

## **Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 110 September 1947**

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FERTILIZER PRODUCTION



**WEEKLY**  
**INFORMATION BULLETIN**







## COVER PICTURE

**FERTILIZER PRODUCTION**—One of the major problems of German agriculture is the lack of proper fertilizer. The photograph on the cover shows the section of the big plant at Trosiberg, Bavaria, containing the ovens for "cooking" the carbide in the process of manufacturing certain type of fertilizer. An article on fertilizer production in the US Zone begins on page 13.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Pierre Purvus, who wrote the article **Bavarian Political Scene**, is deputy chief of the Political Activities Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMG Bavaria. He served with the US State Department's Political Affairs staff in Berlin for a year before going to Bavaria in the spring of 1946. He has received a doctor of philosophy degree in archaeology from the University of Chicago, and was active in Chicago politics before the war.

The list of **Key MG Personnel in US Occupation** was compiled from a brochure prepared by the Organization Branch, Control Office, OMGUS, and from information supplied by the MG divisions, offices, and organizations.

## NEXT WEEK

Issue No. 111 will include articles on the leaders of German labor unions, the progress of the export program in Land Hesse, the return of prisoners of war through the reception camp at Ulm, Bavaria, and the operations of the German fishing fleet.

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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*Summer Sewall, Director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, watches German farmers weigh wheat in Kreis Goepplingen*



*Capt. Charles H. Wright, MG officer of Kreis Buchen, demonstrates method of survey check*

## WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN SURVEY OF GRAIN HARVEST

PHOTOS FROM OMG WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN



*Harvest check being explained*



*Hand thrashing of grain sample being demonstrated at Buchen*



*Sample of grain being weighed at Kreis Leonberg*



*Quality of the oat crop being inspected*



# HARVEST SURVEY REVEALS MORE GRAIN

## Increase of 62 Percent over Preliminary Estimates Found in Check of Wuerttemberg-Baden Fields; New Quotas to be Set for Deliveries

**A** LAND-WIDE survey of the grain harvest by MG officers in Wuerttemberg-Baden indicated, that potentially 142,800 ton of bread grains are available for collection. This represents a 62 percent increase over the preliminary delivery quota of 87,900 tons established by the German Ministry of Agriculture.

Military Government also reported that 5,350 tons of barley and 7,000 tons of oats are potentially available above the preliminary collection quote established by the Land Agriculture Ministry. These represent increases of 27.8 percent and 7.7 percent respectively over the German preliminary quotas of these two crops.

In making public these figures OMGWB Food and Agriculture officials cautioned that while Wuerttemberg-Baden grains had suffered only slightly from lack of rainfall, later crops might sustain more damage.

Sumner Sewall, Director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, in a letter to minister-president Reinhold Maier stated that in order to assure the German people of Wuerttemberg-Baden an equitable distribution of this indigenous food production, it appeared clearly advisable that preliminary quotas be immediately reviewed for the purpose of establishing new quotas which would reflect actual production.

**T**O ASSIST with the collection program, the OMG director discussed with the German government measures for assuring that manufactured goods are made available to the farmer through legal channels.

"I feel certain that you will appreciate the full significance of this situation and will take prompt, appropriate action," Mr. Sewall informed the minister-president in his letter. "You may rest assured that Military Government will continue to assist your officials by continuing checks on all phases of the collection program."

Mr. Sewall requested that the minister-president instruct the minister

of agriculture to keep OMGWB's Food and Agriculture office constantly informed of the progress made in collection of the harvest.

Sampling of the crop yields in the land-wide survey began 4 August in order to insure that Military Government obtained accurate facts as to harvest production. The sampling and weighing of the grain was done under close American supervision. More than 1,000 samples were taken from good, average, and poor fields throughout the Land.

Each sample was processed and reported in the presence of both American and German officials. The potential tonnage were computed by

taking the same planned hectareage, authorized retentions, etc., as used by the German Ministry in arriving at its preliminary quota.

Military Government simply substituted its actual test yield figures for German official preliminary yield figures. The minister of agriculture has informed Military Government that he is in the process of taking additional grain samplings, the results of which will not be available for approximately two weeks. The hectareage actually planted will not be known until some time in the fall.

MG officers in Wuerttemberg-Baden are continuing checks on later crops.

## Full Use of Trucks Sought

**A**N EMERGENCY German highway transport program designed to utilize efficiently all available vehicles and operational supplies to move this year's harvest was announced by transportation officials of OMGUS and CCG (BE).

German Land government authorities have been instructed to initiate measures immediately to implement the program during the emergency period from 1 September to 31 December. The program, while agreed upon bizonally, is being implemented unilaterally in the US and British Zones for expediency. It applies to all highway transport, including commercial, private, public or German government-owned, except transportation owned and operated by the Reichsbahn and Reichspost.

All available supply resources in the US/UK Zones, such as POL, tires and parts, will be utilized to assure a maximum serviceable fleet, and each Land German government is authorized to requisition such supplies, if necessary, when they are not being used or are being used for non-essential purposes. Likewise, the government may requisition vehicles not engaged

in essential operation. In general, an essential operation is one of immediate necessity in order to sustain German economic life and prevent disease and unrest. Specific designations are decided by the German authorities.

Some equipment and supplies are being imported, but repairs principally are made by salvaging unusable vehicles. Scarcity of tires has been the chief bottleneck in the Combined Zones, and 100,000 truck tires are being imported from the United States and European countries. The shipments are expected to begin arriving by the middle of this month. An estimated 54,000 cargo vehicles (1 ton and over), representing a total lift of about 110,000 tons are out of service for lack of tires.

**A**LTHOUGH there are definite military laws governing all transportation in Germany, violations in connection with the emergency highway program, such as using vehicles for non-essential purposes, will be handled by the German courts. Also authorized is the establishment of temporary motor pools under German government operational control, and owners may be required to make their



vehicles available to such pools. Included in the program, but of secondary priority, is the hauling of fuel wood.

German food and agriculture authorities handling harvest collections will cooperate with transport authorities to establish local collection and distribution centers when desirable for more effective use of transport vehicles.

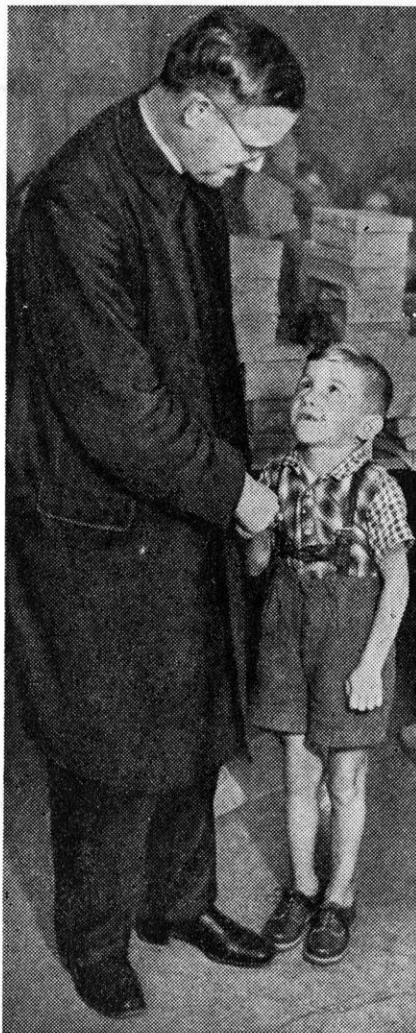
In supervising the program, MG Land offices will begin a routine checking system, including road blocks, against violations, and will require corrective action by German authorities in each case. In event of any general failure on the part of German Land governments to carry out the program, MG land offices, with approval of the two occupying powers will take immediate action, including removal of responsible German authorities if necessary.

## MGR Title Changed

The jurisdiction of MG courts over US, Allied, and neutral civilians is affected by change in MGR Title 5. The last sentence of par 300.2 is substituted by the following:

Civilians of US nationality accompanying or serving with the US Forces, charged with other types of offenses, will ordinarily be tried by a Courts-Martial. In cases of doubt as to the amenability of US civilians to trial by Courts-Martial the matter will be referred to Headquarters, EUCOM (Attention: Director of Personnel and Administration).

