared: "The list of reparations plants is very much smaller than anyone outside of Military Government anticipated. We do not expect any trouble. The German people must recognize that they have a titanic job to do in reconstructing their national economy. The sooner the reparations program is completed, the better off they will be."

A correspondent at the press conference recalled that delivery of reparations, in addition to those already declared for advance deliveries, had been suspended in March 1946 until economic unity of Germany had been obtained. To this, Mr. Wilkinson replied, "The stop order is no longer applicable. It refers to the old level of industry."

GENERAL HAYS estimated that about 95 percent of the plants on the new reparations list of the US Zone have already been inventoried and the remaining five percent would be by 15 November. He could not estimate how long it would be before the removal of the plants has been completed "because it has to go through the machinery of quadripartite procedure with the allocation."

The procedure now is for the Allied Control Council to have the list of plants available for reparations delegated to one of its directors for evaluation and allocation. Upon quadripartite agreement of this, 25 percent of the total is allocated to Soviet Russia which provides a share to Poland, and the other 75 percent to the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency which makes the distribution among the other 18 Allied nations. After completion of the allocating procedure, the work of dismantling, packing, and shipping begins.

An example of the actual distribution under this arrangement was

given in the latest Semi-Monthly Military Government Report for the two weeks ending 9 October. More than 5,950 short tons of reparations equipment were dispatched to 11 nations from 17 plants in the US Zone.

Initial shipments were made to Albania from the Fabrik Hessisch Lichtenau at Fuerstenhagen-Kassel, Hesse; to France from the Deutsche Sprengchemie at Kraiburg, Bavaria; to Czechoslovakia from the Heeresmunitionsanstalt Wildflecken at Brueckenau, Bavaria; to New Zealand from the Dornier Werke at Aubing, Bavaria; to India from the Messerschmitt plant at Eschenlobe, Bavaria; and to Yugoslavia from the Henschel Flugmotorenwerke at Ziegenhain, Hesse. Final shipments were made to Norway from the Pulverfabrik Hasloch, Hesse, and to Luxembourg from the Kollis Metallwerke GmbH at Noerdlingen, Bavaria. Previous reports told of shipments to the Soviet Union.

IN HIS RADIO broadcast over the German network in the US Zone, Mr. Wilkinson declared, "The uncertainties and fears which have surrounded this problem for the last two years are now swept away. German industry and German labor in the bizonal area now know that they will have the means, with hard and intelligent work, to make their country self-supporting and to regain a decent standard of living . . . It will require hard work, determination, and self-sacrifice on the part of all Germans to build a successful new life . . . Military Government is providing food, money, materials, and technical assistance. But the final result will be determined by the willingness of Germans to make the joint effort upon which success depends."

Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, British Deputy Military Governor, also went on the radio "to talk directly and frankly to the German people in the British Zone." Speaking in German, he stated the following "certain facts, plain and unmistakable facts:"

"The first fact is that there is an industrial capacity in the British

Zone in excess of that which is necessary for the peacetime economy, and in excess of that which can be used during the next six years at least.

"The second fact is that Germany during the war did great injury to the industry of many other countries.

"The third fact is that the Allies are unanimous in their determination that the industrial war potential of Germany must be reduced and that simultaneously Germany should make some contribution for the damage which she has caused by providing reparations from her surplus industrial capacity.

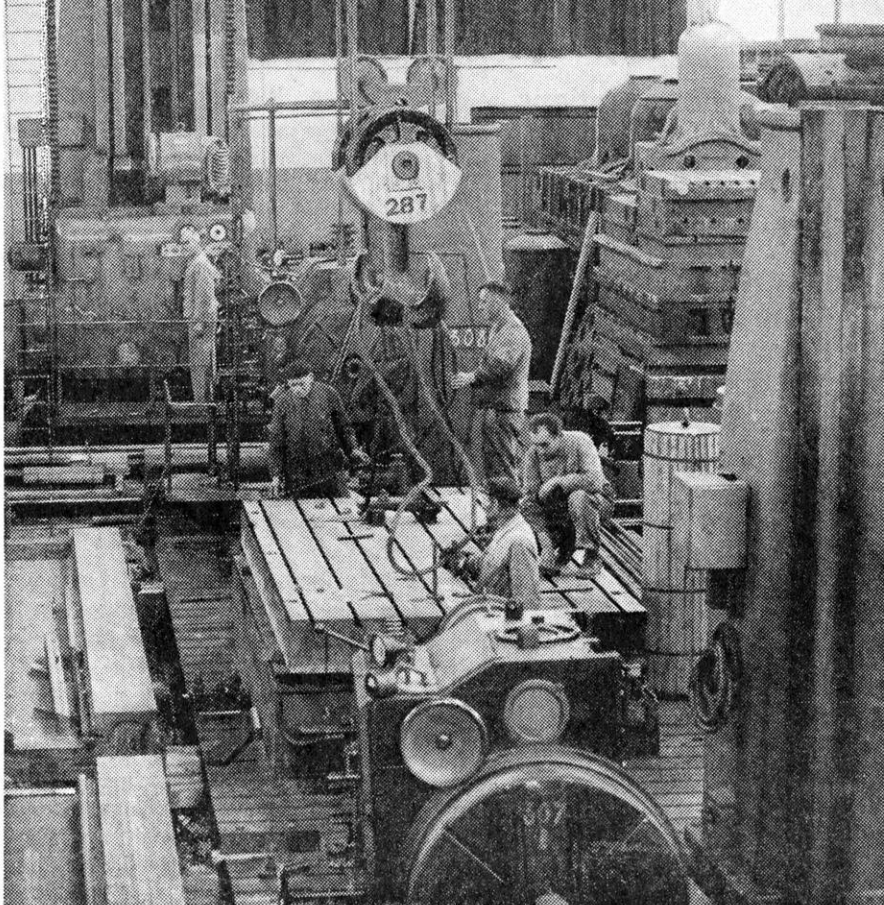
"The fourth fact is that the American and British authorities have established a new plan for the level of industry in their combined zones and that this plan will place no serious brake on the economic recovery of those zones within the limit of the probable availability of food and raw materials for some years.

