



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 81 February 1947

[S.I.]: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division USFET, Information Branch, February 1947

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/PWJMPYDFSDZDL8Y>

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

For information on re-use see:

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

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

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



US ZONE TRAVELERS



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Promotion of Military Personnel	Circular No. 3 28 Jan 1947, USFET
Furnishings for Clubs and Day-rooms	AG 414 SSP-AGO 30 Jan 1947, USFET
Numbering and Marking of Highways in the US Occupied Zone of Germany	AG 611 GEC-AGO 30 Jan 1947, USFET
Paris, Riviera, United Kingdom and Denmark Tours	AG 210.711 SSP-AGO 30 Jan 1947, USFET
Amendment to Directive of 11 January 1947, "Revision of Public Health Reporting System."	AG 091.4 (IA) 30 Jan 1947, OMGUS
Historical Program of the US Forces, European Theater	AG 311.7 HIS-AGO 3 Feb 1947, USFET
Theater Publications	OTAG Depot Bull. 5 3 Feb 1947, USFET
Disposal of Chemical Corps Items	Circular No. 6 3 Feb 1947, USFET
G-4 Periodic Report	AG 319.2 GDS-AGO 4 Feb 1947, USFET
Leaves in European Theater for Military Personnel	Pers. Bull. H-32, F-15 6 Feb 1947, OMGUS
Efficiency Reports for Indigenous Employees	Pers. Bull. H-33, F-16 8 Feb 1947, OMGUS
OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests	AG 0141 (SG) 8 Feb 1947, OMGUS
Implementation of Quadripartite Decision Approving "Procedure for Notification of Plant Diseases and Pests"	AG 010.6 (ED) 10 Feb 1947, OMGUS
Military Government Law Entitled "Prohibition of Excessive Concentration of German Economic Power"	AG 010.6 (ED) 10 Feb 1947, OMGUS

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



Signal Corps Photo

US ZONE TRAVELERS — The picture on this week's cover shows a few of the German civilians who daily crowd the Frankfurt Bahnhof waiting for their train to arrive. See page 4 for the story of MG's Transport Division.

MG SERIES

The fourth Group in the series on operations and functions of Military Government in Germany is published in this issue. This is comprised of articles dealing with four divisions of OMGUS — Transport, Civil Administration, Armed Forces, and Prisoners-of-War and Displaced Persons — and with the Public Safety Branch of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division.

The fifth and final group in this series will be published in next week's issue of the Weekly Information Bulletin. This will consist of articles on the Economics Division and its branches, including Trade and Commerce, Food and Agriculture, Industry, Decartelization, and Restitution.

No photographs or art work appear in this issue of the Weekly Information Bulletin due to the lack of material at the engraving plant for making the plates. The graphics work will return to the pages of the WIB as soon as the necessary metal becomes available.

THIS WEEK

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS	2
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SERIES	
Transport	4
Civil Administration	7
Public Safety	10
PW & DP	13
Armed Forces	15
GENERAL	
Excerpts	19
General Items	20
GERMAN REACTIONS	23
PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTS	25

TRANSPORT

Transportation—a vital part of Germany's economy thoroughly disorganized by war yet of primary importance to reconstruction—is being guided toward recovery by the Transport Division, OMGUS.

Responsibilities of this organization are far-reaching. They include developing transportation to meet the requirements of the occupying forces, interzonal traffic of Allied Nations, and the accepted minimum German economy; and facilitating international transport in the operation of inland waterways, ports and coastal shipping, railroads, and road transport. No provision is made for restoration of German air transport since it has been closed to German use. Five branches—the Executive, Water, Rail, Road, and Movements—have been organized within the Transport Division to handle specific details of these agency functions.

The Director of the Division, the Deputy Director, and the Executive Officer coordinate and supervise the work of the other four branches through the medium of the Executive Branch. The Director and Deputy Director, in addition to these supervisory duties, represent the United States on the Transport Directorate, the four-power transport policy-making body for Germany. The Executive Branch has two sections: The Administrative and the Secretariat and Reports Sections. The Administrative offices handle the internal affairs of the Division including personnel, supply of materials and equipment, and the receipt, dispatch, and filing of all official mail. The Secretariat and Reports Section is responsible for handling matters of protocol and data on foreign relations; acting as a liaison with Allied counterparts; maintaining a system of files; translating and distributing quadripartite papers; and keeping US members of the quadripartite committees of the Transport Directorate informed on positions of

the four occupying powers. This section also prepares, compiles, and edits reports and news releases for the Transport Division.

WATER TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

The Water Transport Branch is responsible for making policies pertaining to this type of transport and inspecting those German organizations charged with operational responsibility to see that established policy is followed. The primary functions of the Branch are: To determine present and potential water transport capacities and facilities within the US Zone and within Germany as a whole; to determine the extent that water transport will be developed or curtailed to meet the requirements of the occupying forces and the agreed level of German economy; to determine what equipment is necessary to meet these requirements, then making adequate facilities available; and to participate in quadripartite government and international committees developing policies on interzonal and international water transport operations and maintenance in Germany.

To carry out its mission, the Water Transport Branch is organized into three principal sections with subordinate field organizations established for the three primary areas of water transport: The Rhine, the Danube, and Bremen. These principal sections are Transport, Engineering, and Inspection and Security. The Berlin office has two additional sections: Administration and Reports, and Policy and Liaison.

The Transport Section of the Water Branch supervises the Rhine Transport Organization, the Danube Transport Organization, Coastal Shipping Organization, and technical control of the Port of Bremen. All functions having a direct bearing upon the movement of goods are the responsibility of this Section.

The Engineering Section is concerned with

the unified control and supervision of engineering and maintenance works carried out by the German organizations. This work includes the collection and dissemination of engineering data on the navigable waterways and tributaries; the establishment of priority and coordination of construction works affecting navigation; and the supervision of navigation rules and notices, marking and buoying of channels, clearing of bridges and channel obstructions, raising of sunken craft, dredging, bank protection, flood and ice protection, and restrictions against pollution of waterways.

TRIPARTITE COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS

In order to establish complete coordination of these activities and to provide for uniform supervision by the riparian Allied zonal authorities on the Rhine river, the Tripartite Engineering Committee has been established. It is composed of a United States, British, and French representative of the Allied Control Authority, and exercises central control over the German waterway engineering organizations of the three zones.

The Inspection and Security Section is responsible for enforcing regulations pertaining to inspection, navigation, manning, and security of vessels; policing of waterways; operation of vessels; vessel registry and license; and officers' licenses and requirements for them.

The Administration and Reports Section is responsible for carrying out the general administration and personnel work of the Branch and for the preparation of all routine reports.

The Policy and Liaison Section establishes primary water transport policies on bipartite, tripartite, and quadripartite levels. This section also handles liaison matters with all zonal administrations, governments, and international organizations having a bearing on the formation of water transport policy.

As the first step toward achieving the Potsdam agreement that Germany would be treated as an economic whole, a bizonal Transport Administration, consisting of rep-

resentatives from the US and British Zones, has been established with headquarters at Bielefeld. Two of the four administrative agencies established under the joint Transport Administration will be concerned with water transport. These agencies are Inland Waterways and Inland Water Transport, and Maritime Ports and Coastal Shipping.

The system of navigable waterways in the US Zone includes sections of the following rivers: The Rhine from Lorch to Karlsruhe, the Main from the Rhine to Bamberg, the Neckar from the Rhine to Stuttgart, the Lahn from Diez to Wetzlar, the Danube from Ulm to Passau, the Ludwigs Canal, the Weser from the North Sea to the limits of Bremen, and the upper portions of the Fulda and Werra rivers. Waterways, especially those as highly developed as the ones existing in Germany prior to the war, are a vital means of transportation today for bulk cargoes over long distances. This, and the fact that according to MG policy inland waterways and coastal shipping are to be used as the preferred means of German internal transport, has led to concentrated efforts to reopen approximately 1,325 kilometers of trunk and auxiliary waterways between regions of economic importance in the US Zone.

WORK OF RAIL BRANCH

The general policy of the Rail Branch is to control by inspection all phases of operation and maintenance of the German railways in the US Zone. Its aim is to serve the occupying forces and essential German civilian needs through the efficient movement of railway traffic. The Rail Branch is composed of three sections: Transportation, Accounting and Finance, and Materials and Equipment. The Branch has a Rear Echelon in the field, with a closely parallel organization which is in immediate contact with the German railway management and is more directly responsible for field inspection of, and reports on, the conduct of operations.

The absence of a central German railway administration has made it necessary to

work toward many objectives by negotiation and agreement with the other three occupying powers. Among these goals are uniform freight and passenger rates, bills of lading, way bills, and budget and accounting forms. Through rates have been established on interzonal traffic. Arrangements have been made with other zones for car interchange, exchange of spare parts and equipment, and for mutual assistance in rolling stock repairs. Conferences are held frequently in which the needs of the Reichsbahn in the four zones are correlated with the sources of supply. So far as the German shipper or consignee is concerned, almost uninterrupted free movement of freight now takes place between the British, French, and American Zones.