Offenses (except traffic violation) by civilian employees who are nationals of, or whose place of domicile or residence is in an Allied or a neutral country (other than United Nations Displaced Persons or those assimilated to them in status), committed in occupied Germany or in an Allied or neutral country other than of which they are nationals or in which they have their place of domicile or residence will be referred to Headquarters, EUCOM (Attention: Director of Personnel and Administration) for instructions as to disposition.



FOR A PAIR OF NEW SHOES, a little boy thanks a Caritas director at Regensburg. A box of 162 pairs was donated by a New York newspaper for distribution among the needy of Regensburg. (DENA-Bild)

### Cells for Light Meters

A new plant near Stuttgart has begun the manufacture of selenium cells for light meters. This is the only supplier of such cells for meter manufacturers in the US Zone working for the export program.

### Summer Time to End

Summer time will be terminated throughout Germany at 0300 hours, Sunday, 5 October, by direction of the Allied Control Authority Coordinating Committee. As of that time, all clocks will be turned back one hour to 0200 hours.

## Compassionate Trips Open to US/UK Zones

**A**PPPLICATIONS from interested persons in the United States are now being accepted by the Military Permit Section, Civil Affairs Division, War Department, for compassionate trips to the US and British Zones of Germany to visit aged parents and close relatives, Headquarters, European Command, announced.

Approved persons may visit Germany for one month with parents or relatives over 70 years of age, or in case of illness of a German parent under 70. The visit may be made if the illness has been certified by a German doctor. No provision for visiting other relatives under 70 exists under this ruling. The quota that has been set up provides that 400 persons may enter the US Zone during three month periods, and 50 each month to the British Zone.

The visitors from the United States will be subject to German food rationing and will be required to utilize German civilian transportation and shelter. Applicants must be prepared to furnish proof that they possess round-trip tickets. If possible, visitors will be housed with the person being visited. If no space is available, the local mayor will provide temporary quarters. German food rationing cards, to be given those planning to visit Germany, have been forwarded to Washington.

**M**ILITARY Payment Certificates will not be issued the visitors, but they will exchange American dollars for German marks at EUCOM Finance Offices. Persons coming to visit relatives have been advised that they should either carry food with them, or send food parcels well in advance of their departure from the United States.

The visitors will not be issued PX or clothing ration cards and the following statement stamped in their passports must be signed before departing from the United States for Germany: "I understand that I may not purchase facilities from the occupation authorities in Germany but must provide my own food and utilize German civilian transportation and shelter while in Germany."



# SPECIAL ADVISER ON CINCEUR STAFF

**T**HE EXPERIENCE of many years of representation of American interests operating in Europe and with the administration, organization, and policy-making of many activities of the US Government in Washington, especially in the War Department and with war-time agencies, is brought to Germany by J. Anthony Panuch to assist in developing and achieving the aims, policies, and functions of US Military Government.

Mr. Panuch becomes the Special Adviser to General Lucius D. Clay on all affairs of the European Command and the Office of Military Government for Germany (US), and, as such, is one of the key men on the staff of the Office of the Commander-in-Chief, European Command.

His appointment renews a war-time association with the present US Military Governor. In January 1943, when General Clay became Director of Material, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, Mr. Panuch was named as his special and confidential adviser. He accompanied General Clay in December 1944 when the latter became deputy to James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. This close association continued until General Clay was appointed deputy to General Dwight Eisenhower, the first US Military Governor in Germany.



**J. Anthony Panuch**

Mr. Panuch entered governmental service in September 1938 when he gave up his private law practice to become special counsel to the Securities Exchange Commission where he organized and supervised the SEC conduct of corporate reorganizations in the Federal Courts. More than 100 such proceedings were conducted under his supervision.

**D**URING 1942 he served as chairman of the policy committee of the Board of Economic Warfare, organized and headed the board's Office of

Foreign Requirements, and became its member on the American Requirements Committee of the War Production Board and Combined Export Markets Committee (US/UK) of the Combined Production Board.

After VE-Day, Mr. Panuch continued with the OWMR as advisor to Director Fred Vinson in the review and evaluation of Army, Navy, and Air Corps material programs, and in the phasing of curtailments of military production. Later under Director John W. Snyder, he became counsel to the President's Committee on Government Reorganization.

Secretary of State Byrnes designated him in October 1945 as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, and as coordinator of the merger of several war-time agencies with the State Department. Other activities with the State Department included reorganization of the armaments control machinery, the portfolio for occupied areas, and the intelligence and security systems. With Assistant Secretary Russell, he helped Secretary Byrnes in the formulation and piloting through the Congress, of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

In the fall of 1946, he organized and coordinated the participation of the State Department's delegations to the Council of Foreign Ministers and the General Assembly of the United Nations held concurrently in New York. He returned to private law practice in New York at the time of the resignation of Secretary Byrnes.

**A** RESIDENT of New York, Mr. Panuch's education was interrupted by military service during World War I. After the war he received his bachelor degree from Fordham College, and his law degree from Columbia Law School. Admitted to the New York State Bar in 1926, he was associated with, and from 1929 was a member of law firms in New York City, specializing in private international law and appellate litigation, until his entry into governmental service.

## Hessian Exports at Record

**E**XPORT CONTRACTS in Land Hesse for the month of August totaling \$10,279,812.36—the largest monthly volume, excluding coal and timber, since the end of the war—have been executed by Hessian firms through the Hessian Branch of the Joint Export-Import Agency. Additional contracts totaling \$1,130,306.78 negotiated during August, should be received shortly.

This \$11,410,119.14, representing 786 contracts with 23 different countries, brings Hesse's export contracts since February, 1947, to a total of \$18,294,574. The largest contracts were for cement, paper pulp, and rayon fiber, while

optical goods, cameras, leather goods, automobile parts, wine, and potassium products registered sizeable sales.

A feature of many of the contracts, according to an announcement by the Trade and Commerce Branch, OMG Hesse, is the provision that the purchaser, as part of the purchase price, would provide either fuel or raw material. Citing the Dyckerhoff cement plant, which converted a portion of its coal-fired kilns to oil burners in order to manufacture cement for purchasers capable of supplying fuel oil, it pointed out that the Hessian plants were offering services, facilities, plant capacity, and German "know-how" as well as finished commodities.



# BAVARIAN

By Dr. Pierre Purves



(DENA-Bild)

Dr. Hans Ehard of CSU

corporates many of the policies of the old Zentrum, the well-known pre-Hitler Catholic Party. However, CSU-CDU go farther for they attempt to organize Protestants as well as Catholics. Since Bavaria is a highly individualistic Land, with autonomous and particularist tendencies, difficulty is being experienced in merging Land CSU with National CDU.

**E**LEMENTS IN the CDU would like to see the rebirth of a German central state. This faction is led

adjusted around his neck, but always spared.

Mueller's strong hold over the CSU was weakened when a Bavarian newspaper last year alleged that he had assisted the Nazi government in his capacity as a lawyer in the expropriation of Jewish property, while at the same time he was retained by these very same Jews to protect their interests.

CSU elements who would like to see an independent Bavarian state are led by Mueller's rival, Dr. Alois Hundhammer, present minister of education in the cabinet of Minister-President Hans Ehard.

**R**IGHT-WING leader Hundhammer is a suave, witty "gentleman of the old school" and an excellent political tactician. Known for his skill at party meetings, the bearded education minister is unpopular with Bavarian students. He was almost mobbed by Wuerzburg University students when he spoke there recently, and had to be escorted out under guard.

