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WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- HOFGEISMAR
- ESCHWEGE
- MELS UNGEN
- FRANKENBERG
- FRI TZLAR HOMBERG
- RO TENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALS FELD
- HUNFELD
- WETZLAR
- GI E S S E N
- LAUTERBACH
- FULDA
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BUDINGEN
- SCHLUCHTERN
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- UNTER TAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- WIESBADEN
- FRANKFURT
- RHEINGAU
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMS TADT
- WORMS
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- MAN NHEIM
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KUNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
- OHRINGEN
- CRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBUR
- BACKNANK
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMUND
- STUTT GART
- BOBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GOPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- NURTINGEN
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MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY
INFORMATION
BULLETIN

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



Signal Corps Photo

The picture on this week's cover shows a German housewife in Stuttgart preparing a typical evening meal for her six children, her husband and herself. The meal consists of 15 lbs of potatoes, 5 lbs of which will be used for a bread substitute the following morning and a small portion of cheese for each member of the family. (See "Feeding 17,000,000 Germans" on Page 16.)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Our contributors this week include **John M. Warde** whose article **Ceramics** appears on page 9. A graduate of the University of Alabama and the Montana School of Mines, Mr. Warde is Chief of the Ceramics and Glass Section of the Economics Division of OMGUS. Prior to joining OMGUS, he saw service as a battery officer in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany.

Dr. Roger H. Wells, Chief of the Election Affairs Branch of OMGUS' Civil Administration Division, analyses the Elections of 30 June in **US Zone Elects Constitutional Assemblies** appearing on page 5 of this issue. Author of several standard works on Political Science and related subjects, Dr. Wells was formerly Head of the Department of Political Science at Bryn Mawr University.

Germany's Inland Waterways which will be found on page 12 is the work of **Major P.A. Hutchinson**, an assistant to the Chief of the Water Transport Branch, Transportation Division, OMGUS. Recently commissioned an officer in the Regular Army, Major Hutchinson was acting Chief of the Marine Maintenance and Repair Division of the Los Angeles Port during the war.

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OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Operation of Garages in Austria and Germany for Privately-Owned Vehicles	AG 634 GAP-AGO, USFET 17 June 1946
Quarterly Submission of Unit Changes	AG 322 GCT-AGO, USFET 20 June 1946
Temporary Ration Cards for Incoming Transient Personnel	AG 311.3 AES-AGO, USFET 20 June 1946
Procedures to Facilitate the Marriage of Certain Persons in Germany	Circular No 94, USFET 20 June 1946
Reenlistment of Discharged Members of the Women's Army Corps	AG 340 GAP-AGP,, USFET 22 June 1946
Travel to Czechoslovakia	AG 210.482 AGP 24 June 1946 USFET
Funding, Reporting and Accounting Procedure Applicable Fiscal Year 1947	AG 130 FDD-AGO 29 June 1946 USFET

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

US ZONE ELECTS CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLIES

Fourteen months after V-E Day, continental Europe is in the throes of constitution making, constitutional problems and constitutional crises. From Poland on the east to Greece and Italy on the south to France on the west, the same questions are being asked, the same problems wrestled with. Germany is no exception. Here the difficulties are no less acute, the forces operating no less deep-seated.

Throughout the past six months, a schedule of elections has been in operation in the US Zone, and steady progress has been made in restoring representative councils and self-government in Gemeinden, Landkreise and Stadtkreise. Local foundations have thus been laid for the establishment of Land governments on a democratic basis.

TASK OF CONVENTIONS

On Sunday, 30 June, constitutional assemblies or constitutional conventions (verfassunggebende Versammlungen) were elected in the Länder of the US Zone — Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Württemberg-Baden. The task of these constituent bodies will be to graft new Land constitutions which, after MG approval, will be submitted to the voters for ratification. In these constitutional conventions, the Germans will be faced with

constitutional issues very similar to those confronting the other European constitution-makers of 1946.

In the elections of 30 June, 5,554,407 registered German citizens voted in the first election to be held at Land level and the first which called the entire electorate to the polls. As shown in Table 1 (page 6) almost the same number of people participated in the Land constitutional assembly elections as in the combined Landkreis elections (April) and Stadtkreis elections (May). However, it should be noted that some 400,000 more persons were registered in this election than in the two previous ones which accounts for the percentages shown in Table 2 (page 7).

INCREASE EXPLAINED

The increase in registration is primarily due to the fact that, since the April and May elections, many refugees and expellees have been able to satisfy the minimum residence requirements (six months in Greater Hesse, one year in Bavaria and Württemberg-Baden). Within another year, the electorate will be greatly enlarged by the addition of refugees and expellees.

Suffrage qualifications were basically the same as in the three previous elections under which Nazis were excluded from voting, ex-

Table 1: US Zone Elections

	Number of registered voters		Number of actual voters	
	April—May	30 June	April—May	30 June
Bavaria	3,639,876	3,884,158	2,819,585	2,786,999
Greater Hesse	2,060,682	2,174,759	1,579,775	1,558,927
Württemberg-Baden	1,723,526	1,771,337	1,163,952	1,208,481
U. S. Zone	7,424,084	7,830,254	5,563,312	5,554,407

cept for nominal Nazis who joined the party after 1 May 1937. The only change introduced for the 30 June elections was that persons who have been exonerated under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism of 5 March 1946, or who have been classified as "followers" under that law and have paid their fines, were allowed to vote. Actually, the proportion of persons eliminated from voting for Nazi affiliations in the 30 June elections did not vary from the norm of the past — 5% to 7%. Bavaria disqualified 6.6% of the voters, Greater Hesse 6.4%, and Württemberg-Baden 5.5%.