"The fifth fact is that the American and British authorities intend to carry this plan out.

"The sixth and last is that the economy of the combined zones can only be revived by the provision of help from American and Great Britain, and by means of cooperation between the American and British administration on the one hand and the German people on the other. If, instead of cooperation, there is conflict, any hope of reviving the German economy will disappear."

In conclusion, General Robertson said, "Germany today stands in debt to the nations whose industries she despoiled in the war. The people of the UK and US Zones are now given an opportunity to settle part of that debt on generous terms. If they discharge that debt willingly and promptly, they gain immensely in dignity and respect among the comity of nations."

Of the 496 plants listed for reparations in the British Zone, 251 had already been allocated as war plants or as advance deliveries. The war plants totaled 198, and the remaining surplus industrial plants included: ferrous metals, 87; non-ferrous metals, 6; chemicals, 24; mechanical engineering, 175; electrical engineering, 4/ shipbuilding 2.



DISMANTLING an 80-ton boring mill at the Fritz Mueller plant, near Stuttgart.

Feeding of Internees

Provisions of Section 3, Public Law 239 of the 80th Congress, approved 25 July 1947 were cited in EUCOM cable SC-22644 of 14 October:

"In the interpretation of the following statutory provisions, the date when this joint resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any state of war hereto before declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939 and on May 27, 1941...

"All offenses committed on or after 25 July 1947, in violation of said Ar-

OMGUS Rear Echelon

OMGUS Rear Echelon at Frankfurt was deactivated by EUCOM General Order No. 115, dated 10 October. Headquarters Command, EUCOM, assumed all administrative and supply functions formerly performed by OMGUS Rear.

ticles of War, are peacetime offenses and punished accordingly. Executive Orders No. 9683 and 9772 of 19 January and 24 August 1946 respectively, are not affected by Public Law 239."

New Law Cited

The feeding of civilian internees under direct military control will be a responsibility of Military Government beginning 1 November 1947, according to cable V-23833 citing an agreement between OMGUS and EUCOM. It continued:

"The ration will be supplied from German indigenous sources and/or food supplies imported for German civilians and will be the same as that provided civilian internees under the control of German authorities and in accordance with OMGUS cable CC-4868, dated 4 October 1946. This ration provides 700 calories daily for normal consumer with additional supplements for workers, persons under medical care, and the aged."

List of Reparations Plants from US Zone

The following are taken from the official list of 186 war and surplus plants in the US Zone declared for reparations under the recent announcement by the US and British Military Governors. The asterisk (*) preceding a name designates that the plant had already been allocated for reparations by the Allied Control Authority. Other special explanations are given under "footnotes" at the end of the list.