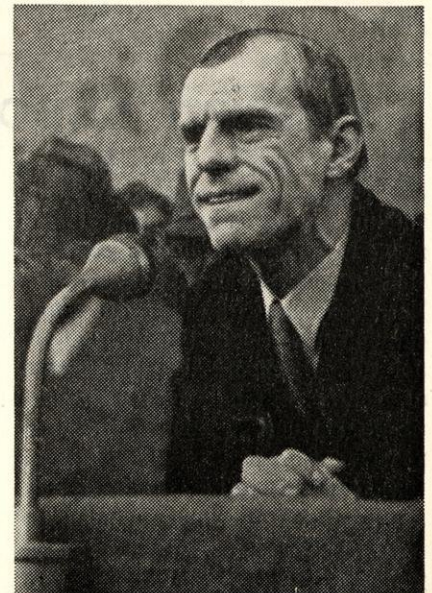
Hundhammer is a self-made man, born of a peasant family, who worked his way through the universities of



(Bayerische Pressbild)

Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner of SPD

by the fabulous Dr. Joseph Mueller, rotund expert in political strategy, who has been constantly in and out of hot water since the formation of Bavaria's present government. Mueller, who was a member of the Beck-Canaris ring, was involved in the 20 July bomb plot against Hitler's life. He had been previously arrested at order of Keitel and Goering (5 April 43), tried and acquitted by court martial but transferred to a concentration camp for trial before people's court. He was constantly threatened with execution, once even marched to the gallows and the rope



(DENA-Bild)

Alfred Loritz of WAV

**B**AVARIA is a Land of political drama in which bitter rivalries are conducted on a strongly personal basis. Important figures make alliances even with members of opposing parties to eliminate rivals within their own parties. An important weapon in this warfare is denunciation to the press and governmental agencies. Political leaders strive to gather material to embarrass their rivals and to maintain the loyalty of their partners. One man may be deserted by his most trusted subordinate any moment, so the political constellation of Bavaria is always subject to sudden, unexpected changes.

Five political parties are licensed at Land level in Bavaria. They are, in order of their relative strength, the Christian Social Union (*Christlich-soziale Union* or CSU), the Sozialdemocratic Party of Germany (*Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands* or SPD), the Economic Rekonstruktion Association (*Wirtschaftliche Aufbauvereinigung* or WAV), the Communist Party of Germany (*Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands* or KPD), and the Free Democratic Party (*Freie Demokratische Partei* or FDP).

The CSU is affiliated with the Christian Democratic Union in the rest of Germany and claims that its aims are the creation of a democracy on a Christian basis. Their program in-



# POLITICAL SCENE

Munich and Budapest to receive a doctor's degree in political economics. He was an official of the Bavarian Farmer's Union during the 'twenties, was elected to the Landtag as a Bayerische Volkspartei delegate in 1932, and was the first delegate to be sent to The Dachau camp by the Nazis. After his release he opened a shoe shop which became a meeting place for all anti-Nazis.

**A**THIRD WING of the CSU is led by Dr. Alois Schloegl, the peasant leader; paradoxically Schloegl is the one leader of Bavarian CSU politicians who displays both monarchistic and socialistic tendencies.

The heavy-set farmers' leader is a native Bavarian who studied law and economics at Munich and Erlangen universities. In 1931 he organized a small merchants' cooperative, and became a Bayrische Volkspartei delegate to the Bavarian Landtag in 1932. He underwent medical treatment for several years after being beaten by SA men in 1933, and retired from public life during the Nazi period. (Both Schloegl and Hundhammer were drafted into the army during the war.)

Schloegl's political creed is a belief in socialization as a means to protect the small farmer from economic exploitation by big business and large landowners.

Schloegl's group stands in good relations with the SPD, which dominates the trade unions. His peasant association has already established a working alliance with the trade unions with the aim to establish, along with consumers cooperatives, a socialized economy in Bavaria.

**L**IKE THE CSU, SPD has adherents who favor an autonomous or semi-autonomous status for Bavaria. This pro-Bavarian wing has been headed by Dr. William Hoegner, former minister-president of Bavaria.

This policy is in conflict with the official line of SPD laid down by Dr. Kurt Schumacher, national head of the party. In a test of strength last

January, Dr. Hoegner lost out to Dr. Schumacher and has undergone an eclipse within SPD of Bavaria. Despite present predominance of the centralistic Schumacher policy, the influence of the Hoegner conservatives still carries some weight in SPD of Bavaria.

The socialistic conservatives in CSU, such as Schloegl, have informal understandings with conservatives in SPD such as Hoegner. It is largely for this reason that a coalition government formed by CSU and Social Democrats has been successful. Oddly enough, the backbone of the opposition in the Landtag is formed by the Mueller wing in the CSU.

**T**HE WAV is a phenomenon of its own. It was founded by Alfred Loritz, who conspired against Hitler shortly before the war and fled to Switzerland. Being an able and persuasive orator, Loritz soon demonstrated that he was Bavaria's most potent vote-getter. Initially he brooked no opposition within his party and through his dominant personality and quick wits exercised a tight control over his subordinates. Some of his coworkers chafed under this regime. During last winter's hotly contested election for the minister-presidency, Loritz threw his party's thirteen votes to Hans Ehard, who was elected.

In return for this support Loritz received a cabinet appointment. Many politicians bitterly feared Loritz, and waited anxiously to see what post in the government he would draw. When the announcement was made his enemies considered the appointment an ironic joke on Loritz. Some more serious Bavarians murmured that it was a joke in poor taste; for he was appointed minister of special tasks, or denazification minister, an unpopular job, which could easily ruin a man politically. The post certainly added no strength to Loritz' position. He threw himself into a vigorous and showy administration of his office, abandoning conduct of WAV affairs to his subordinates who deposed him.

**A** COMIC OPERA interlude ensued during which Loritz and WAV lieutenants who claimed they were the new party heads all occupied the same office, and answered calls on the same telephone. As Loritz claims his party is being stolen from him by a dozen underlings, the issue is to be decided by German authorities. In the meantime, Loritz has been ousted as denazification minister, and charges have been brought against him in the courts on alleged blackmarket dealing.

Loritz has claimed, on behalf of WAV, that public administration should be conducted by qualified technicians and not politicians. The party also claims to be combatting old style political parties and methods. It aspires to introduce "plebiscite" democracy, now prevailing in Switzerland, as opposed to representative democracy, practiced in the United States, England, and France.

By his own efforts and despite a late start, Loritz was able to gain more votes than the KPD in the Landtag elections.

The Communists are barred from representation in the Landtag by the so-called "ten-percent" clause in the election law and the constitution according to which any party which fails to get at least ten percent of the votes during an election in any one of Bavaria's election districts is not allowed to send delegates to the Landtag.

KPD is the most highly organized and active party in Bavaria, but gets very small compensation for its efforts. It has failed to get enough signature in its campaign to promote a petition on refugee legislation. It is now mainly devoting its efforts to promote SED, the social unity party, currently recognized in the Soviet Zone and in Berlin.

**T**HE SMALLEST of these Bavarian parties is the FDP which is affiliated with political parties elsewhere in Germany known as Liberal Democratic or German Democratic. FDP is

(Continued on Page 12)



# Property Control Warning

**D**ESPITE THE approach of the 1 January 1948 deadline, at which time Military Government will relinquish responsibility for the operation and management of thousands of properties owned to the extent of 51 percent or more by citizens and residents of United Nations and neutral countries (except Spain and Portugal), only a few owners have taken steps to resume, through designated agents, the operation and management of their properties, Finance Division, OMGUS, announced.

A program for "decontrolling" many of the properties which are presently under the protective custody of Military Government merely because of absentee ownership, was announced in detail on 25 June. It was stated at that time and reiterated today, that such properties, which have not been returned to their owners by the end of this year, will be turned over for custody and administration to German Land property control agencies. Presently appointed custodians will in most cases remain in charge of the properties but MG officers will exercise only general supervision over the German agencies.

Finance Division officials stated that it was possible that many owners are waiting for the 1 January 1948 deadline before filing application for transfer of the management of their properties, relying on MG property control agencies in the interim. These officials pointed out that because of the number of properties under control, it will be impossible to process all applications before the deadline, should there be a great influx of these at the end of the year.

It was emphasized that the mere designation of agents to manage and care for property will not require a MG license. However, any transactions in connection with such appointment and these engaged in by the agent which are not authorized by existing general licenses will require special license under MG Law Nos. 52 and 53. Existing general licenses permit all transactions ordinarily incidental to the normal conduct of business activities of business enterprises owned by persons abroad.

However, such licenses are not to be construed as authorizing any business enterprises to make capital investment in property or in other business enterprises without special MG approval.