GREATER LOCAL INTEREST

From table 2 it is clear that the best results are to be found in those elections wherein the greatest local interest lies, the Gemeinde and the Stadtkreis. The Landkreis seems more remote, as does an assembly which, on the Land level, is about to draw up a new constitution. Furthermore, there was a church holiday on Saturday which made it possible for a summer weekend to be spent out of town. In Stuttgart a polling booth was opened at the railroad station at 4 AM to catch early-bird travelers who were provided with "Stimmscheine." It was not unsuccessful. In some circles it has also been pointed out that the holding of four elections in so relatively short a time has wearied the population and emptied the party treasuries.

These elections were conducted according to proportional representation whereby each party received a number of seats proportion-

ate to the votes cast for that party. In Württemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse the law provides that parties which fail to poll five percent of the votes cast should receive no seats in the constitutional assembly. These provisions were designed to discourage splinter parties. It so happened that there was only one instance of this, the Socialist Workers' Party which ran candidates locally in Offenbach, Greater Hesse. The party polled some 8,000 votes out of a total of more than a million and a half. It thus failed to qualify under the five percent rule and therefore is not represented in the assembly.

In Bavaria, the 180 members were apportioned among the five Regierungsbezirke. A total of 333 candidates were put forward by the five main parties on the Land level. Each Regierungsbezirk was divided into Stimmkreise corresponding to the number of seats to be filled. Each party was allowed to nominate only one candidate for each Stimmkreis, but a vote for that candidate was also a vote for his party.

MANNER QUOTA DETERMINED

The quota to be elected was determined in the following manner. The total number of valid ballots in the Regierungsbezirk was divided by the number of seats plus one. Thus, for example, in Niederbayern-Oberpfalz, which was allotted 47 Stimmkreise, the total number of valid ballots was divided by 48. The quota thus derived was then divided into the number of votes which each party got throughout the Regierungsbezirk, thus giving the number of seats which the party won.

Table 2: Comparative Percentage of Registered Voters Voting

	Gemeinde Elections Jan. 1946	Landkreis Elections Apr. 1946	Stadtkreis Elections May 1946	Combined Stadt- und Landkreis	Consti- tutional Assembly Elections June 1946
Bavaria	87.0	72.4	87.7	77.4	71.8
Greater Hesse	85.3	75.7	79.0	76.6	71.1
Württemberg-Baden	85.0	61.5	79.1	67.5	68.2
Total US Zone	86.0	71.6	83.0	74.9	70.9

If the party won more seats in a Regierungsbezirk than it had put up candidates, these unfilled seats went to candidates of the same party in other Regierungsbezirke who were not elected by the vote in their own. The converse is bound also to be true. Thus Table 3 shows how the 180 seats in Bavaria were apportioned. It is to be noted that in no instance does the total number of seats actually won correspond to the number of Stimmkreise. The law permitted the same candidate to be nominated in several Stimmkreise. What counted was the total number of votes which the candidate got in all the Stimmkreise in which he was a candidate.

PROCEDURE IN OTHER LÄNDER

The method of election in the other two Länder was also proportional representation but with differences in detail. Greater Hesse

provided for 64 delegates elected from 64 districts or constituencies plus 26 delegates elected from the Land as a whole. A total of 364 candidates had been nominated by the four Land parties, plus the Socialist Workers' Party in Offenbach. The 64 seats were apportioned among the three Regierungsbezirke of Greater Hesse (Darmstadt, Kassel, Wiesbaden) in accordance with the total vote cast in each Regierungsbezirk. Thus Wiesbaden received 27 seats, Kassel 18 and Darmstadt 19, a total of 64. The other 26, were allotted in proportion to the total vote received by each party throughout the Land.

Württemberg-Baden chose 85 members from 26 constituencies plus 15 elected from the Land as a whole. Unlike Bavaria and Greater Hesse, where the voter voted only for one candidate in each constituency, the Württemberg-Baden constituencies were mul-

Table 3: Bavaria — Seats Won by Parties in Each Regierungsbezirk

Regierungsbezirk	CSU	SPD	KPD	WAP*	FDP	Stimm- kreis	Total Seats Won
Oberbayern	22	12	2	3	1	39	40
Ober- u. Mittelfranken	22	18	3	2	3	47	48
Niederbayern-Oberpfalz	32	11	1	1	0	47	45
Mainfranken	18	5	1	0	0	25	24
Schwaben	15	5	1	2	0	22	23
Total Land Bavaria	109	51	8	8	4	180	180

* Wirtschaftliche Aufbau Partei or Economic Reconstruction Party, which nominated candidates in Bavaria only.

Table 4: Popular Vote by Parties

	CDU/CSU*	SPD	KPD	LDP/DVP/FDP**
Bavaria LK & SK Elections	1,679,629	780,676	135,266	43,556
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	1,554,183	785,706	145,216	70,572
In the Land Constitutional Assembly election in Bavaria, the Economic Reconstruction Party polled 135,128 votes				
Greater Hesse LK & SK Elections	553,338	647,226	140,438	109,699
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	550,342	655,090	144,272	120,346
The Socialist Workers' Party (Sozialistische Arbeiter Partei) received a total of 8,323 votes				
Württemberg-Baden LK & SK Elections	459,240	326,810	93,608	141,661
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	474,878	374,739	116,521	195,440
US Zone LK & SK Elections	2,692,207	1,754,712	369,312	294,916
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	2,579,403	1,815,535	406,009	386,358

* CDU in Württemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse
CSU in Bavaria

** Liberal Democratic Party in Greater Hesse
Free Democratic Party in Bavaria
Deutsche Volks-Partei (German People's Party) in Württemberg-Baden