LAND BAVARIA

WAR PLANTS

*Dornier-Werke, Inzoll, plant, airplane fuselages.
*Franziskanerkeller, Munich, plant, airplane fuselages.
*Mechanical Workshops Ludwig Reith, Grossweil, plant, airplane fuselages.
*Oberlandhalle Miesbach, Miesbach, plant, airplane fuselages.
*Bachmann v. Blumenthal Behm & Co., Aschaffenburg, plant, aircraft parts.
*Press-, Stanz- u. Ziehwerk Ru. Chillingworth, Nuremberg, plant, pressed parts and stampings.
* "Noris" Zuendlicht AG, Nuremberg, Feldgasse, Tucherkerker, plant, ignition equipment and small generators.
*Kelheimer Parkettfabrik AG, Kelheim, plant, airplane fuselages.
*Reichsautobahn-Strassenmeistererei, Siegsdorf, plant, airplanes.
*Weilheimer Holzhaus- und Barackenbau, Weilheim, plant, airplane fuselages.
Dornier-Werke GmbH Hochlandhalle, Weilheim, plant, airplane fuselages.
*Maschinenfabrik A. Schlueter, Freising near Munich, part plant, airplane fuselages, wings, accessories.
*Sperrholzfabrik Aug. Monalt, Bad Toelz, plant, ditto.
*Hoerndl-Trailer Factory, Ettersschlag, plant, ditto.
*Dornier-Werke GmbH, Werk Weilheim, Weilheim, Kaltenmoser Str., plant, ditto.
*Messerschmitt GmbH, Flugzeugbau, Augsburg, six plants, ditto.
*Messerschmitt GmbH, Regensburg, five plants, ditto.
*Messerschmitt GmbH, Sinzing, plant ditto.
*Messerschmitt GmbH, Bodenwoehr, plant, ditto.
*Messerschmitt GmbH, Pfreimd, plant, ditto.
*Messerschmitt GmbH, Frontenhausen, plant, ditto.
*Messerschmitt GmbH, Marienthal, plant, ditto.
*Messerschmitt GmbH, Neustadt, plant, ditto.
*Messerschmitt GmbH, Flossenbug, plant, ditto.
*Messerschmitt GmbH, Oberzell, plant, ditto.
*Messerschmitt AG, Oberammergau, plant, aircraft.
*Messerschmidt AG, Straubing, plant, aircraft.
*Helmut Sadsche, Kempten-Allgeau, plant, aircraft.
*Messerschmitt, Augsburg, plant, aircraft parts.
*Messerschmitt, Garmisch, plant, aircraft testing laboratory.
*Fabrik Kaufbeuren der GmbH zur Verwertung chemischer Erzeugnisse, Kaufbeuren, plant, smokeless powder.
*Fabrik Aschau der GmbH zur Verwertung chemischer Erzeugnisse, Muehldorf, plant, nitrocellulose.
*Fabrik Ebenhausen der GmbH zur Verwertung chemischer Erzeugnisse, Ebenhausen near Ingolstadt, plant, smokeless powder and nitrocellulose.
*Wehrmacht Ordnance Plant, Heeresmunitionsanstalt, Strasse near Guensburg, plant, storage and filling of ammunition.
*Deutsche Sprengchemie GmbH, Geretsried-Wolfratshausen, plant, loading of shells.
*Wehrmacht Ordnance Plant, Heeresmunitionsanstalt, Deschnig, plant, shell casings.

*Fabrik Muenchen der GmbH zur Verwertung chemischer Erzeugnisse, Munich-Aichach, plant, armaments.
*Collis Metallwerke GmbH, Noerdlingen, plant, shell cases.
*Atlas Werke AG Zweigwerk, Munich, plant, under-water sound tools.
*Mikronwerk GmbH, Aschaffenburg, plant, precision parts and dies.
*Fruehwald & Jaeger, Eisen- und Presswerk, Nuremberg, plant, sea mines and generators.
*Bayerische Motorenwerke (BMW) AG, Plant 1, Munich, part plant, aircraft engines (note surplus plant list).
*Bayerische Motorenwerke AG, Plant 2, Munich-Allach, plant, aircraft engines.
*Dornier-Werke, Oberpfaffenhofen, plant, airplanes.
*Dornier-Werke, Aubing, plant, airplanes.
*Dornier-Werke, Neuauubing, plant, airplanes.
*Dornier-Werke, Landsberg, plant, airplanes.
*Dampfsaegewerk, Grafenaschau, plant, airplane fuselages.
*Luftmunitionsanstalt Weichering, Weichering, plant, loading of shells.
*Luftmunitionsanstalt Oberdachstetten, Oberdachstetten, plant, filling and assembling of shells.
*Fritz Sauer, Fabrik fuer Leucht- und Signalmunition, Feuerwerkskoerper, Augsburg-Gorsthofen, plant, war chemicals.
*Paraxol GmbH, Werk Welden, Welden, plant, high explosives.
*Versuchswerk Kaufering der Sprengstoff-Versuchs GmbH., Kaufering, plant, nitrocellulose.
*Paraxol GmbH, Werk Schrobenhausen, Schrobenhausen, plant, high explosives.
*Dynamit AG, vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co. Fabr. Nuremberg, Nuremberg, plant, cartridge cases.
Heeresmunitionsanstalt St. Georgen, St. Georgen-Traunstein, plant, loading of poison gas shells and mines.
*Messerschmitt GmbH, Eschenlohe, plant, airplane fuselages.
*Fabrik Wolfratshausen der GmbH zur Verwertung chemischer Erzeugnisse, Wolfratshausen, plant, explosives.
*Fabrik Bobingen der GmbH zur Verwertung chemischer Erzeugnisse, Bobingen, plant, explosives.
*Deutsche Sprengchemie GmbH, Werk Kraiburg, Kraiburg, plant, smokeless powder.
*Dynamit AG, vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co. Werk Kaufering, Kaufering near Landsberg, plant, ammunition.
*Dynamit AG, vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co., Stadeln, plant, paper- and metal cases guns.
*Heeresmunitionsanstalt, Wildflecken, Brueckendorf, plant, loading of shells.
*Heeresmunitionsanstalt, Klein-Koeb, plant, loading of shells.