RESTORATION TO AGREED LIMITS

Rail Branch has sought to assist in the restoration of Germany's badly disrupted rail system by permitting the Germans to restore track and bridges, signal systems, stations, and roundhouses to a level where they can function within the agreed limits of the German economy. The rehabilitation of rolling stock has required tremendous output in time and materials. Repair of cars and locomotives was not given high priority by the Germans during the war, and direct destruction from bombs was formidable. As a result, rolling stock and repair plants in Germany were in a deplorable state at the cessation of hostilities. In order to repair railroad equipment, however, MG has found that it must first recondition the repair shops. Numerous obstacles have also been uncovered in providing food and clothes for shop workers. Private shops contacted to assist in repair work have brought a similar chain of problems.

Besides the traffic indigenous to Germany, the Reichsbahn (German railway) in the US Zone has transported millions of displaced persons as well as materials and dismantled machinery being sent abroad as restitution and reparations. It also has handled large amounts of UNRRA goods destined for other lands and has been a bridge for many train-

loads of commodities between country of origin and of consumption. While efforts have been made to dovetail the various forms of transport as much as possible, the brunt of transportation in Germany has fallen upon the rail system.

To implement the new bizonal policy, a central German organization is being set up to administer the railways of the combined zones, with American and British personnel as inspectors and supervisors. These American personnel have been selected and this organization is presently functioning in Bielefeld. The Germans are being required to operate the railroads themselves. Only when their conduct or policies impinge on those of Military Government or create problems transcending zonal limits do they receive direct orders through the German Executive Committee for Transport from MG for correction. On most matters the attitude of the Branch toward the Reichsbahn is one of helpfulness within the framework of established OMGUS policy.

SUPERVISION OF HIGHWAYS

The Road Branch of the Transport Division establishes policy and controls by inspecting German authorities in the restoration and operation of German highways and highway transport. To carry out its work, the Branch forms basic policies on German civilian highway maintenance and highway transport, local cartage, warehousing, and freight forwarding; determines on a current basis the requirements of the German economy and establishes a maximum level for highways and highway transport consistent with basic MG objectives; supports the Germans in procuring essential highway and highway transport supplies not otherwise available to German economy; and supervises German authorities to see that they follow MG policy and objectives.

There are four sections in the Road Branch; the Highway Administration and Traffic Section, which deals with legislative matters within the scope of the Branch; the Vehicle Maintenance and Supply Section, concerned with maintenance and supply for

(Continued on page 27)

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

A government, responsible to the people and democratic in spirit, is one of the best guarantees of peace. But the democratization of Germany has fundamental political implications: The institutions, the basic processes, and the very personnel of government provide the framework for democracy. It is with these institutions and processes of German Government that the Civil Administration Division is concerned.

In all of its work in the field of governmental organization, the Division has attempted to adhere to the basic definition of democratic organization which it prepared and incorporated in the 30 September 1946 directive, referred to as "Relationships between Military and Civil Government (US Zone) Subsequent to Adoption of Land Constitutions." In that document democracy was defined as:

"All political power is recognized as originating with the people and subject to their control; those who exercise political power are obliged to regularly renew their mandates by frequent references of their programs and leadership to popular elections; popular elections are conducted under competitive conditions in which not less than two effectively competing political parties submit their programs and candidates for public review; political parties must be democratic in character and must be recognized as voluntary associations of citizens clearly distinguished from, rather than identified with, the instrumentalities of government; the basic rights of the individual including

free speech, freedom of religious preference, the rights of assembly, freedom of political association, and other equally basic rights of free men are recognized and guaranteed; control over the instrumentalities of public opinion, such as the radio and press, must be diffused and kept free from governmental domination; and the rule of law is recognized as the individual's greatest single protection against a capricious and willful expression of governmental power."

Within the framework of OMGUS, the task of organizing German administration on democratic principles was assigned to the Civil Administration Division. It was charged with the responsibility of replacing nominated councils and appointing officials on all levels of German administration by representatives chosen by the people. Guided by the principles established in the Potsdam declaration, and taking into account the necessary security factors, it was the task of this Division to prepare and carry out all measures which have now led to the reestablishment of a democratic government on all levels of German administration throughout the US Zone.

LEARN DEMOCRACY BY PRACTICE

Nothing is more important to a democratic government than the election of public officials. It was felt that, like skiing, the best way to learn democracy was to practice it. Accordingly, it was the first task of election specialists to prepare election schedules which were put into effect early in 1946. In

fact, the US Zone was the first to allow the German people to elect their own officials in the small communities all over the zone. The success of this election led ultimately to elections on higher levels, which were all held in 1946. Constitutional assemblies have been elected, state constitutions have been drafted and approved by referenda of the people.

POLITICAL PARTIES SUPERVISED

From these elections stronger political parties have emerged. In cooperation with the Office of Political Affairs, the Civil Administration Division is charged with the supervision of political parties. Although it has been US policy not to interfere with political life, and not to favor any of the political parties, it is, nevertheless, the task of this Division to ensure the application of democratic principles in the development of German political parties. In Hitler's government, the party and the government became so closely intertwined as to be indistinguishable. This must not happen again. Since political parties form the basis for the expression of the public will and political thinking, it is of great import to ensure that German political life develops along democratic lines.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DESIRED

With decentralization and demilitarization as its goals, it is American policy to encourage a federal structure for both the US Zone and Germany as a whole. Civil Administration Division reviewed the constitutions enacted by the German states to ensure that they conform to American policy. Planning is underway for the territorial organization of Germany looking toward a suitable solution for the relationship of state governments to a future federal government. Insofar as the action of the Laenderrat or various bizonal agencies affect governmental structure, the Civil Administration Division also is directly concerned.

Population and survey reviews are undertaken to ensure an accurate statistical back-

ground for political analysis and planning purposes. The new boundaries of Germany and the policy of resettling the whole German population from all over Europe within the territory of the four zones — especially the Germans of the areas east of Oder-Neisse and the German minority of Czechoslovakia — brought about a great influx of population in this area. War losses caused a surplus of women of more than seven millions. These radical changes influence all fields of social and economic life and illustrate the manner in which population data concern the general planning responsibilities of the Civil Administration Division.

CIVIL SERVICE DEMOCRATIZED

Since government in a democracy must be administered by honest and fair-minded men, the democratization of the German civil service was among the most important of the tasks assigned to the Civil Administration Division. First, the worst feature added during the Nazi period had to be erased. This phase of reform is still being carried out. Next, it was necessary to set forth the kind of structure acceptable to MG objectives. This took form in three Personnel Agencies situated in each state of the US Zone. Moreover, the few remaining civil servants (without Nazi records) recruited as the future nucleus of the program were required to develop a body of rules or codes under which the system could function. Their efforts were reviewed by MG personnel specialists to insure conformance with broad policy as well as to insure adequate technical application. At present, the staffs are being recruited for the various personnel offices throughout the US Zone and the MG staff is reviewing the German suggestions and recommendations to cover the coming installation of new and more democratic technical processes.

US policy has not been to transplant the brand of civil service known in any level of the American government, but to revise the German program. The attempt is to assess the requirements of the present situa-

tion, and build solutions not "ready-made" but "tailor-made" to the conditions. Those principles of sound personnel and merit system administration which rest behind a firm civil service program are being advanced: such as entrance tests on an open competitive basis; equal pay for equal work; no separations in classes within the same service.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS SET UP

In a democracy, the greatest safeguard for the rights of the individual is the rule of law. Administrative Courts, which serve to protect the individual against the unbridled and arbitrary action of the German Government, have been reestablished under the general supervision of the Civil Administration Division. Their reopening was in accordance with the provisions of the Laenderrat code approved by OMGUS, 17 September 1946. Two levels of Administrative Courts are functioning throughout the US Zone except in Bremen, where there is one court.

The machinery for the legal protection of the individual is thus in readiness. For thirteen years the German had no rights as against his government; the task, therefore, is to persuade the German people and the German judges themselves that their rights are once more secure.

POLICY ENFORCEMENT IN FIELD

A separate branch of the Civil Administration Division is entrusted with the vital task of policy enforcement. It has the responsibility of determining, by inspection, compliance of Land, Regierungsbezirk, and Kreis military and civil authorities with MG directives. In contrast to the other branches, Policy Enforcement is not represented in the Civil Administration Division at Land level but operates directly from its Berlin office. Representatives of the Branch are attached for three-month periods to the Laender, where they carry out the inspections of Liaison and Security Offices, Land Offices of Military Government, and corresponding

offices of German Government. These representatives are in constant contact with the Branch in OMGUS, so that they are thoroughly aware of policies.