**O**WNERS of properties should make necessary arrangements by direct correspondence with agents chosen by themselves and should not, under present travel restrictions, expect to visit Germany for this purpose. While Military Government will not recommend agents, it will not object should owners desire to name the custodians presently managing the property as the result of appointment by MG or by German property control officials with the approval of Military Government. However, agents to whom management of properties can be transferred must be residents of Germany and politically acceptable under denazification laws.

It was also pointed out that properties affected by the program would not include "duress properties" or these concerning which there is any dispute as to title.

## Mail Ban Continues

Finance Division, OMGUS, advised that the recent amendment to the International Postal and Telecommunication Regulations which authorizes transactional commercial communications does not remove the restrictions concerning reference in such communications to German external assets.

The amendment in effect authorized only transactional communications which relate to and implement such transactions as may be legal under laws and regulations of the Allied Control Authority, Military Government, and German law presently in force. It is emphasized that transactions with respect to German owned assets abroad are not permitted.

As heretofore, persons under the jurisdiction of the Allied Control Authority for Germany are forbidden to communicate with persons outside Germany regarding German external assets. This restriction applies as well to communications which are purely informational in character.

## DAF Insurance Ended By ACA Law No. 57

Allied Control Council Law No. 57, "Dissolution and Liquidation of Insurance Companies connected with the German Labor Front" eliminates those insurance organizations which were formally under the dominance and control of the Nazi Party, Finance Division, OMGUS, announced.

During its regime, the Nazi Party found that certain insurance companies, like other financial and economic organizations, constituted a means by which the financial structure of Germany could be moulded to its own designs. Not only was management and supervision of those companies directly controlled by an official organization of the Nazi Party, the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF), but the funds of these companies were used to further the economic enterprises of the Nazi Party.

The Control Council, in issuing the law abolishing the DAF insurance companies, recognizes that their policy holders and other creditors should be protected. To this end, the law provides for the establishment or appointment of new or existing companies in each zone which will not only assume the assets of the dissolved companies but also their liabilities.

Responsibility for the implementation of this law within the US Zone is placed on the US Military Governor, who is taking steps under Control Council Law No. 57 to safeguard the rights of policy holders and other creditors of the companies concerned.

## Mail for Newspaper Exchange

Quadrupartite agreement has been reached for the reopening of interzonal newspaper service by postal means, effective 15 September, Communications Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS, announced. Ten associated services connected with the postal exchange of newspapers and periodicals were approved. These services, provided for an economical fee, include collective deliveries of several publications to one subscriber, delayed subscription service, changes of address, transfers of subscriptions to other addressees, and several other similar services.



# KEY MG PERSONNEL IN US OCCUPATION

*The following list of key personnel of the Office of the Commander-in-Chief, European Command; the Office of Military Government for Germany (US), its divisions, offices, and major branches; regional MG and bipartite organizations is published for the information of MG personnel in accordance with many requests to the office of the Weekly Information Bulletin.*

## Office of Commander-in-Chief

The Office of the Commander-in-Chief, European Command, is distinct from either the operating headquarters of European Command in Frankfurt or the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) in Berlin. Its key personnel is as follows:

**Commander-in-Chief,** General Lucius D. Clay, Berlin. (Also Military Governor.)

### Advisers:

**Special Adviser:** Mr. J. Anthony Panuch, Berlin.

**Political Adviser:** Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, US State Department.

**Economics Adviser:** Maj. Gen. W. H. Draper, Jr. (recently appointed Under Secretary of War).

**Finance Adviser:** Mr. Jack Bennett, Berlin.

**Special Assistant:** Mr. F. L. Devereux, Berlin.

**Budget and Fiscal Director:** Col. J. J. Dubbelde, Jr., Berlin.

**Director of Management Control:** Mr. James L. Sundquist, Berlin.

**Director of Intelligence:** Maj. Gen. R. L. Walsh, Berlin.

**Inspector General:** Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig, Berlin.

**Director of Civilian Personnel:** Mr. Robert M. Barnett, Berlin.

## The Office of Military Government for Germany (US)

The Office of Military Government for Germany (US) constitutes the Commander-in-Chief's Staff for Military Government. The Commander-in-Chief is US Zonal Commander; Commander-in-Chief of US Forces in Europe; US Representative on the

Allied Control Authority and US member of the Bipartite Board.

The Office of Military Government for Germany (US) is under the direct command and control of the Deputy Military Governor and this office generally performs the following functions: provides the US Element of the Allied Control Authority; develops and supervises Military Government policies in the US Zone, Land Bremen, and the US Sector of Berlin; commands the US Troops in Berlin (under Berlin Command); supervises the objectives and activities of the Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes and the Military (War Crimes) Tribunals at Nuremberg.

The key personnel of OMGUS is as follows:

**Headquarters** (Located in Berlin).

**Commanding General, OMGUS, and Deputy Military Governor, US Zone:** Maj. Gen. George P. Hays.

**Assistant to Deputy Military Governor:** Brig. Gen. William Hesketh.

**Chief of Staff:** Brig. Gen. C. K. Gailey.

**Secretary General:** Col. H. R. Maddux.

**Control Officer:** Mr. James L. Sundquist.

**Personnel Officer:** Col. James T. Duke.

**Adjutant General:** Lt. Col. G. H. Garde.

**Inspector General:** Col. H. O. Pinther.

**Chief, Audit Office:** Mr. M. C. McIntosh.

**Director of Intelligence:** Col. P. P. Rodes.

**Director of Political Affairs:** Mr. L. V. Steere.

**Director of Public Information:** Mr. W. Haggard.

## Armed Forces Division

**Director:** Maj. Gen. William E. Hall.

**Chief, Air Forces:** Lt. Col. D. E. Kunkel.

**Chief, Civil Aviation:** Col. G. M. Jones.

**Chief, Navy (attached):** Capt. J. S. Crenshaw.

**Chief, Army:** Col. T. B. Whitted.

## Civil Administration Division

**Director:** Mr. E. H. Litchfield.

**Deputy Director for Bizonal Affairs:** Mr. Kenneth Dayton.

**Chief, Civil Service and Administrative Courts:** Mr. Ellsworth Wolferger.

**Chief, Election and Political Parties:** Mr. R. M. Scammon.

**Chief, Government Structures:** Mr. Hans Simons.

**Chief, Legislation:** Mr. H. P. Mettger.

**Chief, Policy Enforcement:** Lt. Col. L. G. Kelly.

**Chief, Population and Survey:** Mr. K. A. Shafer.

## Economics Division

**Director:** Mr. L. Wilkinson.

**Deputy Director for Administration:** Col. S. A. Park.

**Deputy Director for Negotiations:** Mr. Don D. Humphry.

**Deputy Director for Bizonal Operations:** Mr. A. S. Barrows.

**Chief, Reports and Statistics:** Mr. S. Nelson.

**Chief, Research Control:** Mr. C. Nordstrom.

**Chief, Industry:** Mr. H. L. Berno.

**Chief, Trade and Commerce:** Mr. Spencer Phenix.

**Chief, Decartelization:** Mr. Phillip Hawkins.

**Chief, Food and Agriculture:** Col. H. B. Hester.

**Chief, Restitution:** Col. John H. Allen.

## Finance Division

**Director:** Mr. T. H. Ball.

**Deputy Director:** Mr. Jo F. Freeman.

**Executive:** Mr. Albert Bender.

**Chief, Public Finance:** Mr. H. P. Jones.

**Chief, Property Control:** Mr. E. N. Reinsel.

**Chief, External Assets and Intelligence:** Mr. S. M. Rose.

**Chief, Foreign Exchange & Blocking Control:** Mr. Judson Jones.

**Chief, Foreign Exchange Depository (Frankfurt):** Col. W. G. Brey.

**Chief, Finance Institutions:** Mr. R. P. Aikin.

## Information Control Division

**Director:** Col. G. E. Textor.

**Deputy Director:** Mr. T. P. Headen.



Chief, Publications Control: Dr. Douglas Waples.

Chief, Radio Control: Mr. Charles Lewis.

Chief, Press Control: Mr. Arthur Eggleston.

Chief, Film, Theater, Music Control: Mr. Eric Clarke.

Chief, Research: Mr. Robert C. Schmid.

#### **Internal Affairs and Communications Division:**

Director: Mr. G. B. McKibbin.

Deputy Director: Col. E. Lenzner.