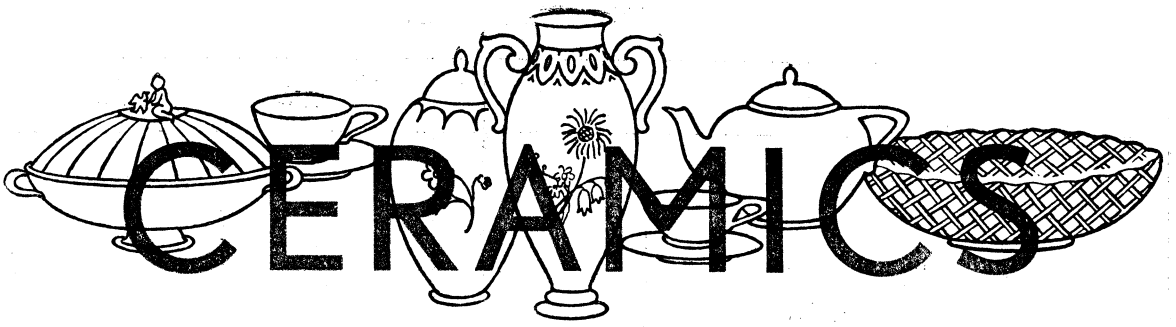
tuple, electing 4, 8 or 12 delegates depending on population. There was a total number of 775 candidates, all put forth by the 4 main parties. The quota was determined by dividing the total vote for the entire Land by 85. Each party received a number of district seats corresponding to the total vote of the party divided by the quota. Where a party nominated 8 candidates, in a particular district, for instance, and was entitled to 4 seats, the first 4 candidates of that party were the ones elected. The same method applied in apportioning the 15 seats on a Land-wide basis, except that the number of seats already won on a district basis was subtracted from the number which the party was

entitled to on a Land basis.

LITTLE BASIS FOR COMPARISON

The tabulation of results by parties is shown in Table 4 (popular vote) and Table 5 (percentages). Since each separate Land has its own constitutional assembly, there is little reason to examine the Zone-wide figures, although these are given as a factor in comparison. For instance, it is of small moment to point out that the Christian Democratic Union (called the Christian Social Union in Bavaria) won 184 seats out of a total of 370 in the US Zone. What is of significance is that this party won 109 out of 180 seats in Bavaria, a clear majority, so that they will have the

(Continued on page 27)



Production of Porcelain, Pottery, Tile and Earthenware Necessary for Reconstruction Of German Homes, Factories and Buildings Stands at Five Per Cent of Pre-War Level

The German ceramic industry, essential in the reconstruction of German homes, factories and buildings and important to the revival of German export trade, was operating at about five percent of capacity in the US Zone one year after the end of the war.

Not more than six percent of the total production capacity in the Zone had been lost by war damages, but the lack of coal, shortage of transportation and impossibility of importing raw materials because of international and interzonal trade barriers have blocked an appreciable restoration of the German ceramic industry.

The former German production of dishes, figurines and similar porcelains centered in the area now comprising the US Zone, principally Bavaria. The producers located in the Zone accounted for 66 percent of the household porcelain and 56 percent of the decorative porcelain. Those in the present Soviet Zone accounted for most of the remainder in these two groups.

TECHNICAL PORCELAIN

The US Zone's territory of pre-war Germany also had a sizable proportion of the production of technical porcelain, abrasives and sanitary ware, and lesser portions of the output of household and decorative earthenware, dental porcelain, pottery, floor and wall tile and glazed building tile.

After the beginning of the war the requirements of the Army and the increased number of "foreign workers" entering Germany led to a greater demand for household ware, and as the war progressed these requirements were increased to repair war damages. Many articles which had formerly been made of metal were replaced by porcelain or earthenware; porcelain piping was made for household use, and even steam radiators of porcelain were placed on the market.

STANDARDIZATION ENFORCED

In order to meet wartime requirements, a rigid system of rationalization and standardization was enforced. The manufacture of luxury ware was discontinued in August 1942, and factories producing this type of ware reconverted to the manufacture of utility ware or technical porcelain, principally electrical insulators. Some plants commenced production of abrasives or refractories as shortages of these products became critical. The production of technical porcelain was expanded to 140 percent of 1939 output to meet war needs and many new developments were reported in the manufacture of porcelain and steatite insulators. The abrasives industry, spurred by the war effort, increased production rates to attain a peak output in 1944 that represented 125 percent of the total production of this industry in 1939.

DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC PLANTS IN THE US ZONE

Production Group	Bavaria	Wuerttem- burg-Baden	Greater Hesse
Household and decorative porcelain	59	1	3
Dental porcelain	1	3	4
Household and decorative earthenware	10	4	5
Pottery	4	3	6
Technical porcelain	30	1	3
Sanitary ware	1	1	1
Floor and wall tile*	—	1	2
Stove and glazed building tile	9	2	1
Abrasives	15	14	19

*Two floor and wall tile plants located in Bremen Enclave.

INTRODUCED AT MEISSEN

The manufacture of household and decorative porcelain, or more commonly, the "china industry" in the US Zone, is located almost entirely in Bavaria, and this industry is by far the most important producer of ceramic ware in the Zone. Porcelain was first produced in Europe by Bottger at Meissen in Saxony in 1709 and introduced elsewhere in Germany by migrating craftsmen from Meissen.

Northwestern Bavaria became an early center for porcelain manufacture because of the plentiful supply of fuel wood and the proximity of Bohemian Kaolin. The industry developed along the Bohemian border, and most of the raw materials and many of the workmen were imported from Bohemia. The prevalence of Bohemian craftsmen in the Bavarian china industry continued up until World War I, when they were largely replaced by Germans.

Brown coal from Bohemian mines located just across the border offered a convenient

fuel source and the Bavarian china industry became so heavily dependent on Bohemia, which later became a part of Czechoslovakia, for coal and kaolin, that at present plants are at a standstill for lack of these materials, since Czechoslovakian government has placed all exports to Germany on a strict cash-in-dollars basis.