MG - GERMAN AGENCY RELATIONS

With the adoptions of constitutions in the Laender, Civil Administration Division assumed a new function. In an OMGUS directive of 30 September 1946, the policy governing the relationship of Military Government to German Government after the adoption of those constitutions was laid down. As the Division most directly concerned with German governmental agencies on all levels, it has become the responsibility of the Civil Administration Division to assist in the regulation of Military and German Government relations so far as they effect political and governmental institutions, and to assure uniform compliance with policy defined by this directive, which gives German Government large responsibilities and authorities, and removes Military Government control except in certain specified fields. It is a Divisional responsibility to coordinate the application and implementation of this non-intervention policy, and to safeguard and promote German constitutional development by inspection, analysis, consultation, and advice.

Finally, it is the task of the Civil Administration Division together with the French, British, and Soviet representatives of the corresponding Civil Administration Divisions, to work within the framework of the Allied Control Authority for the application of democratic principles throughout the whole of occupied Germany. To that end the Civil Administration Committee of the directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications, with its several sub-committees and working parties, engages in frequent conferences with its opposite numbers in order to work on the many problems of civil administration pertaining to all four zones of occupation in Germany.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Public Safety, in US Government terms, means the wide variety of protective services offered by police and fire prevention forces. In the Military Government of Germany, Public Safety assumes an additional responsibility, the denazification program.

Objectives of Military Government with respect to public safety agencies were twofold at the beginning of the occupation. They included the elimination of the Nazi and militaristic structure of these police and fire services, and the rebuilding of an efficient, stable organization to maintain law and order. To accomplish these aims, a public safety organization was established stretching from Military Government (G-5) at the USFET level through the Public Safety Branch of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS, and from the Land Public Safety Branches to the Kreis Detachments.

Following established United States policy, MG's first step was to decentralize all police and fire agencies so that each German governmental unit would have a locally-responsible law enforcement and fire fighting agency. Former groups were abolished and new protective services established. Police no longer could wear military uniforms, and basic customs were changed including the administrative and quasi-judicial functions the police exercised in Nazi times. New agencies have been established and their functions limited to those traditionally exercised by police forces in a democracy; that is, enforcement of the law and the protection of life and property.

The police agencies included within the scope of the MG Public Safety organization

are those corresponding to city, county, and state police (including border police) in the United States. Recently, the Germans themselves recommended that the "state" or Land police be broken down into what would be virtually county police, under the administrative control of the local governmental unit which they serve. This change has been approved by Military Government and is being currently implemented. At the present time, the number of police discharging normal public safety functions in the US Zone is 28,600. Of these, 17,800 are municipal police and the balance are state (or rural) police.

WORK OF BORDER POLICE

In addition to these well-known police agencies, another law-enforcing body exists which falls into a comparable American category. This is the border police, charged with preventing illegal entry of persons and goods. It is the only completely centralized police group in the US Zone, with administration at Land level under the appropriate German Ministry. The German border police supplement the US Military Forces in patrolling the frontiers. To handle the affairs of the border police, close coordination between the Public Safety and Finance Branches of Military Government is necessary, since the latter supervises the functions normally performed by customs agencies. There are 3,700 border police in the US Zone.

Not only in the case of border police but also in many other phases of public safety, coordination is necessary between Public Safety and other branches and divisions of Military Government. Similarly, there must be close liaison between German police agen-

cies and organizations in the German government. For example, the city and state police must work with the price control agents of the German Economics offices in the suppression of black market activities.

There are many other agencies performing specialized functions of a police character in the US Zone such as game wardens, foresters, railway police, and waterways police. These are supervised not by Public Safety but by other appropriate divisions of Military Government. Public Safety is concerned solely with maintaining law and order under conditions associated with the activities of ordinary living.

In the first stages of the occupation, the objectives of Military Government in the Public Safety field were accomplished by the Public Safety officers at the Land and detachment levels. They directed the discharging of unwanted personnel, the reorganizing of the individual police and fire departments in a manner conforming to OMGUS policies, and the supervising of each department to ensure its continued operation in conformance with these policies.

PUBLIC SAFETY A GERMAN JOB

At the present time, however, complete responsibility for public safety services has been given to the Germans by Military Government. MG now issues no directives to individual departments and exercises no direct control beyond frequent inspections to check efficiency and operation in accordance with established policy. It becomes, therefore, the responsibility of the public safety representative in the field, at the Land level and at the lowest level—the Liaison and Security detachment—to determine whether these policies are being carried out, and this is established by inspection and not by direct action. The necessary liaison is handled by these MG officials between Military Government and the German agencies, and between the German organizations and the military arm of the occupational forces.

Since the administration of the police and fire departments is now strictly a problem

for the Germans, any changes required by US policy are referred not to a local agent but to the highest German government official, the Land Minister-President, and action is taken by him through his "channels."

Although these Public Safety services are administered entirely by the Germans, the occupation forces must depend upon them for protection. For this reason, MG public safety representatives are assisting the Germans in solving problems of personnel recruitment, training, and procurement of equipment.

SHORTAGE OF POLICE EQUIPMENT

Supplies and equipment have been and still are a major bottleneck to efficient police and fire operations. The Economics Division has cooperated in trying to locate material for uniforms, but the problem is not yet completely solved. Morale and efficiency are greatly improved if the individuals have personal pride in their organization, but this has been hard to achieve in the outmoded, threadbare uniforms available in most centers. The police department of a large city in the US Zone found its esprit-de-corps immeasurably improved when, with the assistance of the Land Public Safety Branch, old uniform material was dyed and retailored, so that the force could emerge resplendent in "new" blue uniforms and five-pointed police caps.

Transportation is another hurdle; the procurement of bicycles, motorcycles, and automobiles has been very difficult. Communication facilities, on the other hand, are being restored with the consultant help of Public Safety and the Communications Branch of Military Government. A zonewide police teletype network has been established and is being expanded to make the services available to all police departments. These improved communications aid in the control of the narcotics traffic. A full-time OMGUS staff member is assigned to this particular work, and on the basis of his observations throughout the Laender, planning and implementing directives are kept current.

Training curricula are closely supervised

by Military Government, and considerable progress is being made currently in the development of courses for advanced and specialized training. Of considerable importance is the assistance given in establishing professional standards for fingerprint programs and criminal identification bureaus. During the war most of the crime laboratories and criminal identification records of Germany were destroyed, often deliberately. In one center, all the records were removed to a paper plant and pulped.

In addition to close liaison with German agencies in police matters, Military Government consolidates for the US Zone all police and crime statistics assembled and forwarded to Land Public Safety Branches by the German Land Identification Bureaus. These statistics include offenses by categories against German and MG laws, arrests, and distribution of arrestees by age groups, by sex, and by nationality. They also include current data on police personnel and equipment. Similar fire statistics are on file.

THEFT MOST PREVALENT CRIME

Using these facts, Public Safety analyzes crime trends and devises corrective action as necessary. Foremost in the category of crimes today is theft. While the problem is not handled directly by Military Government, Public Safety personnel have furnished many constructive procedures to German Safety Offices.

Members of the MG public safety staffs have been recruited from outstanding police and fire agencies of the United States. Many of them have had additional preparatory training for their specific responsibilities in Military Government. Among the professional personnel are included a professor of police administration, former chiefs of police, a chief of border police, and fire department chiefs—all from centers notable for modern, efficient practices in the field of public safety.

Responsibilities with respect to the denazification phase of public safety have changed greatly since the beginning of the occupation. At that time, the denazification

program was established and administered by Military Government. MG officials investigated and reviewed the records of all persons in, or applicants for, public office; of people holding responsible positions in leading private enterprises; and of workers applying for jobs under military auspices. As a result of this review, individuals were declared either employable or unemployable.

The initial task of vetting these groups had been completed by the time the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism went into effect. In all, the cases of approximately 1,500,000 persons were reviewed. Of these, 16 percent were found unemployable and were refused appointment or removed from office. With the passing of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism in March 1946, and its implementation at the beginning of June, the Germans took over the administration of the denazification program under the procedure established by the law, which had been passed in identical form by all three Laender.

APPLICANTS VETTED BY LCB'S

Of the previous denazification procedures administered by Military Government through its Special Branches, only a vestige remains. All personnel seeking employment in military installations, with Military Government, or as members of the German organization established to administer the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism must be vetted and approved for their jobs by Land Special Branches before being appointed. Land Special Branches are currently reviewing the cases of persons previously removed by Military Government from public and semi-public office and from positions of responsibility in important private enterprises where findings of Tribunals would permit them to resume their former positions. Such persons may not resume their offices without MG approval.

With exceptions noted above, the denazification responsibilities of the Public Safety (Special Branch) representatives of Military Government are now limited to observation,

(Continued on page 18)

PRISONERS OF WAR AND DISPLACED PERSONS

World War II probably caused more broken homes and more scattered families than any other event in history. Helping these homeless, wandering people to find their relatives and start life again is the central task of the Prisoners-of-War and Displaced Persons Division, OMGUS.