SURPLUS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Non-Ferrous Metals Semi-Fabricating and Casting Plants

Heinrich Diehl, Plant No. 3, Rothenbach, plant, aluminum and copper fabrications.
Wieland Werke AG, Ulm-Voehringen, part plant, aluminum, copper, zinc fabrications.
Anorgana, Gendorf, three part plants, chlorine, caustic soda, acetaldehyde, glycol.
Dr. Alexander Wacker, Burghausen, two part plants, plastics, solvents.
I.G. Farben, Gersthofen, part plant, wax.
Kopp & Co., Munich, plant, soap products.
Chem. Werke v. Transche & Co., Gersthofen, plant, hydrazine hydrate.
Vereinigte Flusspatwerke, Stulln, five part plants, hydrofluoric acid, sodium fluoride, synthetic cryolite, potassium bifluoride, sodium fluoro silicate.
Electrochemische Werke, Munich, part plant, hydrogen peroxide.

Heavy and Light Engineering

Geiseler, Munich, plant, machine tool accessories.
Leistriß Mafa, Nuremberg, plant, prime movers.
*Kugelfischer, Schweinfurt, plant, ball bearings.

M.A.N., Augsburg, part plant, prime movers.
Maschinenfabrik Beilhack, Rosenheim, plant, material handling equipment.
Maurer, Munich, plant, boilers & accessories.
Ernst Reime, Nuremberg, plant, machine tool accessories.
Johann Schiesser, Nuremberg, plant, chemical equipment, construction and material processing equipment.
Suedwerke, Bamberg, plant, trucks.
Schmidt & Sohn, Nuremberg, plant, material handling equipment.
Ultrapraezisionswerk, Aschaffenburg, plant, machine tool accessories.
*Bayerische Motorenwerke, Munich, part plant, passenger autos, motorcycles.
Herkules-Werke GmbH, Nuremberg, part plant, motorcycles.
Power Plants
*Anorgana GmbH, Gendorf, plant, electrical power plant.
*Toeing, Toeing near Muehldorf, part plant, power plant.

LAND HESSE

WAR PLANTS

*Fabrik Hessisch Lichtenau, Betrieb Eschenstruth, Eschenstruth, plant, dies.
*Henschel Flugmotorenbau GmbH, Kassel-Altebauna, plant, airplane engines.
*Henschel Flugmotorenbau GmbH, Ziegenhain, plant, ditto.
*Henschel Flugmotorenbau GmbH, Holzhausen, plant, ditto.
*Henschel Flugmotorenbau GmbH, Waldeck, plant, ditto.
*Henschel Flugmotorenbau GmbH, Hersfeld, plant, ditto.
*Henschel Flugmotorenbau GmbH, Melsungen, plant, ditto.
*Henschel Flugmotorenbau GmbH, Wege, plant, ditto.
*Henschel Flugmotorenbau GmbH, Remsfeld, plant, ditto.
*Junkers Flugzeug- und Motorenbau AG Werk Kassel, Kassel-Bettenhausen, plant, ditto.
*Junkers Flugzeug- und Motorenbau AG, Ziegenhain, plant, ditto.
*Junkers Flugzeug- und Motorenbau AG Werk II, Veckershausen, plant, ditto.
*Gerhard Fieseler Werke GmbH, Kassel-Bettenhausen, plant, aircraft.
*Gerhard Fieseler Werke GmbH, Frankenberg, plant, aircraft.
*Gerhard Fieseler Werke GmbH, Eschwege, plant, aircraft.
*Gerhard Fieseler Werke GmbH, Lohfelden, plant, aircraft.
*Gerhard Fieseler Werke GmbH, Moenchendorf, plant, aircraft.
*Gerhard Fieseler Werke GmbH, Wißnhausen, plant, aircraft.
*Continental Metall AG, Oberursel, plant, aircraft parts.
*Continental Metall AG, Hedderneim, plant, aircraft parts.
*Continental Metall AG, Gross-Auheim, plant, aircraft parts.
*Fabrik Hessische Lichtenau, Fuerstenhagen-Kassel, plant, military explosives.
*Pulverfabrik Hasloch GmbH, Hasloch, plant, smokeless powder.
*Fabrik Allendorf der GmbH zur Verwertung chemischer Erzeugnisse, Allendorf, plant, organic and war chemicals.
*Paraxol GmbH Werk Lippoldsberg, Lippoldsberg, plant, high explosives.
*Continental Metallwerke AG, Langenaubach, plant, hubs for aircraft propellers.
*Continental Metallwerke AG, Graevenwiesbach, hubs for aircraft propellers, transmissions, and generators.

SURPLUS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Steel Producing Plants

Haas & Sohn, Sinn, part plant, one two-ton converter.
Fraenkische Eisenwerke, Niederscheld, part plant, one two-ton converter.

Roechling-Buderus, Weßlar, part plant, one 20-ton electric furnace.