LARGEST CHINA CENTER

The Bavarian china district became the largest china ware manufacturing center in Germany, supplying nearly two-thirds of the total German output. The normal kiln capacity of the industry in Bavaria is about 20,000 cubic meters, and the annual capacity is estimated to be 55,000 metric tons. The coal shortage has held the production of the industry to only three percent of capacity, according to April reports. The industry requires about 5 to 7 tons of coal per ton of finished ware. Two-thirds of the coal requirements are made up of brown coal, formerly obtained from Czechoslovakia, and the remainder, hard coal from Saxony or the

Ruhr. In Bavarian practice, the ware is finished at Seger Cone (1410° C) which accounts for the high ratio of coal to finished ware.

The total output of the industry, since the beginning of industrial activity on a limited scale last fall, has gone to meet military needs and minimum civilian requirements, which are far in excess of actual output. All of the production has been obtained with old stocks of raw materials, the majority of which are from foreign sources, or from suppliers located outside the US Zone. In addition to receipts of about 80 percent of the kaolin requirements from Czechoslovakia, flint and feldspar were imported in considerable quantities from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Kaolin was also obtained from Saxony, which is in the Soviet Zone.

REVIVAL SET FOR EXPORT

There have been practically no imports to replenish these rapidly depleting stocks because Germany lacks currency acceptable to foreign suppliers, not because of the inter-zonal barriers which restrict free trade. Most of the post-war production has been utility ware and some hotel china, the latter for military requirements. When conditions permit, it is planned to reactivate the production of luxury ware for export in accordance with quadripartite agreements, which allow the ceramics industry to develop to the fullest extent of German resources. Thus, the industry can contribute to the export program to which Germany is committed to pay for her imports.

The earthenware-industry is one of the oldest in Germany, dating back to the 15th century. Stoneware and fine earthenware has been produced in Hesse, Württemberg, and Bavaria for several hundred years and the manufacture of earthenware food containers has been continuous from earliest times. In contrast to prevailing conditions in the United States, where general earthenware products are widely used, in Germany the use of porcelain articles predominates. Two types of earthenware are manufactured in

Germany, namely, hard and soft; they are distinguished by the fact that the flux used in the former is feldspar, and in the latter, chalk.

A considerable quantity of fine earthenware and utility crockery was produced from the 19 plants located in the US Zone. Flower pots, chemical stoneware, earthenware food containers, and crockery make up most of the production reported for April, which showed that the industry was operating at about 26 percent of capacity. Since most of the potteries and earthenware manufacturers use local clays, the chief concern of the industry is to obtain sufficient coal, which is estimated to be 3 to 4 tons per ton of finished ware.

The Zone's technical porcelain industry is concentrated in Bavaria, which formerly produced about a quarter of the total German output of all such ware. The main products manufactured are electrical porcelain insulators and other electro-technical items. A large proportion of the electro-technical items are manufactured from steatite, a talc-like mineral, of which excellent deposits are located at Gopfersgrün in Bavaria. Serious shortages of Czechoslovakian and Saxonian kaolins and flint and feldspar from Scandinavia are developing, since no replacements have been obtained for stocks used in post-war production.

COAL SHORTAGE MAJOR PROBLEM

The coal shortage has been the major problem, since the industry uses from 4 to 6 tons per ton of finished ware. Due to the critical requirements for electrical insulators throughout Germany, some coal allocations have, however, been made available to the industry to ease the position. Most of the present output of the technical porcelain industry, which reported to be operating at 15 percent of capacity in April, is electric insulators for the repair of high and low tension power lines.

There are only three plants manufacturing sanitary ware in the US Zone, and their full

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GERMANY'S INLAND WATERWAYS

Activity Returns to Extensive Transportation System Badly Damaged in Closing Days of War

The ruthless and wanton destruction inflicted by the retreating German forces on their own bridges, barges and facilities of Germany's inland waterways is slowly but steadily being repaired to revitalize an important part of the country's internal communications system.

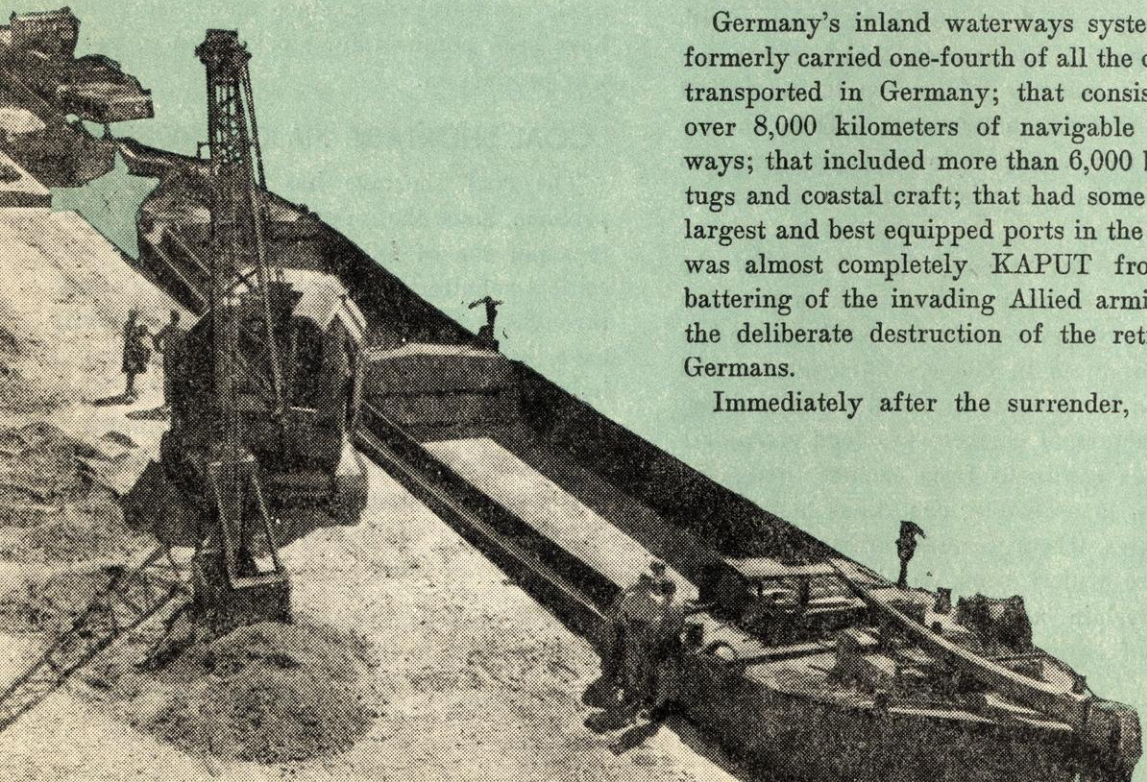
As waterways are considered to have less war potential than other means of transportation in Germany, MG seeks to encourage the Germans to assume greater administrative responsibility for their water transportation facilities, to rehabilitate them to serve essential carrier requirements.