Displaced persons are defined as citizens who because of the war are outside the national boundaries of their own countries, and who are desirous but unable to return home or find homes without assistance, or are to be returned to enemy or ex-enemy territory. United Nations displaced persons are those belonging to United Nations countries and those assimilated to them in status such as stateless persons, enemy, and ex-enemy nationals who were persecuted because of their race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations.

When Hitler offered German citizenship to those of German origin living in countries surrounding Germany, many thousands who were citizens of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria renounced the country in which they were living to become a part of the so-called "Greater Reich." At Potsdam, the Allies decided that if countries which had been betrayed by their former citizens wished to expel these German minorities, Germany must accept them. Later, the ACA Coordinating Committee agreed on the number of expellees to be accepted from

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria by each zone.

It has been the job of the PW & DP Division to make arrangements with the expelling countries for transportation, and to determine the conditions under which these transfers would take place. The Division insisted that transfers be made under humane conditions and that the rate of transfer would be regulated so that the overcrowded conditions in the US Zone would not be further aggravated by these thousands of homeless people. Once in the US Zone, the German authorities assume the responsibility for the distribution and resettlement of these expellees. More than 1,800,000 so far have been resettled in the US Zone.

Since 1 December, however, all movement of expellees into the US Zone has been suspended until conditions improve. There is a large backlog of expellees in distributing centers because of the inability of the German communities to assimilate these persons into the German economy. This condition naturally has been aggravated by the fuel, food, and housing shortage.

In Germany itself, many thousands are still homeless because of war destruction or are living far from their homes because of wartime evacuations. These people are still moving about Germany in great numbers, trying to get to their homes or to find a new

place to live. The PW & DP Division regulates this mass movement by negotiations with the other occupying powers in order that the population transfers can be controlled and the overcrowded conditions in the US Zone do not become worse. The Division also controls the repatriation of Germans, now resident in Allied or neutral countries, who want to return to Germany to live. At present the applications for return must be handled on an individual basis due to lack of food and housing; these persons are therefore returning in small numbers as economic conditions in Germany permit.

REFUGEES GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY

Military Government places primary responsibility on the German authorities for all matters pertaining to German refugees. At first, mandatory return of refugees to the zones of their former domiciles was in force. However, there was reluctance on the part of German authorities in the US Zone to compel refugees to return to zones of their former residence, and in July 1946, the Laenderrat requested Military Government to change the compulsory provision. Unable to obtain agreement in the Laenderrat for all three Laender, Greater Hesse requested voluntary return of refugees, while Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden asked for approval of compulsory transfer with broad exceptions. Military Government approved these dual requests.

INTERZONAL EXCHANGE BASIS SET

By Allied Coordinating Committee action of 6 October 1945, bilateral agreements were effected between zones of occupation on exchange of refugees on a one-for-one basis. Exchange of refugees between the US and Soviet Zones began in November 1945 through a zonal border exchange-point. By the end of May 1946, a total of 198,000 refugees from the US Zone had been transferred to the Soviet Zone and 186,000 had been accepted in return. In addition, the Soviet Zone has agreed to accept from the US Zone 200,000 ex-Wehrmacht personnel whose former homes were in the Soviet

Zone. Exchanges of refugees to and from the British and French Zones have been small. An estimated 50,000 refugees whose former homes were in the US Zone are still living in the three other occupied zones, while approximately 1,155,000 German refugees from those three zones still remain in the US Zone.

Out of a total of about 750,000 United Nations, stateless, and neutral displaced persons now in Germany, more than 530,000 are in the US Zone. Of these, 375,000 are being fed, clothed, and housed by the Army in camps administered by UNRRA. Most of these people have no homes or do not want to return to them. Others are in the process of migrating from their native land to another country. Whatever their reason may be for living in the US Zone, they are and will continue to constitute one of the most difficult problems facing the US authorities.

Stateless persons are those who in law or fact do not enjoy the protection of a national government. Individuals are in this category only after the failure of every effort to establish their nationality. If their loyalty to the Allied cause can be established, they are accorded the same assistance as is given to United Nations displaced persons.

PROBLEM OF STATELESS PERSONS

There are at present in the US Zone about 26,000 persons claiming to be stateless. This number is being increased because a sizeable group of displaced persons are considered to be non-patriable. These are for the most part Poles, Balts, Jews, and other religious, political, or racial groups. The Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees is charged with the negotiation of arrangements for resettling this class of persons. The number of resettlements of stateless persons is only 194 and considerably more time will be needed to complete this project.

The PW & DP Division acts as the MG representative on DP matters of an international or quadripartite nature, and acts as a liaison with USFET and Land Offices of Military Government.

It is MG policy that all enemy and enemy nationals (except persecutees and

(Continued on page 28)

ARMED FORCES

The permanent elimination of German militarism as a threat to world peace is the principal task of the Armed Forces Division, OMGUS.

Specifically, this mission includes demobilizing all prisoners-of-war, controlling potentially-dangerous ex-members of German armed forces, watching educational institutions to prevent signs of militarism, eliminating military training and veterans' organizations, destroying all war materials or converting them to peacetime uses, removing minefields and fortifications, reducing the industrial war potential, controlling scientific research and development, and liquidating military and Nazi memorials, museums, and literature.

The Armed Forces Division has three branches to carry out its demilitarization work — Army, Navy, and Air Force. Headed by senior officers, these branches operate with a small staff to complete the final stage of German demilitarization. In addition, there is the Civil Aviation Branch composed of civil aviation specialists, some of whom are "on loan" from the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Meteorological Section of OMGUS. Since the Division has no field agencies it works with other Divisions of OMGUS and USFET in doing its job.

DIRECTOR IS ADVISOR TO DMG

Through their Division Director, the three branches advise the Deputy Military Governor on eliminating and suppressing militarism, giving special attention to the former German army, navy, and air forces. As members of quadripartite army, navy, and air committees, the branch chiefs formulate policies and plans for the treatment

of German demilitarization problems as a whole. The civil aviation personnel promote the development of US aviation in support of Military Government and, eventually, in support of the German economy. The Meteorological Section supervises the re-establishment of the meteorological organization in the US Zone and represents the United States in the Quadripartite Group supervising the German weather service as a whole.

As the MG agency in charge of prisoners-of-war, the Armed Forces Division develops and puts into effect US demobilization policies. Currently, all persons in US custody are being discharged, and by 1 February only about 42,000 remained in camps. These men are engaged in labor service for US Forces. It is expected that all of them will be released before 1 July 1947.

No releases are granted on individual request. To do so would clog administrative channels and delay the demobilization process without appreciably benefiting the individual involved. In rare cases when a prisoner's release is requested by Military Government and it is necessary to fill an important German civilian position, action is taken. Requests to this Division for the release of PW's in Allied custody are normally handled in the same manner.

A great many PW matters do not involve releases. Such questions as loss of property while in US custody, pensions, and pay for labor are given individual attention and every effort is made to satisfy a rightful claim. At present, however, many such claims cannot be settled since foreign currencies are involved.

Denazification proceedings, although not

a primary responsibility of the Armed Forces Division, are carefully followed with respect to German militarists. The Division must see to it that high-ranking officers, the General Staff Corps, and other militaristic elements do not become a threat to the peace. When more of these military men are released, this function of the Division will increase in importance.

Reeducation of German youth and adults is indirectly a responsibility of the Division. For democratic indoctrination tends to exclude nationalistic and militaristic beliefs. The Division's primary mission in this field is to eliminate military training and nationalistic instruction. Not only schools but also sport clubs, associations of various kinds, political groups, youth groups, parades, mass calisthenics, and demonstrations — all may develop militaristic tendencies.

The elimination of Nazi and warlike museums, monuments, and literature is another phase of demilitarization involved in reeducation. This concerns the Armed Forces Division not only because it is a part of the over-all program, but because the quadripartite proposals originated in the Military Directorate of the Allied Control Authority.

Veterans' organizations are forbidden and constant surveillance is necessary to prevent their reorganization. The tendency to correspond with wartime comrades, to form unit associations, and to organize for mutual benefit is no less present in Germany than in other countries. Associations at this time might be largely innocuous, but if permitted to exist, would in all probability develop into highly nationalistic organizations.

PROBLEM OF WAR MATERIALS

The destruction of war materials is, in itself, no great problem. But complications arise as a result of the Division's efforts to utilize as much of the material as possible for peacetime purposes. Currently, ammunition is being converted into fertilizer; optical instruments are being dismantled; and motor parts are being sorted for use in the civilian economy. Operationally, this is a function

of the Economics Division but the demilitarization phase belongs to the Armed Forces Division.

The control of the industrial war potential, and scientific research and development also are primarily a function of the Economics Division. The Armed Forces Division, however, is interested in their technical aspects and advises the Economics Division. Some installations must be destroyed, some must be converted to peacetime uses, and others must be made available for reparations.