Non-Ferrous Metals Producing Plants

Kurhessischer Schieferbergbau, Sontra, part plant, smelting equipment.

Non-Ferrous Metals Semi-Fabricating and Casting Plants

V.D.M. AG, Hedderheim, part plant, aluminum, copper, brass, magnesium products.

Chemicals

Kalle & Co. AG, Wiesbaden, part plant, methyl, ethyl, cellulose type products.

Chem. Werke Kurt Albert, Wiesbaden, two part plants, phenoplasts, artificial copals.

M. Kappus, Offenbach, plant, soap products.

I.G. Farben Hoechst, Hoechst, seven part plants, uretin, polyvinyl acetate, carboretin, sulphur black, solvents, chlorinated solvents, dinitrobenzene.

P. S. Mobs, Giessen/Lahn, two plants, soap products.

Roehm & Haas, Darmstadt, part plant, soap powder.

I.G. Farben Sauerstoffwerke Griesheim, Griesheim, plant, industrial gases.

I.G. Farben Sauerstoffwerke, Kassel-Mittelfeld, plant, industrial gases.

Heavy and Light Engineering

*Kloekner-Humboldt-Deutg, Oberursel, plant, diesel engines.

Fr. Krupp, Geisenheim, plant, pneumatic equipment.

Lavis H. Shoehe, Offenbach, plant, boilers and accessories.

Maschinenfabrik Wiesbaden, Wiesbaden, plant, material handling equipment, boilers and accessories, chemical equipment.

Mueller & Wagner, Wallau, plant, metallurgical equipment.

Rheinhuette, Wiesbaden, plant, prime movers, general engineering.

Schiele, Eschborn, plant, prime movers, pneumatic equipment.

Stoehr, Offenbach, plant, material handling equipment.

Adlerwerke vorm. Kleyer AG, Frankfurt, part plant, passenger cars (1).

Dr.-Ing. Heymans, Auerbach near Darmstadt, plant, fine mechanics.

*Hensoldt-Werke, Herborn, plant optical equipment.

LAND

WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN

WAR PLANTS

*Deutsche Waffen- und Munitionsfabriken AG, Grotzingen, plant, motor- and machine gun parts.

*Collis Metallwerke GmbH, Reichenbach-Aalen, plant, shell casings.

*Kloekner-Humboldt-Deutg AG, Werke Ulm, Ulm a. D., part plant, submarine parts.

*W. & W. Schenk Leichtguss-Werke KG, Maulbronn, plant, machine and aircraft castings.

*Luftfahrtgeraetebau Gebr. Haage, Stuttgart-Vaihingen, plant, aircraft parts.

*Hans Klemm Flugzeugbau, Boeblingen, plant, aircraft parts.

*Elma GmbH, Waiblingen, plant, aircraft parts.

*Gustav Genschow AG & Co., Durlach near Karlsruhe, plant, ammunition.

*Daimler-Benz AG, underground aircraft & truck engine parts plant (Goldfisch GmbH), Neckarelz-Obrigheim a. N., plant, aircraft engines.

SURPLUS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Steel Producing Plants

Dillinghuette, Mannheim, part plant, one two-ton converter (2).

Non-Ferrous Metals Semi-Fabricating and Casting Plants

Elektron GmbH, Bad Cannstatt, plant, magnesium castings.

Chemicals

Deutsche Pyrotechnische Fabrik, Cleeborn, plant, pyrotechnics.

Kramer & Flemmer, Heilbronn, plant, soap products.

Saline Ludwigshall, Bad Wimpfen, three plants, sodium fluoride, aluminum fluoride, synthetic cryolite.

Heavy and Light Engineering

H. Frank GmbH, Mannheim-Birkenau, plant, machine tool accessories, physical testing. Fulmina-Werke (Pfeil), Mannheim, plant, metallurgical equipment.

Hommel-Werke, Mannheim, plant, machine tool accessories.

Kiefer Maschinenfabrik, Stuttgart, plant, pneumatic equipment and material processing.

Klein, Oberesslingen, plant, pneumatic equipment.

Mahler, Esslingen, plant, chemical equipment. Meissner & Wurst, Stuttgart, plant, pneumatic equipment.

Ortlieb & Co., Esslingen, plant, machine tool accessories and machine tools.

Rohleder Kesselschmiede, Stuttgart, plant, boilers and accessories.

Saeuferer & Co., Plochingen, plant, machine tool accessories.

Fr. Schuler, Muehlacker, plant, machine tool accessories.

Stiefelmeyer, Esslingen, plant, machine tool accessories.

Streicher, Bad Cannstatt, plant, boilers and accessories.

Sueddeutsche Arguswerke, Karlsruhe, plant, general engineering.

Sueddeutsche Praezisionswerke, Geislingen, plant, machine tool accessories.

Gebroeder Wagner, Stuttgart, plant, boilers and accessories.

Ad. Zaiser, Stuttgart, plant, material handling.

*Bohner & Koehle, Maschinenfabrik AG, Esslingen, plant, machine tools.