The picture was a gloomy one on V-E Day for the German people and for occupational authorities coming in to help the Germans to build a democratic way of life. The German forces, in their mad retreat before the Allied armies, had destroyed nearly all the bridges across the rivers and canals and left their wreckage blocking the channels. Barges and tugs were wrecked at docks, along river banks and in midstream. The locks and dams in the canal systems were in a shambles: cranes and port equipment that had survived Allied bombing were wrecked; harbors were littered with derelict hulks.

TRANSPORT SYSTEM WRECKED

Germany's inland waterways system that formerly carried one-fourth of all the cargoes transported in Germany; that consisted of over 8,000 kilometers of navigable waterways; that included more than 6,000 barges, tugs and coastal craft; that had some of the largest and best equipped ports in the world, was almost completely KAPUT from the battering of the invading Allied armies and the deliberate destruction of the retreating Germans.

Immediately after the surrender, and in



many areas before the cessation of hostilities, the Allied armies tackled the problem. Military engineers spanned the waterways with temporary bridges to reopen major highway and rail routes. Floating pontoon bridges with removable sections to permit passage of craft were flung across the navigable rivers and canals. Under the direction of the Engineer officers, German wrecking crews with cranes and salvage equipment started cutting away the wreckage and hoisting huge sections of damaged bridges out of the river beds so as to permit through-navigation. At the same time Germans under the direction of transportation units, port companies, marine repair and harbor craft companies went to work on the port facilities, tugs and barges. Damaged piers were repaired and wrecked cranes were disassembled and cannibalized to make one serviceable unit out of parts of several damaged ones. Sunken craft were raised, hulls were patched and engines were repaired.

PROGRESS BY US ARMY

During the summer and fall of 1945 progress was achieved by the US Army Engineers and Transportation Corps troops in their work to restore the waterway system in the US Zone of Occupation. On 7 August 1945, the first barge was able to come up the River Rhine from Wesseling to Mannheim. On 21 October 1945, the first Liberty ship was berthed at Bremen to discharge Army supplies. On 15 September 1945, the Danube was open to navigation throughout the entire US occupied portion of Germany. Barge delivery of coal from the Ruhr mines to the U. S. Zone rose sharply from approximately 5,000 tons in August to approximately 95,000 tons in December 1945.

On 1 February 1946, a major change in occupation policy was initiated with the transfer of responsibility for operation and maintenance of waterways in the US Zone to German civilian engineering, barging and towing agencies and companies under the supervision and policy control of MG. This significant move increased the duties, responsibilities and authority of denazified

German officials, permitting a greater degree of self, government and administration. In February this policy was expanded to include Weser River ports in the U. S. Enclave at Bremen.

OMGUS RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Transport Division, OMGUS, with respect to the German water transport system, are now confined to formulation of policy, and making certain that such policies are carried out by the Germans. However, the scope of the water transportation problem and its effect upon practically every phase of economic activity in Germany and even in Europe as a whole is so far-reaching, that water transport policy makers find their duties almost unlimited by geographical, political, or industrial boundaries. The responsibilities of Col. D. R. Neff and his Water Transport staff range from internationalization of Rhine and Danube waterways to establishment of marine courts at Bremen; from restitution of craft seized by the Nazis to selection of fuels for efficient operation of tugs; from conferences on a diplomatic level to allocation of steel for repairs to vessels.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

Concerning the success of the water transport phase of Military Government in Germany, physical accomplishments to date speak for themselves. All of the primary waterways in the US Zone which were formerly navigable are cleared of wreckage and obstructions. Approximately 1,300 barges and 250 tugs are repaired and available for transportation of cargo for the US Zone. More than 12,000 tons of such cargo per day are moving by water transportation. The facilities of Weser River ocean ports are sufficient to handle up to 20,000 tons of cargo daily. Inland water and coastal shipping has been successfully implemented to permit interzonal movements. Barges loaded in Bremen can proceed all the way to Rhine ports such as Mannheim on inland waterways, a distance of 655 kilometers, in 10 days.

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AMERICAN FOOD FOR KASSEL'S CHILDREN

"We like pea soup with big chunks of meat in it and the white bread best," said ten year-old Gerd, as he wiped out the soup bowl with the last remaining bit of bread. "We are pretty well filled up after one of these American dinners. Mother is glad," he added.

Gerd is one of 6,000 Kassel children who are eating American dinners at least twice a week in the first school mass-feeding pro-

gram in the US Zone. American voluntary contributions provide the food through the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany (CRALOG), and three local private German welfare agencies cooperate to administer the program under MG supervision.