Fortifications, public air raid shelters, and minefields are primarily defensive, but they constitute a war potential since they contribute to the ability to wage offensive war. These installations are being destroyed by field units with staff responsibility resting with the Armed Forces Division. Some of these structures are being used by US troops, DP's, and refugees and for this reason careful coordination is necessary in planning the destruction program.

FUNCTION OF AIR BRANCH

The Air Forces Branch of the Armed Forces Division has the function of liquidating and permanently suppressing German air power; the Civil Aviation Branch that of promoting US and Allied air transport systems. This latter function is in contrast to the negative work of suppressing air war potential and presents the problems of establishing air routes through Germany, developing air navigational aids and airfields, and putting into effect safety clearance and special permit regulations.

The Civil Aviation Branch is an instrument in the development of the basic US aviation policy, which seeks to extend certain airlines to connect the United States with the most important world centers of population and trade. This policy is the result of studies formulated by the War, Navy, State, and Commerce Departments, and is expressed in directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other agencies. These are the guiding instruments in the business of reestablishing US aviation in Germany and in coordinating efforts to advance air routes crossing Germany.

The Quadripartite Air Committee serves as a means of standardizing flying procedures, especially in the Berlin area, where aircraft of the four occupying nations and other Allies are flying with widely varying equipment, operating procedures, and training. An Air Committee agreement is the basis for the operation of the Berlin Air Safety Center at the ACA Building for the control and safety regulation of aircraft flying within a 20-mile radius of Berlin. The Committee established the three air corridors passing over the Soviet Zone connecting Berlin with Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Bueckeburg. Current objectives are to set corridors for free flight from Berlin in the direction of Warsaw and Prague, and eventually to establish complete freedom for over-flying Germany.

NEW AIR EQUIPMENT ENCOURAGED

Through liaison, the US aviation personnel promotes and encourages the use of US navigational equipment and procedure for bad-weather flying both for the advantage of US and Allied aviation in Europe. Notable in this field is the operation of a US radio range in the Berlin-Frankfurt corridor, with part of the equipment being operated by Soviet personnel at a village southeast of Berlin. This work, of course, is closely coordinated with USFET and USAFE as the theater operating agencies; the Office of the Political Advisor as a representative of the State Department; and the US Department of Commerce, through the CAA advisers attached to the Armed Forces Division.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff papers direct that German aviation be eliminated as a dangerous potential for the revival of militarism. Changeover from the manufacture of transport aircraft to bombers was a short step readily accomplished by the Nazis. The Potsdam Agreement prohibits the manufacture of all aircraft and is the authority for one of the basic responsibilities of the Combined Services Directorate — elimination of the German air war potential. The Quadripartite Air Committee has made studies and recommendations regarding prohibition of

German aviation activities, potential dangers of aviation personnel, disarmament and control of the aviation industry, prevention of passive defense characteristics in industry, and a uniform policy for the destruction of German air force installations. Other directorates are consulted in connection with the destruction or disposal of aircraft, airfields, and air weapons.

This work is now practically completed. All of the more than 4,000 German aircraft and 30,000 engines captured in the US Zone have been destroyed, surplus airfields returned to agriculture, and special equipment destroyed or converted to peacetime use. A proposed law to prohibit German aviation is under consideration in the Combined Services Directorate.

The Chief of the Meteorological Section of the Aviation Branch is the US member of the Quadripartite Committee on Meteorology. The primary responsibility of this Committee is to formulate plans and policies for the development of a meteorological service in Germany, which will serve the needs of the occupying forces, the international requirements, and permissible internal economy.

GERMANY KEY SPOT IN METEOROLOGY

The territory of Germany occupies an important position in international meteorology, situated as it is in the central portion of Europe and far enough north to be within the well-known storm tracks. The rehabilitation of meteorology in Germany is essential for international aviation and other forms of communication, as well as for national communications, industry, and agriculture.

The Meteorological Section supervises the organization and operation of the German Meteorological Organization in the US Zone where approximately 459 Germans are employed. Similar organizations are in operation in the other zones. Their ultimate merging will reconstitute the German National Meteorological Service.

The Naval Branch of the Armed Forces Division is charged with the elimination and permanent suppression of German sea power. Through its work and in connection with the

Tripartite Naval Commission which was set up by the Potsdam Agreement, it has completed the task of eliminating the Kriegsmarine. Before the end of 1945 the Tripartite Naval Commission had disposed of 1,713 German war vessels by dividing them among the three powers, Great Britain, United States, and the Soviet Union. The US was allocated 671 of the vessels, including the Prinz Eugen, which was used as a test vessel at Bikini Atoll. Certain damaged or incomplete vessels were designated for destruction. The Commission also has handled the allocation of 375 naval-harbor-servicing craft, floating docks, and other equipment. Many ex-German minesweepers and trawlers are on loan so that the German Minesweeping Administration, under close supervision of the Navy, can carry out the job of sweeping mines from the waters north of Europe.

The German merchant marine also was considered a war potential, and a Tripartite Merchant Marine Commission was set up by the Potsdam Agreement to dispose of the ships. A limited tonnage in small freighters and tankers was reserved for the German peacetime economy; the rest, 492 vessels, was divided among the three nations.

The US Navy made recommendations to the Army on the handling and disposition of Kriegsmarine personnel and released these prisoners to Army PW enclosures. In addition, it advised the Army on the disarmament of shore establishments and coastal defenses in the US Zone.

The greater portion of the work of eliminating German sea power has been accomplished but the Naval Branch must continue its vigilance to prevent tendencies toward the revival of naval war potential.

PUBLIC SAFETY *(Continued from page 12)*

supervision, and liaison in connection with the administration of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism by the Germans. These duties involve spot checks of the denazification program at all levels from the Ministry to the Tribunals, including the German Labor Office and German Finance Office which enforce sentences imposed by the Trial Tribunal.

Special Branch elements of Military Government are faced increasingly with specific problems in carrying out denazification. One of the most recent is that arising from the Nazi background of German university teaching staffs in the US Zone. Representatives from the Civil Administration Division, the Education and Religious Affairs Branch of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division, and Special Branch have visited all universities and have examined the records of the staff members for the purpose of initiating corrective action.

The transfer of Civilian Internment Enclosures to the Germans and the continuing evaluation of their administration are obligations of Special Branches.

The supervisory function of Military Government with respect to the administration of the law requires that review of certain cases completed by the Tribunals be made by detachment officers to determine whether prosecutors and tribunals have followed the procedures established by the law. Delinquencies and errors usually fall into four main classes: Failure or inadequacy of public prosecutors; erroneous decisions by trial tribunals; inadequate enforcement of sanctions; and evidence of impropriety on the part of an official. Where correction cannot be made immediately, the report is forwarded for action to the appropriate Land Special Branch and, after consideration there, to the Minister for Political Liberation.

Military Government emphasize statistical reporting in denazification work so that it can evaluate the progress being made. It establishes forms and procedures for use in reporting by both Land Special Branches and the German Ministers for Political Liberation. The actual assembling and evaluating of data are made at OMGUS level.

EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Pertinent excerpts from official instructions are printed for the benefit of our readers. Official copies of the quoted circulars, letters, and directives may be obtained by writing to the originating headquarters.

Public Health Reporting

Changes in MG public health report forms and report procedures are noted in OMGUS Directive AG 091.4 (IA), entitled "Revision of Public Health Reporting System," dated 11 January 1947. The directive states in part:

"The reporting system for public health functional activities has been revised, bringing it up to date to provide only the information essential for Military Government review and evaluation of the German public health administration following the transfer of authority for the administration of internal German affairs in the US Zone to German agencies."

Among the changes, 11 reports and report forms have been revised, two report forms have been added, and two reports are eliminated. Sample copies of all new and changed forms are inclosed with the directive.

CIC Has No Women Agents

A warning that uniformed women are representing themselves as Counter Intelligence Corps agents is contained in USFET letter, AG 200.2 GBI-AGO, "Counter Intelligence Corps Impersonation," dated 21 January 1947, which declares: "Any woman representing herself to be an agent of the Counter Intelligence Corps, regardless of her costume, should be taken into custody immediately together with statements or other evidence secured from witnesses as to her misrepresentation and the nearest Counter Intelligence Corps office notified."

The letter also says in part:

"Recent reports have been received which

indicate that women of both German and non-German nationality have been wearing WAC-type uniforms and have been presenting themselves as Counter Intelligence Corps agents to Military Police, Constabulary, Military Government, and other agencies.

"The Counter Intelligence Corps does not employ female Counter Intelligence Corps agents . . . Clerical personnel are identified by the customary AGO card . . . Agents of the Counter Intelligence Corps are properly identified by War Department credentials and badge."