*Index Werke, Esslingen, plant, machine tools.

*Fritj Mueller, Esslingen, plant, machine tools, hydr. pumps, material processing, food processing, metallurgical equipment.

Schmidt & Schaudt (formerly Unger), Stuttgart, plant, machine tools.

Vorrichtungsbau Hueller, Ludwigsburg, plant, machine tools and machine tool accessories (3).

Motorenfabrik Wilhelm Gutbrod, Stuttgart-Feuerbach, plant, trucks.

Kodack AG, Werk Einsingen, Einsingen, plant, phototechnics.

Power Plants

*Grosskraftwerk Mannheim AG, Mannheim-Neckarau, part plant, power plant only.

LAND BREMEN

WAR PLANTS

Focke-Wulf Flugzeugbau GmbH, Bremen, plant, airplane fuselages.

"Weser" Flugzeugbau GmbH, Werk Farge, Bremen, plant, airplane parts.

Theodor Klatte, Huchting near Bremen, plant, aircraft.

*Carl F. W. Borgward, Auto- und Motorenwerke, Bremen, part plant, torpedos.

SURPLUS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Blast Furnace

*Norddeutsche Huette AG, Oslebhausen, plant, coke, pig iron, nickel iron, cement, ferro vanadium (4).

Power Plants

*Hastedt Steam Power Plant, Bremen, plant.

Shipbuilding

*Deutsche Schiffs- und Maschinenbauwerk, Weser, plant, shipbuilding plant including the steel making capacity declared surplus.

BERLIN DISTRICT

SURPLUS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Fritj Werner, Berlin, part plant, machine tools.

Footnotes

* Already allocated for reparations by the Allied Control Authority.

(1) Equipment necessary for the production of office equipment, bicycles and spare parts for existing Adler motor vehicles is retained.

(2) Foundry in which steel making equipment was installed during the war. Converter available for reparations.

(3) Facilities for the manufacture of shoe machinery are to be retained.

(4) Coke Ovens are being temporarily retained.

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Reforming Juvenile Delinquents

of privileges are offered as incentives to good conduct.

SOME OF THE innovations in German practice which have been instituted at Laufen and Niederschoenenfeld are slowly being adopted by other German prisons. Recently Military Government encouraged German welfare officials to undertake the next step in improving the care of offenders—probation. In a series of informal conferences with the director of the Augsburg prisons, German welfare officials, and the mayor of Augsburg, a Military Government prison officer explained that it might be cheaper for the German government, as well, as more beneficial to the community and the prisoners, if selected inmates were released before expiration of their normal terms, and permitted to live with their families and work at their trades under the occasional supervision of a trained city welfare worker.

Should the prisoners violate the terms of their probation, they may be returned to the prison to complete their sentence there. Should they comply with all conditions, however, upon completion of their sentence they are already established in the community and on the road to leading a normal law-abiding life.

The period of supervision is an intermediate stage and helps the prisoner bridge the gap between imprisonment and free society. This program has received support and favorable comment from German officials. Similar programs are under way in Nuremberg and Bremen, and may gradually be adopted throughout the US Zone of Germany.

MG Prisons Branch has as its immediate objective in encouraging such prison reforms the fuller protection of the occupation forces and society as a whole from the deprivations of criminals. The long-range objective, which it is hoped the Germans themselves will come to endorse, is that the prison can serve the community best by assisting the prisoner to eventually become a productive, law-abiding citizen.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Circular No. 75, **Notification of Permanent Station Address**, Hq EUCOM, 28 August 1947. Rescinds EUCOM Circular 21, 21 July 1947, "Household Goods," and gives substitution.

Change No. 2 Part 3, **Political Activities**, OMGUS, 1 September 1947. Supersedes Part 3, Change 1. (New material in italics.)

Change No. 14 MGR 9-1145.12 through 9-1156, **Public Safety** OMGUS, 9 September 1947. Supersedes MGR 9-1145.12 through 9-1156 in C-13. (New material in italics.)

Change No. 26 MGR 23-1002, **Military Government Legislation Revised Plan for Level of Industry US-UK Zones of Germany**, OMGUS, 29 September 1947.

Change No. 3, **Accounting for Lost, Damaged or Destroyed Property**, Hq EUCOM, 30 September 1947. Gives substitution for EUCOM-SOP 100, paragraph 15b (3), 7 April 1947.

Training Memorandum No. 4 **Ammunition Training Allowances**, Hq EUCOM, 30 September 1947. Refers to estimate of requirements for the training year.

Change No. 7 Part 4, **Public Welfare**, OMGUS, 1 October 1947. Supersedes Part 4, C-5. (New material in italics.)

Change No. 27 MGR 23-121.57, MGR 23-121.58, MGR 23-301, MGR 23-306, **Title 23 Military Government Legislation**, OMGUS, 1 October 1947. This title refers to Allied Control Authority Control Council Law No. 57 "Dissolution and Liquidation of Insurance Companies Connected with the German Labor Front;" Law No. 58 "Supplement to Appendix to Control Council Law No. 2 Providing for the Termination and Liquidation of Nazi Organizations;" Military Government-Germany US Zone Proclamation No. 2. This supersedes MGR 23-301 in Change 1; and **Proclamation No. 6** amending Proclamation No. 5—Economic Council.