In its first week the operation, known in Kassel as the "American Labor of Love," fed over 16,000 400-calory meals to children

between the age of three and ten. From the second week on pupils up to 14 were included. The children are selected from families which do not get heavy workers' rations, keep chickens, own grocery stores, or otherwise receive above-average food allotments. Menus vary daily, and consist of either hot cereal and milk or a thick, nourishing soup, Bread or rolls are also distributed in the schools.

Approximately 4,500 children between the ages of six and ten, a German welfare official revealed, received two meals, 1,000 pupils up to six years were fed once each school day, and 500 kindergarten tots from Kassel suburbs ate an additional 1,000 portions by the week's end.

Hospitalized Kassel children also share in the program. In the first week's operation about 250 patients, the oldest of whom was 16, ate at least one of the American feedings daily.

MALNUTRITION PREVALENT

The point to which German nutrition has fallen was cited by the head doctor in Kassel's 85-patient children's hospital. "All small children here," she said, "are sick from malnutrition. The food they get from their parents, though sometimes sufficient in quantity, was of such poor quality that the

children broke out with skin diseases and developed severe digestive disorders."

According to the Chief Physician at Kassel's Central Hospital, many operations for stomach and intestinal ulcers can no longer be attempted when the patient lives on German rations alone. "The quality of these American relief supplies," he said, "is an important factor in insuring the recovery of our young convalescents."

EXPellee CHILDREN

Closely associated with the school and hospital feeding programs is the relief of expellee children. "About one-fifth of the children fed by the school relief are newly-arrived expellees as are over one-ninth of those in city hospitals," said a German welfare official. "In addition," she revealed, "we maintain a home for orphaned expellee children where from 25 to 30 children are fed each day."

A charge to cover costs of transporting food from the kitchens to schools has been fixed at the rate of five German cents to one US cent at official exchange rates per meal. Despite the low cost, a member of the Kassel Central Committee disclosed, more than half of the children cannot afford to pay anything. In such cases, the meals are distributed free of charge.

INLAND WATERWAYS *(Continued from page 13)*

In the realm of intergovernmental relations, equally significant progress has been made. The Rhine River has been reestablished as an internationalized waterway and satisfactory agreements have been made with other riparian nations concerning its free use. Restitution of large numbers of craft seized by the Nazis has already been effected. Institution and reactivation of international waterways traffic and engineering commissions has been supported and membership within such groups has been accepted. For the present, negotiations with adjoining countries must continue with completion of restitution of craft, elimination of international boundary line restrictions for Ger-

man craft, and open navigation throughout the entire length of the Danube as major goals.

Plans for the future include further emphasis upon assumption of responsibility by Germans for administration of their own water transport system. The aim of MG officials will be to insure that water transport facilities are rehabilitated to the extent necessary to support occupation and civilian economy requirements and that such facilities are used to the maximum practicable extent to the subordination of rail and road traffic. This aim is predicated on the established principle that waterways offer less war potential than other forms of transportation available to Germany.



MG has been faced with multiple problems of agricultural production, price control and distribution in its attempts to see that the 17,000,000 inhabitants of the US Zone are fed. By programs which look toward keeping prices within reach of the average consumer, distributing available food equitably, securing adequate supplies for farmers, transporting food from farms to areas in which it is consumed, maximizing indigenous agriculture, and by importing food from the United States, the US Zone has been able to maintain a ration scale of 1,330 calories per day for the normal consumer in cities of 20,000 and over and one of 1,185 calories in areas with a population of less than 20,000.

(Left) a German woman making her purchases in a Heidelberg store.

Signal Corps Photo

FEEDING 17,000,000 GERMANS

(Left) Germans waiting in line to get their allotted food ration; (right) a German mother and her children eating their evening meal of boiled potatoes and soft cheese; (below) a housewife dipping goat milk from a can, which is the only container available for carrying this scarce liquid.

Signal Corps Photos





Mutual Compromise at Paris Hailed in Stateside Editorials

Recent developments at the Paris meeting of foreign ministers have been evaluated by US newspapers and radio commentators as putting the world in a better position for solution of Europe's post-war problems.

Comment generally underlines the value of agreement among Big Four foreign ministers, pointing out that it has been achieved through mutual compromise. Some papers stress that Russia appears to be acting in a more conciliatory manner, thus indicating better prospects for Western-Soviet relations in the whole international scene.

The point is made that agreement on Trieste, as the key issue which had been blocking progress at Paris, opened the way for the subsequent agreement on 21-nation peace conference... and the Italian reparation problem. On the whole, there is approval of the Trieste solution, though some papers make the point that internationalization under United Nations will succeed only if UN itself is strong. Two papers, **The New York Times** and **Chicago Tribune**, protest the Trieste agreement as not following Atlantic Charter principles.

The New York Herald Tribune said in part: "The Powers have demonstrated that they are willing and able to work out arrangements with one another — a matter which seemed very much in doubt a few weeks ago..."

"Specific agreements appear to bear no particular relevance to one another, but actually they do form a pattern. Primarily they mean that the Russians have abandoned, or at least reserved for the time being, those ambitions in the Mediterranean which were the most upsetting factor in earlier negotiations..."

"All in all, bargaining at Paris, if it did not result in ideal solutions and was not on a particularly elevated plane, did produce a reasonable fair deal for all participants... the major difficulty (at the peace conference) will be to find some formula which will give smaller states a voice without letting them disrupt all the hard-won agreements already achieved among the Big-Four."

The Baltimore Evening Sun: "Here is evidence once again that, granted patience to wait out delays and moods of intransigence and patience to negotiate, nations can harmonize their divergent positions and reach working compromises..."

"No nation got all of just what it wanted to see in draft proposals, but all of them were satisfied in the end to support formulas that finally emerged. The result should hasten overdue stabilization of Europe and should, besides, strengthen the general feeling of confidence in the great power's capacity to work and live together."