Leave Policy Clarified

Further clarification on the existing policy in regard to taking of leaves of absence is contained in OMGUS Personnel Bulletin H-32 F-15 entitled "Leaves in European Theater for Military Personnel," dated 6 February 1947. The bulletin states in part:

"Accrued leave is granted either for individual travel, rest and recreation, or for diversion essential to the efficiency of persons in the military service.

"The Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 . . . and Army Regulations . . . both provide that 'leave shall be taken annually as accrued to the extent consistent with military requirements and other exigencies.' Paragraph 4a, AR 600-115, 20 August 1946, provides that 'each commander will insure that each member of his command is afforded the opportunity and encouraged to take accrued leave annually.'

"Commanders will encourage individuals of their Command to avail themselves frequently of accrued leave and, subject only to military necessity, all Commanders will approve such requests for leave. The denial of a leave must be based on military exigency, and such denial should be carefully considered from the factual standpoint to insure that it may not be regarded as arbitrary or contrary to the intent of the legislators.

"The Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 . . . makes leave time . . . a right . . ."



US Broadcasts to Russia

Russian-language radio broadcasts by the US Government to the Soviet Union were inaugurated 17 February on a daily program basis. The broadcasts, originating in State Department studios in New York, are picked up and simultaneously retransmitted by three shortwave transmitters in Munich to the Moscow-Leningrad area.

At present there is a one-hour program at 1800 GMT daily, seven days a week; but it is planned to expand and widen the scope of the broadcasts as soon as adequate facilities and personnel are available.

Current broadcasts contain factual, unbiased news of the United States and of the world; representative American music, both classical and popular; discussions; and interviews and other features designed to present an accurate and objective picture of US life in all of its cultural, scientific, and sociological aspects. Special attention is to be given to important statements and speeches by high US officials explaining US aims and policies.

Law for Expellees Drafted

OMGUS has directed the Land governments of the US Zone to enact uniform legislation on expellees. The draft law provides:

That integration of expellees shall guarantee their organic absorption by the indigenous population. Pending enactment of law concerning citizenship of expellees (now before the Allied Control Authority) they shall have the "same rights and duties" as German citizens, including the right to vote and be elected subject to the same conditions as the rest of the population.

That expellees shall be granted relief on the basis of existing general regulations. In case of particular need, special allowances may be made, in addition, to procure cloth-

ing, linen, furniture, and household utensils and to meet "other vital requirements."

Household equipment may be requisitioned by refugee offices.

That initial billeting of expellees in emergency or collective quarters "should be a temporary measure limited to a minimum of time." Although temporary "acceptable housing facilities" are permitted under the law, it states that allocation, construction, and equipment of their housing "shall be an important public responsibility." Public authorities are obligated to take care of the equipment of such housing.

That with regard to clothing, household utensils, and furnishings, the expellees shall be placed "on an equal status with that part of the indigenous population who receive preferential treatment."

MGR's Not Binding on Germans

Military Government Regulations are binding on Military Government personnel but not on Germans, according to the Legal Advice Branch, OMGUS.

The opinion states that the earlier MGR instructions do not purport to be binding on the general population in the US Zone of Germany, the US Sector of Berlin, or in any other area of Germany under MG control. They are not published in German and notice of their content is not brought to the attention of the population. It follows that no attempt should be made to prosecute in court or otherwise punish a member of the general population for violation of these regulations.

The Branch says further that the notion that the population is bound by, or can be punished for disobedience of, MGR's runs wholly counter to the most elementary principle of Anglo-American jurisprudence, that people are bound only by requirements which are promulgated in the form of law and brought to public attention in a regulariz-

ed manner. Therefore, if it is desirable to make certain material binding upon the general population of Germany some form of legislation must be used. Such legislation, with an effective date stated, should be printed in English and German and compiled in the official Military Government Gazette for general publication.

Title 23 of MGR's contains a compilation of US Military Government legislation and such legislation is binding on the general population because it is published and issued as legislation. It is included in MGR's merely for the convenience of MG officials. For the same reason a compilation of Control Council Legislation is also found in Title 23, but ample provision has been made for notifying the German people of Control Council Legislation.

New Tour Information

Information on American Express Tours to Paris, Riviera, United Kingdom, and Denmark has been released by USFET Headquarters.

The seven-day Paris tour provides sightseeing in Paris and Versailles. The Riviera tour allows seven full days in Nice plus one night each way in Paris, and includes sightseeing in Cannes, Grasse, Mentone, and Monte Carlo.

The United Kingdom tour provides seven full days in London plus one night each way in Paris. London, Windsor, Eton, Stoke Poges, and Hampton Court are on the itinerary. Military personnel stationed near Bremen may use the Cuxhaven-Hull route. Only 20 pounds sterling may be taken into the United Kingdom but additional funds may be carried in the form of American Express checks.

The Denmark tour provides five days in Copenhagen and departs each Tuesday from Bremen.

Hotel accommodations in Paris are at the Ambassador Hotel. In Nice tour personnel will put up at the Hotel Ruhl, in London at Kings Court Hotel, and in Copenhagen at the Savoy. When accommodations are not

available at these hotels other hotels of similar grade will be utilized. In all cases the price of meals is included in the price of the tour.

Military personnel will travel on the basis of leave orders supported by an AGO card, or EM's identification card or tag, whichever is appropriate. Men will travel in uniform, women may wear either uniform or civilian clothes.

Civilian employees (US, Allied, and neutral) and dependents of all authorized personnel will need authorization to utilize transportation facilities and a military entry permit. Such personnel as possess passports and visas will travel on the basis of that authority. Civilian employees may travel in either uniform or civilian clothing.

General booking procedures and prices are outlined in USFET letter AG 531 SSP-AGO, subject "Tours and Services of American Express Company," 14 October 1946.

CARE to Provide Dividend

The first "dividend" CARE packages are ready for distribution to neediest families throughout the US Zone of Germany and the US Sector of Berlin. More than 12,000 packages, each containing 40,000 calories of food, will go to four leading German welfare agencies as the first dividend. From then on, at least one of every 20 CARE packages to be sent to the US Zone will be a dividend shipment.

In the future, for each 95 Care packages purchased at the regular price of ten dollars, CARE will issue a "dividend" of five additional packages for distribution to needy families. Further, a quarterly accounting will be made, and any profits not absorbed by the five-percent plan will go into extra CARE packages, in excess of the original "dividend."

German welfare agencies which will share the responsibility for allocating dividend CARE packages are the Red Cross, Caritas Verband, Evangelisches Hilfswerk, and Arbeiter Wohlfahrt. A similar dividend plan is in operation in the British and French

Zones of Germany. At present no contract has been completed for CARE operations in the Soviet Zone.

In another relief operation, approximately 5,280,000 gift parcels have been received in Germany as of 15 February through the international mails from the United States — a total amassed in less than nine months. Of this total, 3,085,000 parcels were mailed to Germans in the US Zone, 1,765,000 to the British Zone, 370,000 to the French Zone and 60,000 to the Soviet Zone.

Postal inspections show that of the total gift parcels received in Germany from the United States, delivery could not be made of less than one-half of one percent of the parcels, and these failures were due largely to improper packing or to addressees having moved without furnishing forwarding addresses to the Reichspost.

Four Judges for Tribunal

Three judges and one alternate judge have been appointed by the Deputy Military Governor to comprise Military Tribunal III. The tribunal will hear one of the three war crimes trials scheduled to start in Nuremberg within the next six or eight weeks.

The judges are Carrington T. Marshall, former chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, presiding; James T. Brand, justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon; and Mallory B. Blair, former associate justice of the Court of Civil Appeals of the Third District of Texas. The alternate judge is Justin W. Harding, a former assistant attorney general of Ohio.

Books from Kiev Found

Fifteen thousand volumes of books and periodicals out of the library of the Kiev (Russian) Institute for Research in Physics and Chemistry was found by US Property Control officials at the "Festspielhaus" in Bayreuth, Bavaria, together with more than 1000 pieces of laboratory material which have been collected from the Educational Building, the Science and Modern Language Building, and from private homes of Russian

and Ukrainian DP's in Bayreuth.

The entire collection has been gathered together at the Festspielhaus, where it is being inventoried. The property will remain in Bayreuth until a restitution claim from Russia has been approved by Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, Economics Division, OMGUS. The material in the library contains books and periodicals written in various European and Asiatic languages dating back to 1830. The laboratory equipment includes many delicate chemical balances and other precision apparatus.

Two AG Pass Forms Now Void

The distribution of the following passes has been discontinued: OMGUS AG Pubs 774/5M/26/12/45 (Pink) (Temporary) issued by the Visitors Bureau, and AG PD 8M/8/-45/608, a four language pass issued by the Adjutant General. Effective 15 February 1947, all of the above identified passes now in circulation were declared void.

Shoe Production in Zone

During 1946 the footwear industry in the US Zone produced 13,539,400 pairs of shoes, 7,455,752 of which were made of leather. The number of pairs produced for the US Army totaled 409,005, out of which 324,000 were manufactured of leather supplied from German sources.