Officer Candidate Schools, AG 352 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 1 October 1947. Gives substitutions for paragraphs 4a, 4d and 9b, EUCOM letter, 20 June 1947.

Top Secret Control Procedures, AG 371.2 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 October 1947. Replaces USFET letter AG 371.2 GBI-AGO, of 12 August 1947.

European Command Tables of Allowances, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 October 1947. Gives a list for information and guidance.

Physical Examinations for Integration in Regular Army and Air Force, MCH 210.12-PS, Hq EUCOM, 2 October 1947. Cites the location of the nearest hospitals for final examination.

Weekly Directive No. 8, Hq EUCOM, 3 October 1947. Includes following: Sec I—**Security of United States Mails**, AG 311.1 AGM, Sec II—**Procedure for Return of Military Personnel to the Zone of Interior for Rotation, Separation or Discharge, and for Return of Dependents of Such Personnel**, AG 210.31 GPA. Sec VI, Weekly Directive No. 6, Hq EUCOM, 19 September 1947, is amended by deletion of paragraph 2b (2). Sec III—**Charges for Banking Services—American Express Co, Inc**, AG 531 FIN. Sec IV—**Screening of Labor Service Companies (Civilian Guard, Polish)**, AG 370.093 GSP. Sec V—**Meal Tickets**, AG 430.2 RYT. Refers to the issuance of meal tickets, for dining car to all enlisted persons on duty travel. Sec VI—**Exchange of Tour-Recreation Center Quotas Between USFA and EUCOM**, AG 200.4 SSP. Sec II, Weekly Directive No. 1, EUCOM, 15 August 1947 is amended by substitutions for paragraphs 2 and 3. Sec VII—**Return of Enlisted Men Below the First Three Grades and Civilian Employees Below Civilian Group III with Their Pregnant Wives**, AG 220.31 GPA.

Sec VIII—**Operational Status Report of Technical Service Units**, AG 319.1 GSP. Sec IX—**Mail Routing Certificate, Advance Notice**, AG 311.1 AGO. Sec X—**Procurement of Volkswagen**

Spare Parts, AG 451.01 GSP. Sec XI—**Boards of Officers**, AG 334 FIN. Cites instructions for reporting findings and recommendations in complete form with supporting documents. Sec XII—**Quarterly Inventory and Report of Penalty Material**, AG 311.1 AGM.

Operating Agencies and Assigned EUCOM Code Numbers, AG 130 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 October 1947. As of 1 September 1947 the code number is 1036, APO 757, Agency, Fiscal Liquidating Branch, D/BFD, EUCOM, Mailing Address, Office of Deputy Budget & Fiscal Director, EUCOM, APO 757, US Army.

Fiscal Station Code, AG 130 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 October 1947. Cites and additional Fiscal Station No. as 00-152.

Supplementary Education and Training of Officers, AG 353 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 October 1947. Refers to the Training Circular 5 Course taught at the Constabulary School at Sonthofen.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Request L 23-2a-e, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 7 October 1947. Cites cable reply 23579, 7 October 1947 regarding L 23-2-a **Draft Law on Certified Public Accountants, Auditors, and Tax Advisors**; L 23-2b **Supplementary Draft Law to the Law Concerning Missing Persons**; L 23-2c **Draft Law on Settlement of Recurring Commitments in Connection with Judicial Execution upon Immovable Property**; L 23-2d **Draft Law Concerning Administration of Associations of Persons**; and L 23-2e **Draft Law Concerning Suspension of Legal Consequences Contingent on the Concept "End of War."**

Discontinuance of Statistical Form MG/PS/10/F and MG/PS/4/A, AG 014.3 (IA), OMGUS, 8 October 1947.

Changes No. 2, **Corrected Copy of Check and Search Operations in United Nations Displaced Persons' Assembly Centers**, Hq EUCOM, 8 October 1947. Cites changes in paragraph II, USFET-SOP 81, 16 May 1946.

Circular No. 84, Hq EUCOM, 9 October 1947. Section I—**Disposition of Effects**; Section II—**Disposition of Re-**

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

cords; Section III-Enlistment and Reenlistment in the Regular Army; Section IV-Currency Regulations and Section V-Reassignment of Officers.

Circular No. 85, EUCOM Motion Picture Service 16 mm & 35 mm) Hq EUCOM, 10 October 1947.