Reasons for OPA Veto Explained by Truman

In a radio address to the nation **President Truman** reiterated the points made previously in his OPA veto message explaining his reason for vetoing the bill and detailing inflationary dangers he saw in the measure. He again particularly singled out the Taft Amendment, which would have permitted manufacturers and producers to add all increases in costs to a profit margin as received during the base period in October, 1941.

Specifying his "most fundamental objection" to the bill the President said: "I believe in a profit system and desire that profits should be ample to provide an incentive for full production. The Taft Amendment, however, provides for higher prices and higher profits even where production is already going at full blast and profits are

wholly satisfactory . . .

“All of us agree that what this country needs is production. Production brings jobs, good wages, moderate prices . . . The fact is, however, that production would not be stimulated by the Taft Amendment, but would be greatly impeded . . .”

The President criticized Congress for delay in presenting a final compromise bill, and asked for public support of the administration program for a new price control legislation. As outlined by him, the proposed new measure would include a year's extension of price controls, with provisions for “decontrolling” some products as they came into plentiful supply.

Price Control Appraised By American Newspapers

United States newspaper comment on President Truman's veto of the domestic price control bill and subsequent lifting of Office of Price Administration regulations, divided in praise and criticism of President Truman's action in generally the same proportion in which the papers had previously backed OPA extension — that is a clear but not large majority in favor of the Truman veto.

The main theme underlying the bulk of editorials, whether favorable or unfavorable, was that the people of the country are now in the position — through voicing their opinions to Congressmen, through voluntary price control both by manufacturers and retailers, and through a consumers' strike if necessary — to tackle the whole inflation problem themselves. And accompanying this theme was the attitude that the people of the United States can and will solve this serious domestic problem satisfactorily, as evidenced already by a general nationwide voluntary control of prices to date.

The **New York Herald Tribune** pointed out that inflation brought a consumers' strike after World War I, and added, “Sellers' restraint and workers' productivity would seem to form an indispensable combination

against a repetition of the experience of 1921.” An editorial in the paper states President Truman's action “defies explanation” and that the President had widened the cleavage between himself and Congress at a time when there is still much to be done before adjournment and when he is badly in need of Congressional cooperation.”

The **New York Post** hails President Truman for his courage and writes: “Harry Truman declared war on inflation and rejected those whose counsel was appeasement . . . We hope that the people's will may prove equal to this.”

“The **Christian Science Monitor** declares that until greater production applies a competitive brake, only self-restraint of industry or a buyers' strike the if that fails, can check inflation's course.”

In the opinion of the **Wall Street Journal** (New York), “producers and distributors will act wisely if they subordinate immediate large profits to price stability, and charge what will bring them out a little better than even.

Aftermath of War

The war's mass slaughter, its forced migrations, its scorched earth and famines have left 30,000,000 children hungry in Europe, and 11,000,000 orphans, writes **Sara Lampert** of the **New York Herald Tribune**.

Maurice Pate, on leave from his post as Red Cross director of PW relief, who accompanied Herbert Hoover on his Famine Emergency Committee tour of the continent, recently analyzed the present picture, and found that one hundred and twenty thousand tons of proteins, milk and fats are needed to answer immediate needs. This would supply the children with 650-calory meals for a month at the relatively low cost of eight cents a meal.

In Germany, Dr. Pate found, births have declined from 14.5 a 1,000 of population in 1938 to 4.5 in February, 1946, and four times as many children who had not lived a full year died in 1945 as in 1938. Sixty times as many children died of intestinal

troubles as in 1938. Other prevalent illnesses are diphtheria, the ever-present tuberculosis, heart disease and starvation. However, the German suicide rate has recouped and is described as back at its pre-war level, which is lower than in the United States.

Allied armies have scrupulously observed food priorities for German children, whose calory rations range from 1,270 a day for the youngest to 1,715 for the older children.

The child welfare organizations (Jugend-aemter) developed under the Weimar Republic and pre-empted by the Nazi party were excellent for the physical training of German youth but collapsed with the capitulation. However, Allied military governments reorganized them, providing extensive care for expectant and nursing mothers and other services.

Army Program

General Dwight D. Eisenhower. US Army Chief of Staff, has given Congress an outline of six basic assumptions on which the Army program for the next year is based. The assumptions are:

The United Nations will gain recognition as a central factor in the establishment and maintenance of world security... peoples of occupied areas will remain tractable, that there will be no great rebellions due to scarcity of US troops... occupation of Germany will continue to be shared and British, Chinese, and Filipinos will assist in occupying Japan... US manpower requirements in connection with occupation will continue to be partially filled by prisoners of war and other foreign nationals... there will be no delay in the disposition of surplus property which requires personnel for handling and protection... occupational responsibilities in Austria and Italy will be discontinued during the coming year.

According to General Eisenhower US objectives in Germany and Japan are to insure that these countries do not become menaces to America or to the peace and security of the world. Fulfillment of those objectives means disarmament and destruction of their power to make war.

In comparing occupation problems in the two countries, he pointed out that in Japan the Allies had taken over a country which had surrendered under an established government, while the German surrender was chiefly a military capitulation with no organized government in existence. Hence, he said, occupation requirements in Germany call for one man for every 120 Germans, while in Japan the ratio is only one for every 650 Japanese.

UN Security Council

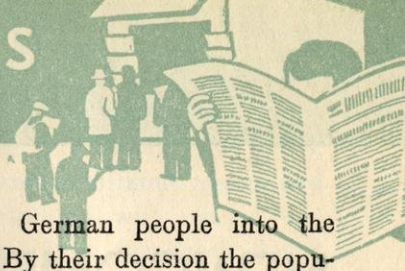
The success of the United Nations Security Council in focusing the majority opinion of nations on international questions and bringing about clarity of issues was stressed by **Herschel Johnson**, temporary US delegate to the Security Council, in the **National Broadcasting Company's** "University of the Air" program.