This showed that less than two percent of the present total leather capacity in the US Zone and 4.3 percent of 1946 production of shoes from German leather was used in the manufacture of footwear for the US Army. As a comparison, the German Army in 1938 took 18 percent of the German leather shoe output and, in 1943, 29 percent.

During 1946 more than 155 tons of worn US Army shoes were turned over to the Länderrat and allocated to German shoe manufacturers. The weight involved was the equivalent of 190,000 pairs of shoes. More than 100 tons of rubber scrap was made available to the German economy from US Army salvage dumps in 1946.



Somber Realism Advocated For Expected Peace Treaty

The **Oberbayerisches Volksblatt** (Rosenheim) in an editorial on the peace treaty exhibited somber realism and resigned acceptance of Germany's fate for the coming years. The writer, Winfried Martini, thought that, even if a German government would exist, it could not take upon itself the signing of the peace treaty. He believed therefore that it "would be honest to impose the peace on Germany," adding:

"It would then be an extension and modification of the Potsdam Agreement. This would correspond more closely to the total responsibility to which Kurt Schumacher (SPD leader) referred as the consequence of total victory, than a treaty whose German signature would necessarily have a very doubtful value."

Martini, in asking why Italy, Japan, and Austria are treated so differently from Germany, saw the answer in the general assumption abroad that Germany is the major and the original aggressor. He believed that "a refutation of this theory . . . could be useful." He believed that the treaty will be based on the "intentions" evident in the Potsdam Agreement, the occupation policies, and international discussion. He then warned to be realistic:

"It is certainly possible that, in some respects, modifications will be made in our favor. But we shall do well not to surrender to illusions, and to assume instead that the principles of punishing Germany, of reparations, and of removing her power of aggression, based on the above theory, will be decisive. We should realize that in the name of the two last principles German industrial capacity will be reduced so that even the satisfaction of peacetime requirements will be questionable—especially in view of the extent of destruction, the catastrophic loss of extensive agricultural areas,

and the increase in population."

In conclusion, Martini wrote: "We should acquaint ourselves early with the realization that the peace intended for us will indeed bring some relief—perhaps there will again be international protection of German patents and copyrights, perhaps Germans will again be allowed to travel abroad, but on the whole we should cease hoping that the present condition is only temporary. To be impregnated against illusions has the advantage of making surprises appear pleasant. We must not quarrel, an appeal on the basis of the Atlantic Charter is senseless and has no chance. We have to accept it as the eternal fate of the defeated and as the inevitable consequence of the unparalleled hatred sown by Hitler. We are facing facts and our only action can now be relentless realism."

Praise for US Writings

Commenting on the treatment of Germany in the English and American papers and periodicals which have been available for some time to the Germans, the **Badische Neueste Nachrichten** (Karlsruhe) said:

"Reading the millions of words that have been written about Germany and trying to find out for whose profit they are written one gradually becomes aware of an amazing fact: They are written to help us and only us. Because over there one is convinced that our case is not at all incurable. One does not at all intend to apply to us a Nazi Race Theory in reverse. On the contrary, what is going on under the labels 'demilitarization' and 'denazification' is nothing but the beginning of a gigantic work of education that the Allies have undertaken

"The people in those countries have astounding insight into their own mistakes. They do not regard the first two years of the education enterprise (that after all is calculated to take generations) as having

been a very happy beginning. The reasons for that lie in the extent of the German catastrophe, in phenomena inseparable from military occupation, and in the different conceptions of democracy that exist among the Allies."

Defense of Ruhr Retention

Expressing the belief that the Ruhr must remain an integral part of Germany, the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) said:

"Everybody in Germany knows that the loss of the Ruhr territory would mean the death-blow for us. It is the arsenal of peace production, which alone could guarantee us the minimum of existence. Six million Germans live there . . . There is not the slightest necessity of separation for the security of France.

"Economic control will provide all guarantee. Once this control is established that 'barrier of fear' will be removed, which up to now stood in the way of a second development of peaceful industrial potential.

"To put it more clearly, the production of coal and steel in the Ruhr territory could even be raised. This rise would benefit Germany and Europe. In a genuinely peaceful system it leaves the Ruhr with Germany, where it belongs, along the lines of the solemn principles of the Atlantic Charter."

Boy Eager for Facts

The *Suedost Kurier* (Bad Reichenhall) published the report of a German father who told his son, "No, I don't want you to ape anything American, only I find it fits you so much better and, besides, it's much more friendly." To this the father added: "When I think how the fathers of two or three generations ago would have reacted to such a thing—I'll teach you to have respect for your father—I somewhat felt mollified and raised in my self-esteem."

The boy had been putting questions to him like: "Say, Pop, what do you think of Marshall (George C. Marshall, new US Secretary of State)?" or "Say, Pop, why did Leon Blum have to resign so quickly?" Such questions made the father reflect on

the changed relationship between youth and the press. The report continued:

In the olden times "most of the parents simply forbade their children to read newspapers out of fear that it somehow might spoil the children. And when the children then . . . perhaps even in the last decade — secretly sometimes glanced into the paper . . . they certainly did not look into politics.

"Today, as soon as the paper comes it is 'confiscated' by the son who reads it from A to Z and insists that all the boys are doing that. 'One has to know what's going on, especially in politics' (and that not at all prompted by the school, but out of a personal urge). And where necessary, 'Pop' has to explain

"Such a boy knows already a surprising lot about 'veto right', the '10 percent paragraph' (in the Bavarian constitution), and 'land reform.' . . . In that respect our boys today are considerably ahead of us. They go consciously into the new age, as if they had a sure instinct that they will be called upon to do better than the previous generation."

Bewilderment of Youth

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauber-bischofsheim) reported on the bewilderment of German youth — youth that is not corrupt, but does not know where to turn, because "the idea of democracy has not been able to convince anybody, because its German practice up to now has failed." The report continued:

"Against this, the ever-so-true fact that we must build democracy out of economic and cultural chaos helps little. Toward the Occupying Powers the more valuable among German youth are skeptical and worse, because single individuals of the foreign powers tear down what the good will of their governments is building up. However, it is more important to realize that all German political factors have failed to win the confidence not only of youth, but of the whole people."



Atomic Bombs Shortened War

US newspapers generally welcomed former Secretary of War Stimson's article in Harper's Magazine and President Truman's letter in Atlantic Monthly as clarifying the steps and responsibilities attendant to the use of atomic bombs to shorten the war against Japan.

The New York Times said in part: "Both are keenly aware of the gravity of the step they took. But both agree in their promises and their reasoning, which led to an unchallengeable justification of their judgment. Both accept full responsibility—President Truman for making the final decision, Mr. Stimson for recommending it.

"As Mr. Stimson shows, the use of the bomb was no sudden inspiration. On the contrary, the bomb was the product of a desperate race with the Germans . . . in which the Germans had a head start. There was never any plan except to use the bomb as a legitimate if deadly weapon as soon as it could be perfected. When it was ready, all those who had anything to do with it agreed that it should be used . . .

"As weapons, and despite their terrifying potency, the two bombs caused less death and devastation than the incendiary raids over Tokyo. But the psychological impact of the new weapon, and the dread of more to come, put an end to the war, and, by sacrificing thousands of lives, saved millions. That is the justification for the bomb's use.

"Yet Stimson, like many others, is well aware that a justification by practical results cannot be the final one.

"For otherwise it would be no more than the German military thesis that necessity knows no law, that the most brutal war is the most merciful because it ends more quickly, and (thus) it is necessary to indict, not the weapons, but rather war itself. There can be no doubt that the atomic bomb marks the climax of a development away from the

concepts of an earlier age, which justified war but tried to make it more humane, toward a new concept which accepts the threat of total war, but outlaws aggressive war as such, without depriving the defense of available weapons. That is the end toward which the moral conscience of the world must work if mankind is to escape destruction."

The New York Herald Tribune: "Whether or not the bombs were the sole determining cause of the peace, it is difficult to see how any other decision could have been taken under the context of the time. So much for the past. The future awaits us in which this kind of grim calculation will confront other statesmen. They will find themselves compelled to balance the instantaneous destruction, not of 100,000 but (if General Kenney is right) of millions of enemy lives against potentially greater losses or sufferings to their own side. Stimson refuses to 'pretend that war is anything else than what it is.'

Statesmen — perhaps our own confronting others or others weighing us as the necessary victims — will have to juggle these frightful balances. And they will do so, unless the new powers of destruction can be curbed now once and for all. In all the diplomatic and political maneuvering over atomic policy that sometimes seems to be the last thing anyone remembers."