Chief, Communications: Mr. E. H. Merrill.

Chief, Public Safety: Mr. T. E. Hall.

Chief, Education & Religious Affairs: Dr. R. T. Alexander.

Chief, Public Health: Col. M. T. Kubin.

Chief, Public Welfare: Miss Mildred L. C. Biklen.

#### **Legal Division**

Director: Mr. A. J. Rockwell.

Associate Director: Col John M. Raymond.

Chairman, Board of Clemency: M. J. J. Walsh.

Judge, MG Court for Civil Actions: Mr. H. Gerhart (Stuttgart)

Chief, War Crimes: Mr. Ben Smith.

Chief, Legislation: Mr. E. H. Schopler.

Chief, Legal Advice: Mr. W. E. McCurdy.

Chief, Administration of Justice: Mr. H. Parker.

Chief, Prison: Mr. T. W. Markley.

#### **Manpower Division**

Director: Mr. Leo R. Werts.

Executive: Col. V. C. Stevens.

Chief, Labor Relations: Major H. F. Mullaney.

Chief, Wages & Labor Standards: Mr. Sol D. Ozer.

Chief, Social Insurance: Mr. M. G. Murray.

Chief, Manpower Allocation: Mr. G. S. Wheeler.

#### **Prisoners of War & Displaced Persons Division**

Director: Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold (Frankfurt)

Executive: Lt. Col. H. S. Messec.

Chief, Combined Repatriation: Major J. F. Asselta.

Chief, Displaced Persons: Lt. Col. J. T. Abbott.

Chief, Refugee: Col. C. E. Boyle.

#### **Transport Division**

Director: Col. H. W. Holmer.

Executive: Mr. W. A. Fagan.

Chief, Road: Mr. C. E. Calvert.

Chief, Water: Mr. D. R. Neff.

Chief, Rail: Mr. E. V. Breitenbach.

Chief, Movements: Mr. J. C. Cook.

#### **Berlin Command**

Commanding Officer: Col. R. A. Willard.

Deputy Commander: Col. W. F. Rehm.

Assistant to the Deputy Commander: Col. G. W. Busbey.

Chief of Staff: Col. E. H. Metzger.

#### **Field Offices:**

##### **Rear Echelon (Frankfurt)**

Chief: Col. W. G. Brey.

##### **Regional Government Coordinating Office (Stuttgart)**

Director: Lt. Col. C. Winning.

##### **Office of Military Government for Bavaria**

Director: Brig. Gen. W. J. Muller (Munich)

##### **Office of Military Government for Hesse**

Director: Dr. J. R. Newman (Wiesbaden)

##### **Office of Military Government for Wuertemberg-Baden**

Acting Director: Lt. Col. M. O. Edwards (Stuttgart)

##### **Office of Military Government for Bremen**

Director: Mr. T. F. Dunn (Bremen).

##### **Office of Military Government for Berlin Sector**

Director: Mr. F. L. Howley (Berlin)

#### **The Bipartite Organizations in the US/UK Zones**

The key personnel is as follows:

##### **Bipartite Board (Located in Berlin)**

US Member: General Lucius D. Clay, Commander-in-Chief EUCOM and

Military Governor, US Zone

UK Member: Lt. Gen. Sir Brian L. Robertson, Deputy Military Governor, British Zone.

##### **Bipartite Secretariat (Located in Berlin)**

US Secretary: Major W. E. Mather.

US Deputy Secretary: Major G. L. C. Scott.

UK Secretary: D. J. McCutcheon.

##### **Bipartite Control Office (Located in Frankfurt)**

US Chairman: Mr. Clarence L. Adcock (Major General, US Army, retired).

UK Chairman: Lt. Gen. Gordon N. Macready, Bart. (retired).

##### **Economics Group (Temporarily located in Minden)**

US Member: Mr. A. S. Barrows.

UK Member: Brig. J. G. Cowley.

##### **Joint Export-Import Agency (Temporarily located in Minden)**

US Member: Dr. R. L. Bullock.

UK Member: Mr. J. F. Cahan.

##### **Finance Group (Located in Frankfurt)**

US Member: Lt. Col. Emery D. Stoker.

UK Member: Mr. J. T. Lisle.

##### **Food and Agriculture Group (Located in Frankfurt)**

US Member: Mr. J. C. Lynn.

UK Member: Mr. H. P. Elder.

##### **Transport Group (Temporarily located in Bielefeld)**

US Member: Col. A. H. Schroeder.

UK Member: Maj. Gen. Sir Donald McMullen.

##### **Communications Group (Located in Frankfurt)**

US Member: Mr. W. L. Slattery.

UK Member: Mr. Ronald W. C. Alford.

##### **Civil Service Group (Located in Frankfurt)**

US Member: Mr. E. Wolfesperger.

UK Member: Major V. A. C. Wade (retired).

##### **Office of the Chief Counsel for War Crimes**

Chief of Counsel: Brig. Gen. Tedford C. Taylor (Nuremberg).





## Rumor of Fear

In an editorial entitled "No Freedom From Fear," the **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) said:

"A writer who writes objectively or expresses his personal opinion is often asked: 'Have you thought about the future?' Someone whispers: 'In a month we'll have the Russians here—Sometime the Nazis will come to power again—Don't get in wrong with the Landrat—The pastor is keeping an eye on you—Perhaps you'll some day need the goodwill of the police—Such and such a bureau won't like that—You'll hear from the Americans.'

"We give this only as an example. We trust that German newspapermen are free from the fear which such expressions and threats are meant to inspire. It concerns not only the newspapers but German life in general. Our German life is handicapped by multiple fears . . . which are systematically fostered and which fall into two groups, at least in the west: Fear of return of Nazism and fear of the communists.

"The rumors which augment this fear are deliberately set in circulation as propaganda means and their success becomes clearer every day. We have reached the point where men confidentially admit that they would take part in this or that action or movement, that they would take on this or that office but they fear . . . and then they mention one of the rumors. That is, the German people has become a herd, which believes, like the ostrich, that danger can be averted by sticking one's head in the sand."

## Hanover Export Fair

The **Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung** (Heidelberg) commented on the first Hanover Export Fair:

"After much strife concerning the value of the fair as such and after overcoming all sorts of technical difficulties . . . the fight against the fair became political . . . The KPD shot poisoned arrows at Dr. Voss, the technical director, and at Arthur A. Zell, director of the fair, attacking

## Editor's Note

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

their records during the Nazi regime . . . The CDU paper in Hanover joined the chorus of criticism by objecting to four large SPD posters which graced the Hauptbahnhof since the beginning of the fair. It headed its article 'Export Fair or SPD Party Day?'

"While the managing boards of Leipzig and Hanover reached a sort of armistice it has now been learned that the British and other foreign guests received such short transit visas that a visit to Leipzig following Hanover was not possible. In other respects too, the export interests of Leipzig have been curtailed by Hanover. Many of the exhibitors have accepted the iron curtain as an unsurmountable fact . . . A minority sticks to Leipzig in order to maintain contact with northern and south-eastern Europe."

## Editor Satirizes on Butt-Collecting

Writing in the **Frankenpost** (Hof) Walter F. Kloeck, one of wittiest editors in the US Zone reported from Munich that he is leading a "Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde" life. Every evening he disappears into his cellar and emerges in old clothes and horn-rimmed spectacles. He then goes collecting cigarette butts. He gave many instructive details:

"It would be a great mistake to station oneself at places where the occupation power goes in and out. The Americans don't like it, aside from the fact that the competition of street urchins simply can't be beat . . .

## Security for France

The **Stuttgarter Zeitung** printed an editorial on "The French" saying:

"Since 1945 they have not for a moment ceased to distrust us" . . . knowing that "the heavy defeat which we suffered as a nation has not caused us to change our attitude or to acknowledge our errors and faults . . . We Germans, on the other hand, see France's policy in the Saar; we hear her thesis about Rhine and Ruhr; . . . we remember the prisoners of war; and now, finally we are informed that . . . France is reluctant to agree to the increase of our steel production . . . The result of all this is that even our socialists sometimes sound off in a way reminiscent of meetings of the old 'Deutsch-Nationale' Party. Like the old Bourbons we have learned nothing . . .