Weekly Directive No. 9, Hq EUCOM, 10 October 1947. Includes following: Sec I-Training of Acting Post Chemical Officers and Noncommissioned Officers, AG 353 CML. Sec II-Military Post and Sub-Post Strength and Quarters Report (ECGPA-43), AG 319.1 GPA. Cites substitutions for EUCOM letter, AG 320.2 GPA-AGO, 28 August 1947. Sec III-Printing of Greeting Cards, AG 486.4 AGL. Prohibits the use of Army paper stocks, etc., for the printing of Christmas or similar cards. Sec IV-Messages to Headquarters, MTOUSA, AG 311.2. Cites for information and guidance "Numerous messages addressed to this Headquarters, MTOUSA, have required further transmission to CG TRUST and Co AGRS/MZ. Request TRUST and AGRS/MZ (no longer members of this Command) be included in all book and multiple addressee cables for this Theater." Sec V-Establishment of EDCMR, AG 330.33 AGU. Cites information for computing EDCMR. Sec VI-Army Ground Forces Pilot Training, AG 353 GOT. Sec VII-Information for Prospective Visitors to Belgium, AG 200.4 GPA. Sec VIII-Choice of Service for Individuals Who Enlist or Reenlist in the Regular Army for Three, Four, or Five-Year Periods, AG 340 AGP-B. Sec IX-Preparation of Morning Reports, AG 330.33 AGU. Sec X-Military Police on Military Duty Trains, AG 322 PMG. Gives substitutions for EUCOM letter AG 322 PMG-AGO, 29 May 1947. Sec XI-Ownership and Operation of Privately Owned Aircraft in US Zone of Germany, AG 452 GOT. Sec XII-EUCOM Automotive Maintenance Inspections, AG 333 GSP. Cites substitution for EUCOM letter AG 333 GSP-AGO, 30 June 1947. Sec XIII-Tables of Distribution, AG 311.2 AGO. Sec XIV-Classification of Personnel, AG 220.01 x 210.01 AGU. Refers to CIC MOS's. Sec XV-Holidays, AG 006 AGO. Cites Tuesday, 11 November 1947, Armistice Day, and Thursday,

27 November 1947, Thanksgiving Day as the coming holidays. Sec XVI-Payment of Military Payment Certificates to Personnel in Labor Service Companies (Civilian), AG 248 GSP. Cites substitution for EUCOM letter AG 248 GDS-AGO, 25 March 1947. Sec XVII-Administration of Military Justice, AG 250.4 JAG. Cites the Secretary of War (now the Secretary of the Army) 20 August 1947 letter. Sec XVIII-Home Instruction Courses For Pupils In Isolated Communities, AG 352 GPA. Sec XIX-Discontinuance of 7756 War Crimes Investigation Team, AG 322 GOT.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests D 40-1 and D 40-2, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 13 October 1947. Cites substitution for D 40-1 "Amendment of MGR 13-120 and 13-121 and for D 40-2 "Scholarships to German University Teachers and Diplomlandwirte for Study in USA (Cable No 237 61, 11 October 1947)" it advises that the program requested is already underway.

Advance Copy of Change 3 to Title 5, Legal and Penal Administration, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 13 October 1947.

Advance Copy of Change 3 to Title 3, Political Activities, AG 010.6 (CA), OMGUS, 14 October 1947. Part 7, Title 3, Political Activities, is superseded by Part 7 Elections.

Downgrading of JCS and CCS Papers, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 14 October 1947.

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Review

in the US Zone declined in September by 37 percent below the preceding month and 50 percent below September 1946.

Industry — A new radio set manufacturing plant opened in Wetzlar, Hesse, making 250 sets in the first month . . . The US Navy agreed to release 20 operating floating docks to the Germany economy . . . The export of lumber from the US Zone to Great Britain failed by 35 percent to meet the quota set for September because of the drought.

Interzonal Trade — The French Military Government has tentatively agreed to deliver to the bizonal area a minimum of 120,000 camera shutters and 90,000 lenses during the coming year. In return, the French Zone will receive an equivalent value of cameras and optical raw glass.

Communications — A target date of 1 December has been approved on a quadripartite basis for the inauguration of international telegraph service among all occupied zones of Germany and all countries of the world except Spain and Japan and their dependencies. The German Administrative Department for Posts and Telecommunications (US-UK Zones) is constructing and international radio station at Frankfurt to provide overseas service.

Publications — Among recent new periodicals were a medical journal and a bulletin for teachers . . . A total of 160 new book titles has been issued by the 334 US-licensed German publishers.

Radio — News and press review broadcasts dealt extensively with the campaign in the United States for effective food and financial aid to Europe. Equally stressed were the US Military Government's explanations of US-British dismantling policy under the new level of industry plan . . . With the installation of a new transmitter, US Military Government began broadcasting the programs of Radio Stuttgart over short wave.

Film — The American feature film "Our Vines have Tender Grapes," as well as two documentary films by the Motion Picture Export Association, "Panama" and "California Boomtown," have been synchronized with German-language tracks.

Education — Radio Munich began a regular series of school broadcasts with the reopening of schools . . . In Frankfurt, the commercial vocational school, changing its name to high school for economy, has increased its course from two to three years to prepare students for college . . . The first correspondence school in the US Zone was established in Hesse under sponsorship of all Hessian labor unions.