The Washington Post: "Perhaps the Stimson argument will not altogether remove the feeling that the use of the bomb put upon us the mark of Cain. But there can be no question either of Stimson's statesmanship or his sincerity, or his unerring knowledge of the Japanese mind . . . however, there are one or two points that remain unclear. Aside from the evidence that in offering the Japanese a way out, we in effect conditioned the surrender, we are not convinced that in July 1945, there was no sign of any 'weakening of the Japanese determination to fight.' . . . In this light, as well as with the foreknowledge that we had the atom bomb

up our sleeve, we have never understood why at the Yalta Conference of February, 1945, we made so many disastrous decisions, including the one on the Kuriles."

The **Cleveland Plain Dealer**: "All Americans hope such a choice may never again rest on the shoulders of any man. The only answer is to insure the absolute control of atomic energy on a world scale. To that and this country must stand firm in its plan before the United Nations."

Spadework for Treaties

A number of editorials in the US press have taken cognizance of the "spadework done at London by the Deputy Foreign Ministers on the German and Austrian treaties in preparation for the Moscow conference in March.

The **Norfolk (Va.) Ledger-Dispatch**, said: "For all the differences of viewpoint, there is an encouraging atmosphere of give-and-take about the opening sessions. More important, there is an air of patient willingness, at least on the part of the western powers to hear out views of the group of lesser powers who warred against the Hitlerian colossus. Most important, there is a broad area of agreement among the great powers as to the kind of peace that shall be imposed on Germany.

"The pact with Austria will present few difficulties; the pact with Germany, many. France understandably has been the most stubborn of the Big Four in her views on the German settlement, insisting as she has on a harsh peace with her ancient enemy. Yet there are signs that France will defer to Anglo-American and Russian contention that there should be no amputation of the Ruhr and Saar and that there must be some semblance of a central German government."

The **Washington News**: "In London... the Russians have deadlocked the proceedings by objecting to Canada's demand to be heard on procedural matters relating to the German treaty. The Russian view is that participation in the actual treaty making should be limited to the Big Four: Russia, United

States, Britain and France. This position is as arbitrary as it is unjust.

The **Philadelphia Inquirer**: What is being dealt with at London is not the grievous past but the perilous future in which all free nations, large and small, are deeply concerned.... Within reason the smaller nations should be consulted in the making of treaties that may, if properly drawn, promise long peace and security for all nations."

The great need for mutual accord on both the political and economic phases of Germany's future, is stressed by many American commentators.

On the economic problem, the **Baltimore Sun** said in part: "As things stand today, Germany is a drain not on the economy of Europe alone. It is not only Britons who have to tighten their belts in order to feed idle Germans, nor Frenchmen who have to keep their factories closed because they cannot get coal and iron from the Ruhr. The Russians also begin to suspect that they have too hurriedly sought to throttle the goose which lays the golden egg. The situation is made to order for the presentation by our own State Department of a realistic program for the restoration of Middle and Western Europe to something like 'self-support.'"

On the political problem the **Jackson (Mich.) Daily News'** view is representative of much comment: "It must be firmly established (at the Moscow meeting) that expediency must not permit the re-creation of the 'German menace' in any guise."

Business at Postwar Peak

Commenting on the fact that business volume in the United States reached a new postwar peak early this month, the **New York Journal of Commerce** said: "Business sentiment has shown considerable improvement in recent weeks because the setback in business activity as widely predicted for early this year... clearly is not materializing at this time... Most significant factor behind the improvement in sentiment is the continued high rate of cotton consumption."

German highway transport vehicles; the Operations Section, dealing with methods and control of highway transport operations; and the Highway Maintenance Section, handling the maintenance and construction of roads and bridges.

The Road Branch is represented on the Highways and Highway Transport Committee of the Transport Directorate where MG policy on a quadripartite basis is established. Those matters having direct relation to US-British bizonal economic unity in the highway transport field are considered and decided on a bipartite basis. Those affairs affecting only the US Zone or which have been left to the discretion of Zone Commanders as a result of quadripartite action are handled unilaterally.

DIRECTION BY LAND MG

An organization of German highway and highway transport authorities has been established within the German government organization, both bizonally and within the US Zone, to supervise and control German highway transport operations. Direct supervision and inspection of German authorities is carried out through the Transportation Offices of the MG Land Offices using information furnished them by the Road Branch.

Certain responsibilities have been delegated to the German authorities but at the same time their activities are limited by the framework of established MG policy. It is the purpose of the Road Branch to transfer additional authority to the German agencies as rapidly as they are able to absorb the new duties. As this is accomplished, MG regulations are modified or withdrawn accordingly. For an indefinite period there will remain certain affairs which the Germans will not be allowed to handle. These include the procurement of highway maintenance and automotive supplies from other than German indigenous sources; arrangements for interzonal traffic, and contact with the US military forces. At the present time, responsibility must remain with Military

Government in connection with most interzonal matters, but further development of economic unity and the establishment of central German agencies will permit transfer of authority in this field to the Germans.

The responsibility of the Movements Branch is to advise the Director of the Division on movement priority policies. German authorities at the bizonal level set the priorities of all German movements. The Movements Branch does not interfere in their work, but retains copies of the German movements program and prepares statistical information on the percentage performance of the various phases of this program.

Movements of particular interest to MG authorities are handled by the German transport agencies in a priority higher than German items. High priority traffic includes material for the Military authorities, international traffic, displaced persons movements, and exports for dollar credit. The Movements Branch collects these requirements through liaison with G-4 USFET, the European Central Inland Transport Organization (ECITO), the OMGUS Economics Division, and CRX.

WORK OF BRANCH OFFICES

In order to accomplish its objectives, the Movements Branch maintains branch offices in Berlin, Frankfurt, and Bielefeld. The Berlin office is responsible for direct advice to the Director of Transport and for liaison with the Economics Division of OMGUS and Combined Repatriation Executive. The Frankfurt office is responsible for liaison with G-4 USFET, and the German Zonal Movements Office for the US Zone; for preparation of the tentative monthly movements program based on requirements received; and for representation at monthly meetings of ECITO to cover international movements requirements. The Bielefeld office handles liaison work with the German Executive Committee for Transport and with the British at the bizonal level to clear the US portion of the monthly movements program.

Austrian nationals) currently in the US Zone will be returned to their countries of origin without regard to their personal wishes. The PW & DP Division sets the overall policy governing the repatriation of these people. Under MG supervision, the German authorities register all enemy and ex-enemy nationals and assemble them where they are screened with the aid of repatriation officers from their respective countries to determine who is to be returned to his native land and who is to be resettled in Germany. It is estimated that some 25,000 enemy and ex-enemy nationals still live in the US Zone.

TRACING AGENCY ESTABLISHED

As a result of the war, thousands of people from many nations became separated from their families and friends while in Germany. In many cases members of families from the countries occupied by Germany were forced to come to Germany to work. Children and young men and women were taken from their parents to be trained and work in Germany. Many such persons are still searching for their relatives and friends and it is a primary objective of the Allied Control Authority to see that these families are reunited as quickly as possible. A Central Tracing Policy Board was set up by ACA, operating under the PW & DP Directorate, which sets the overall policy to be followed by all Allied tracing agencies in Germany. Under this board the Central Tracing Bureau, operated by UNRRA, serves as a clearing house for requests originating with United Nations or neutral nationals which are processed by the four Zonal Tracing Bureaus, each under the jurisdiction of its respective Zone Commander.

MISSING FOREIGNERS TRACED

The most important work of the Central Tracing Bureau is the receiving, processing, and distributing to the interested nations of records and documents pertaining to their citizens missing in Germany. These docu-

ments enable the various nations to solve many legal problems resulting from the war. The Records Processing Division of the CTB has received documents concerning approximately 2,720,715 persons and has dispatched to the various National Tracing Bureaus documents concerning 910,604 persons.

The United States Zonal Tracing Bureau, with headquarters at Wiesbaden, has processed documents pertaining to the whereabouts of 1,670,777 persons and forwarded them to the interested national bureaus. There are still many tons of documents which have been located but not yet processed. Some 14,500 tracing inquiries have been received and of these 12,217 have been completed. Information has been received on 4,000 United Nations orphan children and of this number 1,300 have already been repatriated.

CRX HANDLES MASS MOVES

The Combined Repatriation Executive, a quadripartite executive agency operating under the PW & DP Directorate, is responsible for the arrangements for transportation including clearance for all organized mass movements of repatriates, expellees, and refugees through, into, and out of Germany as well as movements between the four zones. Any controlled movement of 10 or more people requires authorization by CRX.

For its overall work, the Division maintains informal liaison with all the accredited Military Missions as well as Repatriation Missions for the United Nations. Informal liaison also is maintained with representatives of enemy and ex-enemy ministries of interior and foreign relations on matters involving citizens of their respective countries. PW & DP Division also must negotiate with the other occupying powers in order that US soldiers killed in the war and buried in Germany may be removed to US cemeteries in France and Belgium. Most of this work is completed inasmuch as only some 1,600 US military dead are yet to be located in the Soviet Zone.