"Germany ought to give voluntarily all the guarantees France thinks necessary after three invasions . . . And if we would risk the attempt to carry out social reforms instead of again becoming nationalistic, maybe France would listen to reason . . . A German people that had freed itself from the eternal trait of subordination and its aggressive nationalism . . . would be treated differently by France. She would be forced to that by inner, by spiritual reasons."

Streets, however, that are designated 'US Army-through-streets' are to be preferred because frequently butts of very respectable length fly out of their automobiles and, under favorable circumstances, may lie in the gutter for up to 15 to 20 seconds . . .

"As soon as I get home I change clothes, and after dinner comes my hour of triumph: My guest after a frugal meal expects nothing more . . . Full of reverence he rolls himself a cigarette from the cleaned and loosened tobacco the origin of which he does not recognize. As soon as the first aromatic cloudlets rise to the



ceiling he says: 'Ah! How delicious!' and adds as an afterthought, not without envy: 'Of course, if one has connections such as you have...!'"

## Bureaucratic Helplessness

The *Heilbronner Stimme* demanded that the authorities do something to reassure the people in the face of "panic and fear for life" caused by the drought.

"But our people whose task it is to lead, apparently can't get out of the routine of bureaucratic helplessness—even under the impact of a terrible catastrophe: they do not govern, they administer, they administer that which is there, and when there is nothing then they administer that Nothing. The creation of 'Something' is left to private initiative (hampered by a thousand administrative measures), to Providence or to the Americans."

The writer pointed to the prime importance of vegetables, milk, and fats for children, and asked if really everything had been done to get the Dutch vegetables. He continued:

"But no matter what opportunities were missed, we must act! And there we'll meet with those who alone can help and so far always have helped. Toughness in the otherwise fair struggle for life is one of the fundamental virtues of American mentality. Haven't we gotten to know them, the Americans? They help when they see that we, too, make every possible effort of brain and hands: Sentimentality, woolliness and sitting quiet don't impress them. They have become great through that manly attitude of 'Fight for yourself' And, if we are just, we must admit that with all that, they have preserved a fair-minded humanity that comes into play when it is needed."

## Possibility for Peace

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* was pessimistic about the preservation of peace, though there are two groups in the world with a positive program against war: The Christians who want to change human nature and those like Emery Reeves ("Anatomy of Peace")

who want to change the political organization under which men live. It continued:

"We do not doubt that the world state is what reason demands, neither do we question the sublimity of Christian ethics. But reason and morals are not the only forces that determine political events and we are under the impression that they have hardly grown stronger since World War II... It is bitter to have to admit that the world shows as yet no clear symptoms of recovery from its disease, and that we do not know whether this crisis will again result in catastrophe."

The *Frankenpost* (Hof) bemoaned that now, eight years after the start of World War II, peace has not yet returned, but finds, nevertheless, reasons for optimism in a comparison with the aftermath of World War I.

"Logic and reason have found an advocate in the representatives of the United States. For such assistance Germany looked in vain when negotiations started in 1919. Then every sort of blunder was committed for the sake of compromise (among the victors).

"In contrast to that stands the unswerving attitude of American statesmen now; they fight for their views with remarkable consistency and are constantly pushing the speed of work. German industry, so sorely tried, will benefit from it. Faint rays of hope are now discernible on the horizon."

## Opposition to Dismantling

The *Der Volkswille* (Schweinfurt) said in an editorial:

"It is no longer a secret in Schweinfurt... that the remaining part of the Kugelfischer plant is threatened by dismantling after 50 percent of the valuable machinery had been surrendered to the Soviet Union.

"The planned dismantling of Kufi would not only be an catastrophe for the small remaining number of laborers, but also for the badly damaged city of Schweinfurt, and even for the mining industry of Germany and Europe, for agriculture and transport. A key enterprise of the entire German economy would be destroyed if this factory is dismantled."

(Continued from Page 7)

## Bavarian Political Scene

capitalizing on the fact that its program makes it the party which most resembles an American political party. FDP is for free enterprise and opposes socialism and state control in general. While inclined to nationalism, FDP favors federalism and is becoming more inclined to the states' rights theory, since it fears German nationalism of the type being promoted under SED auspices. FDP also fears that the Liberal Democratic Party in the Soviet Zone is becoming a stooge of this sort of nationalism.

FDP's program has a strong similarity to the views of the CSU wing led by Dr. Mueller and has supported him in his opposition to the coalition government. However, Dr. Mueller no longer opposes the CSU coalition with SPD but now says he favors it, and is vying his CSU rival Dr. Hundhammer for recognition as fathering it. At the recent CSU convention at Eichstaett at the end of August the Mueller-Hundhammer fight came out in the open. As a result of this struggle the prestige of both contenders remained as high as ever, but Dr. Hans Ehard, last year's dark-horse minister-president, emerged with greatly enhanced stature.

Ehard, a lawyer who served as assistant prosecutor during the trial of Adolf Hitler before the Bavarian Superior Court in 1923, was senior judge of the Bavarian Superior Court and an official of the Bavarian Ministry of Justice from 1925 to 1928. His flourishing career gained luster in Bavarian eyes when he became Ministerialrat in the Justice Ministry in 1931. He retired from public office in 1933, returning only for a short time as president of the review section of the Bavarian Superior Court during the Nazi regime. This service has been invoked against him politically, but was disregarded when he became the successful compromise candidate for minister-president in December 1946.

At present he seems to enjoy the confidence of all factions, and is in a position which gives him the chance to consolidate the CSU's formidable but internally divided party.



**W**HEN THE International Emergency Food Council in Washington announced next year's distribution recommendations for fertilizer, it stated that a "severe shortage will be critically felt in every country using fertilizers." In no country is this more true than in Germany.

German fields have been sowed and harvested for hundreds of years. To continue producing a useful yield they must constantly be enriched, and today, when maximum production is required to help meet the country's critical food shortage, German agriculture cannot meet this target without substantial quantities of fertilizer.

The importance of fertilizer to the German economy can scarcely be overrated. One ton of nitrogen holds within it the power to produce several tons of bread grains. To a product of such multiple value in the German food picture, Military Government has given first priority. Obstacles, however, have lined the way to its full production.

**C**OAL AND power are "musts" in the making of fertilizer. Last winter, lack of coal and transportation difficulties brought production virtually to a standstill. This situation was eased somewhat when river ice melted in the spring and barges resumed coal deliveries. Finally, during last July 99,600 tons of coal were allocated to fertilizer plants and their auxiliary industries—an increase of 40,000 tons over the previous allocation. With this July allotment plants were set to operate at capacity basis. Then new troubles arose: a severe

drought this summer greatly reduced the amount of power available. Now, as winter looms ahead, officials foresee a repetition of many of their headaches of last year's cold months.

The combined US/UK Zones require three chemical fertilizers in their agricultural production; namely nitrogen fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer, and potash fertilizer. Nitrogen fertilizers are produced from coal and from nitrogen in the air. The raw materials

importing the full deficit of phosphate fertilizers are extremely doubtful. Phosphate fertilizer is in short supply all over the world, and Allied nations which now face a severe test in filling their own food requirements must be given first consideration.

**T**HE PICTURE for securing nitrogen fertilizer, however, is less bleak. Higher July coal allocations have allowed factories to operate at increased production rates. One of the most impressive examples of improved output in the US Zone is found in the

## FERTILIZER PRODUCTION

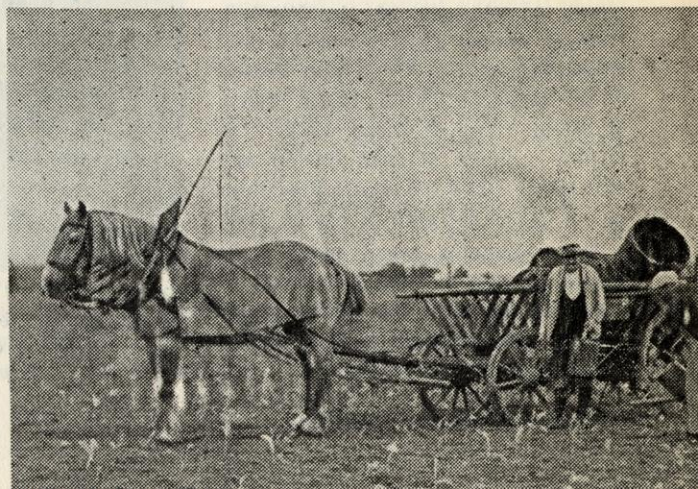
for the manufacture of phosphate fertilizers are raw phosphate rock, with sources in Africa and the United States; soda ash, and sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid is produced from iron pyrites. At the present time due to the low production obtained in the German iron pyrites mines, it is necessary to import iron pyrites to meet the phosphate fertilizer demand. Potash is mined and refined in Germany. During normal times Germany exported large quantities of potash fertilizers.

**G**REATEST NEEDS are for nitrogen and finished phosphate fertilizers. From June 1947 to June 1948 phosphate fertilizer requirements for the US/UK Zones will be 350,000 tons. With an estimated production of 150,000 tons, supply scarcely approaches the demand. In addition a small amount of ground raw phosphate rock will be used on soils especially suitable for this type of fertilizer.

After countless revision of plans, the Bipartite Economic Panel studying the problem find that prospects for

little town of Trostberg, near Munich. When it first resumed operation after the war, the plant turned out only 600 tons per month. Raw materials that the factory needed were slow in arriving; production could not keep to schedule. Today, the Trostberg plant draws on three auxiliary factories: lime is produced at Saal, turned into calcium carbide at Hart and sent to Trostberg along with electrodes made at Conrady. The final product is a type of nitrogen fertilizer, known as calcium cyanamid. Trostberg has turned all its efforts toward high production and by now the policy is paying off. Before the war, the plant produced approximately 44,000 tons of nitrogen per year. Today it is turning out 60 percent of that

*FERTILIZER used on many German farms is from the 'arms' stables. Familiar sights on the German countryside are (left) cows pulling a wagon of dung (Army Signal Corps photo) and (right) the spreading of liquid manure (photo by Byers)*





pre-war figure, or 2,200 tons per month, in spite of power shortage and transportation handicaps.

The US/UK Zones also rely for their nitrogen supply on the fertilizer plant located at Hoechst. This factory's production depends upon the importation of synthetic ammonia from the French and British Zones. If unlimited raw materials were available and the plant were operating at top efficiency, the Hoechst plant could produce something like 4,000 tons of nitrogen per month; at present it manufactures about half that amount.

**I**MPORTS DO their part, too, in erasing the deficiency in nitrogen fertilizer. Last year 40,000 tons were brought into Germany principally from the United States and Great Britain. This year the figure is expected to reach 90,000 tons. Thus bizonal requirements for this product—320,000 tons for June 1947 to June 1948—may be approached by present stepped-up production and increased imports. But US, British, and German representatives together believe that with respect to fertilizer available, Germany's agricultural program is operating on the slimmest of margins—a condition requiring constant surveillance to increase production and imports by any means possible.

## Reparations at High

Deliveries of capital industrial equipment as reparations from the US Zone were made during August to 15 recipient nations, making a total of 83,125 tons so far shipped from the Reparations Section, Economics Division, OMGUS announced.

The equipment shipped during the month to thirteen of the Western Nations totaled 8,228,776 marks, and shipments to the USSR and Poland were valued at 786,034 marks. These shipments totaled 7,625 tons, the largest tonnage shipped during any one month since the reparations shipments got under way in March 1946.

The shipments were made from plants selected for advance deliveries and from German war plants whose general purpose equipment had been made available for reparations.

# Radio Exchange with Swiss

**G**ERMAN RADIO stations in US-occupied areas of Germany and radio stations in Switzerland are to exchange programs and correspondents effective immediately as one of the initial steps in reestablishing cultural relations between Germany and other nations of the world, said an announcement by the Information Control Division, OMGUS.

This exchange agreement between US Military Government and the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation is in implementation of provisions contained in the State-War-Navy Departments' directive to the Military Governor on 15 July 1947, providing that: "In furtherance of the program of the reorientation of the German people and the revival of international cultural relations, you will permit and assist the travel into and out of Germany of persons useful for this program within the availability of your facilities. You will also permit and assist, to the extent of your facilities, the free flow of cultural materials to and from Germany."

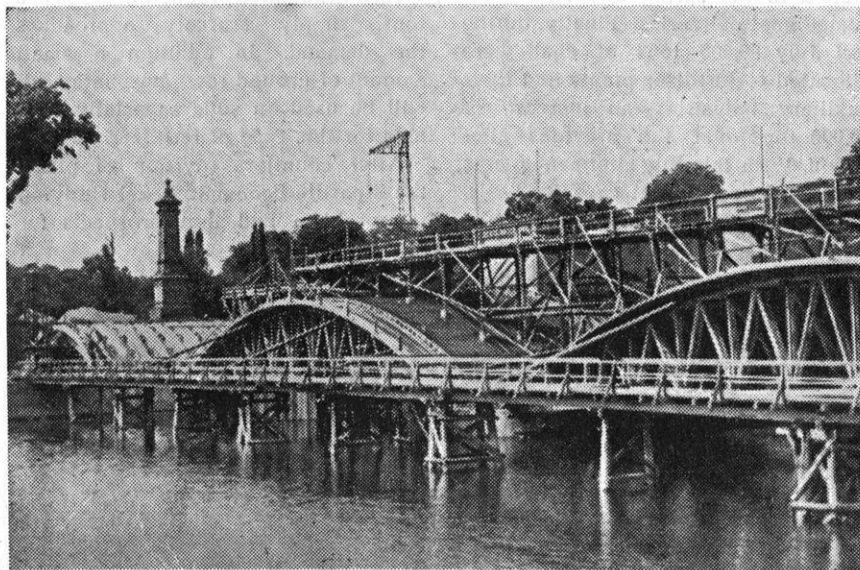
Arrangements for this interchange of persons and programs were effected through Charles S. Lewis, chief of the

Radio Control Branch, and officials of the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation in Bern.

Swiss radio station directors also are to come to Germany as correspondents to visit German radio stations in US-occupied areas, talk with German staffs on the organization and functions of the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation as a free and independent institution, and broadcast their impressions both in Germany and in Switzerland.

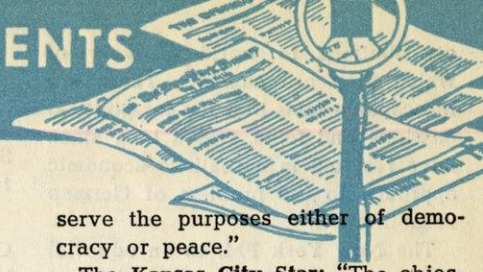
Mr. Lewis said German radio representatives are to go to Switzerland as correspondents on special assignment to obtain reports for the German people on international conferences, special events and features. The Swiss Radio Corporation is to pay the expenses of the German radio representatives and may be assisted in this respect by German-Swiss organizations in Switzerland.

Selection of radio material available at the studios of Radio Beroemuenster at Basel, Zurich, and Bern is to be made by an American radio control officer who is to obtain such material for distribution among German radio stations.



*REBUILDING of the "Koenig-Karls" Bridge in Stuttgart is progressing rapidly. Wrecked by the retreating German army, the reconstruction was started in June. With the completion of the wooden arches for the two center spans, the pouring of the concrete could start. (DENA-Bild)*





## Level of Industry Praised

**T**HE United States press supported the Anglo-American decision to raise the level of industry in Germany as a key to European recovery through self-aid, and expressed hopes for French collaboration. The editorials answered Soviet criticisms of plan by stating that Russia failed to fulfill its Potsdam pledges for German economic unification, and cited figures showing the increased level is far below the war potentialities.

The **New York Times** said in part: "Western Germany has been cut off from its eastern sources of food. Under existing conditions it cannot feed itself, nor can it export sufficient goods to buy food it needs abroad. If we could regard German poverty solely as a punishment for German Nazism and war crimes we might look upon this situation with equanimity.

"But poverty of western Germany does not punish Germans alone. It punishes Britain and America, which countries have to provide food and other necessities at their own expense. It punishes Europe, which sorely needs every possible item of productive equipment. We must look at Germany, or at the Anglo-American Zones of Germany, as part of Europe not merely as species of concentration camp.

"The new plan proposes to make use of the energies of a highly energetic people and of the natural resources which they put to good use in times past in their sane moments. It might even help to restore and preserve their sanity.

"No one doubts that the revival of a considerable part of Germany's industrial production must be guided in such a way as to prevent a rebirth of German militarism. We have the means to forestall such a rebirth. Germany at the moment, in a military way is powerless. We can keep her so.

"Furthermore, as the London communique on the Three-Power talks shows, we have given certain assurances to France. Britain and the United

States agree that German rehabilitation shall not have priority over that of democratic countries of Europe. They agree that the guarantees of disarmament, demilitarization, and democratization shall be maintained.

"It is clear that they do not propose to rehabilitate Germany or any part of Germany at the expense of France or any other democratic country. The program outlined should prove of benefit to all Europe."

The **San Francisco Chronicle**, commenting on the fears of a revival of German militarism, said in part: "With most reason the French are foremost in fearing a revival of German militarism based on steel. But this fear can be put at rest in light of two facts?

"First, the fabrication of 11,000,000 tons of steel annually in the Ruhr is nowhere near a danger point. In 1936 Hitler was getting 23,000,000 tons and by the time his war was under way he was getting 28,000,000 tons. Half of that production is not going to constitute an absolute menace.

"Further, there will be no menace of revived German militarism, no matter what level of steel production is permitted by the Allies, so long as they have the wits to prevent utterly the reestablishment of any kind of German military organization. The Allies failed to see to that after First World War but there is no occasion to fail again, nor any sign that they will."

The **New Orleans Times-Picayune**: "Germany will walk the path of peace as long as the Allies stay on the ground and effectively prohibit all military production and teaching. If they should fail in this by pulling out too soon the status of German industry would hardly affect the attitude of the Germans toward militarism. German reparation for Hitlerism does and will include some privations. But prolonged repression of the production of civilian goods that Germans and Central Europe badly need would not

serve the purposes either of democracy or peace."

The **Kansas City Star**: "The objections raised by the Soviet Union can be disregarded. As negotiators of the new agreement have pointed out, the program agreed upon last year was based on the assumption that Germany soon would be treated as an economic unit, in conformity with the Potsdam Declaration. But the Russians have blocked any economic fusion of the Reich. That assumption consequently is no longer valid, and in default of a general unification we and the British have been forced to combine our zones and to revise upward their allowed level of industrial production."

The **Washington Post**: "Western Europe is in desperate need of coal and the Ruhr is the main source of supply, now that Britain no longer is in position to export coal to the continent. Germany, too, must have more coal for her own use if she is to produce manufactured foods for export and make major contribution to economic rehabilitation of Europe as a whole.

"All the new plan aims to do is to free Germany from restrictions on her productive output that have reduced her people to a condition of pauperism, imposed heavy relief burdens on occupying powers and indirectly hampered the economic recovery of other European countries which formerly benefited from trade with Germany.

"The new proposals belatedly recognize that the methods hitherto employed to prevent a revival of German militarism simply will not work. The impoverished, embittered people living in the heart of Europe are an ever-present menace to the peace and security of that continent. Deprived of means to help themselves, they will continue to be a burden to others. Stripped of productive equipment by former enemies seeking reparation for past injuries and forced to export goods needed to build up permanent export industries, they will never be able to make the substantial



# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

contributions to world recovery of which they are capable. These are inescapable facts that but for political passions and fears, would long since have resulted in a realistic economic approach to the problem of German rehabilitation."

The New York PM, in an editorial criticizing plan, said the revival of western German industry will not meet problem of the west European food shortage, but will only accentuate it by bringing German goods into competition with French, Belgian, and British goods for the food and raw materials of eastern Europe and Latin America."

The editorial continued: "The success of this program will not only cut down essential exports of German coal for other countries, but by renewed German competition stunt the hopes of France, Belgium, Poland, and other neighboring countries which have planned to increase their heavy industry output as means of defending themselves against renewed German aggression. The new revised plan is a milestone on the German road back to point where the Reich can again threaten world peace. There is ample evidence that in coal, as in food, Germans have engaged in kind of sitdown strike to stampede the western powers into just such a program."

## New Methods of Education

Six experimental schools of elementary level have been established in Bremen. These will be used to demonstrate new methods of education to be considered in school reform in Land Bremen.

## Old Fort Plans Found

Nearly 100 cases of records and plans of fortifications of Alsace and Lorraine, dating from the end of the 16th century to 1870 have been found among the Wuerttemberg Army Archives at Schloss Neuenstein.

## Population Increases

The population of the US Zone of Germany increased an estimated 240,000 persons, or 1.44 percent, in the five-month period between 1 November 1946 and 1 April 1947.

**Distribution of EUCOM Directives,** Staff Memo No. 50, Hq EUCOM, 18 June 1947.

**Tables of Allowance,** AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 August 1947. Enumerates principles to govern the use of and accountability of equipment authorized by T/A.

**European Command Tentative Equipment Modification Lists and Tables of Allowance,** AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 August 1947. Rescinds EUCOM letter of 7 July 1947 and gives new lists.

**Weekly Directive No. 3,** Hq EUCOM, 29 August 1947. Contains following sections:

**Sec. I—School Plans for 1947-1948,** AG 353 GPA. Gives general plans for establishment and operations of schools.

**Sec. II—Entry Fee into Czechoslovakia,** AG 014.331 GPA. Concerns entry of privately owned automobiles.

**Sec. III—Sale of Parts to EES for Privately Owned Military Type Vehicles,** AG 451.01 ORD.

**Sec. IV—Emergency Return of Military Personnel to the Zone of Interior,** AG 210.711 AGP-B. Amends EUCOM letter of 25 July 1947 as to reference of applications not favorably considered.

**Sec. V—Letters of Transmittal,** AG 333 CGM. Restricts use of cover envelopes.

**Sec. VI—Reenlistment of Discharged Members of the Women's Army Corps,** AG 340 AGP-B. Cites restriction pending new recruiting instructions.

**Sec. VII—Ceremonies Honoring US World War II Dead at Time of Repatriation Shipments,** AG 335 GOT.

**Sec. VIII—Direct Appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps,** AG 210.1

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

AGP-B. Amends EUCOM letter of 22 August 1947.

**Sec. IX—Roster of Key Officers,** AG 330.3 AGX. Rescinds USFET letter AG 330.3 SGS-AGPx of 14 March 1947.

**Sec. X—Jewish High Holy Days,** AG 000.3 CPN. Concerns absence to permit attendance at services.

**Sec. XI—Transfer or Reemployment of Civilians,** AG 230.3 GPA. Cites US Civil Service Commission instruction of "Policy on Conduct of Officers and Employees" and gives instructions for implementation of this policy.

**Sec. XII—EUCOM Athletic Policy,** AG 353.8 SSP.

**Sec. XIII—Quotas for Courses of Instruction at 7712 European Command Intelligence School,** AG 352 GID

**Sec. XIV—Enrollment in Correspondence Courses,** AG 352 GOT. Cites forms to be used.

**Sec. XV—Security Sealing of Rail Cars,** AG 371.2 RYT.

**Sec. XVI—Quarterly Inventory and Report of Penalty Material,** AG 311.1 AGM.

**Sec. XVII—Gardening Program for the European Command,** AG 403 MCH. Revises Weekly Directive No. 1 Sec. XII to add restriction on use of certain material for fertilizer.

**Maintenance Memo No. 6,** Hq EUCOM, 25 August 1947.

**Monthly Status Report and Roster of Military Labor Service Units,** Circular No. 72, Hq EUCOM, 26 August 1947.

**Military Justice,** Circular No. 74, Hq EUCOM, 27 August 1947. Outlines policy and procedure for the administration of military justice in the European Command.

**German Land Legislation,** AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 27 August 1947 (see separate item).

**Advance Notice of Amendment to Title 21 (Information Control) of Military Government Regulations,** AG 010.6 (IC), OMGUS, 28 August 1947. Adds Part 8 concerning reorientational activities.

**Inventory of Official Penalty Matter,** AG 311.1 (BC), OMGUS, 29 August 1947.