The program's moderator pointed out that some people feel the work of the Security Council has accomplished little toward a constructive settlement of disputes, but Johnson in reply said that accomplishment cannot always be measured on the surface.

"What our work boils down to", Johnson added, is "broadening areas of agreement. We shouldn't be too impatient. It takes time to reach agreement on fundamental questions, but we are making headway."

In discussing actual accomplishments of the Council since it began work more than five months ago, Johnson pointed out that news headlines too frequently play up differences which can be dramatized. He emphasized that the Council has done a great deal so far to fulfill its obligations under the UN Charter — to promote peaceful adjustments of disputes.

In discussing more general aspects of the UN, Johnson said that "one principle of great importance has been established in the brief history of UN — that all nations, great or small, have equal right to lay their grievances before the court of the world for opinion."



Berlin Press Views Zone-Wide Elections

Discussion of the Zone-wide elections for constitutional assemblies has been featured in recent editorials by the Berlin press. **Der Tagesspiegel**, US-licensed paper, found the elections to be the most important which have been held in the American area because they laid the basis for the future federal structure of the German state.

In its editorial regarding the elections, **Neues Deutschland**, organ of the Socialist Unity Party, attacked the constitutional drafts, claiming that they have been drawn up by "those circles which had various reasons for undermining the demands of the progressive forces of Germany for a political and economically united Germany." Declaring that the elections will have a great importance for all of Germany, the paper states that the candidates who are elected will have to make important decisions regarding the unity or splitting of Germany. Fear is expressed that the CSU will continue to remain under the influence of forces which want to use the CSU as a basis for reaction.

Kurier, French licensed paper, observed that part of the propaganda regarding the elections has been very strong, but interest on the part of the people has been weak. ". . . This fourth series of elections is the most important one carried through this year," states the paper, reasoning that "the new bodies will have to draw up the first constitutions which might have a great interest on the future structure of Germany."

Saxonian Plebescite

Commenting on the Saxonian plebescite, **Taegliche Rundschau**, Soviet organ, declares: "With this decision the Saxonian population have demonstrated their determination to put an end to the rule of the Hitlerists and those

who pushed the German people into the criminal war . . . By their decision the population of the federal Land, Saxony, have shown to all working people of Germany and the whole world that they are willing to take the way of democratization of Germany. There is no doubt that people all over the world who have been following attentively the events in post-war Germany will gain the fullest satisfaction from this important and significant decision . . ."

Another comment on the plebescite comes from **Der Tagesspiegel**, which points out that the result was not unexpected, adding further that one doesn't really know now whether the 'no' votes were cast by real democrats or real reactionaries.

Question of Federalism

The question of federalism was pointedly discussed by German newspapers in the US Zone in pre-election editorials on proposed constitutions, according to Information Control reports on press opinions.

Calling for a constitution based on the principle of "self-government . . . not strangled by centralistic bureaucracy," the **Frankfurter Neue Presse** said "If one talks about federalism, then, first of all, we must abolish the false federalism and replace it by real federalist planning that has its roots in clean-cut economic and regional units. The Allied Military Government has done valuable spade work in this field that will save German political groups many an embarrassing decision."

The **Frankfurter Rundschau**, however, attacking all federalistic elements in the future constitution, said, "It is high time that the work of the constitutional draft will be entrusted with the representatives of the work people. Yet, the people want a constitution which realizes their desire for freedom, democracy and socialism."



NEWCOMERS' ORIENTATION PROGRAM WINS CASH PRIZE FOR MG EMPLOYEE

He had an idea; he wrote it up; he sent it in; and today Mr. Christopher Legge of the OMGUS Control Office is richer by \$25. Legge, the initial prize winner in the Employee Suggestion and Awards Campaign, outlined a comprehensive orientation course on the aims, policies and results of MG in Germany for new arrivals in the ET, especially in Berlin.

In the first month's operation, 42 suggestions, for increasing MG efficiency have been received, 35 of which came from Berlin personnel and the remaining seven from employees in the Zone.

Fifteen of the suggestions are aimed at reducing occupation costs through manpower, material and money savings, four each are devoted to safety and means of improving the occupation program, five deal with morale, three with black market control, two with training, and nine others offer varied suggestions for MG. Of these, 34 are intended for Zone-wide application and eight for local use.

FUNCTION OF CAMPAIGN

The Suggestions and Awards Campaign seeks to bring to the attention of OMGUS constructive ideas to facilitate the job of administering occupation duties. The program was inaugurated to make available a suitable outlet for the untold numbers of ideas that lie dormant in the minds of employees. By this means it is hoped to bring to light these time, life and money saving ideas.

Contributors will have an opportunity of winning various prizes of merchandise, including jeeps, watches, cameras, radios and silverware, awarded to both military and civilian personnel; paid leaves and furloughs of

from seven to fifteen days to any place in the theater for military personnel, and cash prizes of \$25 to \$250, plus tours on TDY status, for civilians. The number of meritorious suggestions will govern the number of awards to be given intermittently.

ELIGIBLE PERSONNEL

Every OMGUS employee throughout the theater — including US military and civilian personnel and all Allied and neutral personnel working for MG in the American Zone may participate. An individual may submit as many suggestions as he chooses and receive as many individual awards as his entries warrant. Suggestions must be typed in triplicate, with the original submitted to the local committee and two copies mailed to the Central Suggestions Committee.

Judging is being done by the Central Committee, located in Berlin, and by the committees set up locally in each of the three Laender, Berlin District, Bremen Enclave, OMGUS (Main) at Berlin and OMGUS (Rear) at Frankfurt. These seven local committees will award prizes for meritorious suggestions which are applicable to MG operations in the area. The Central Committee in Berlin will review all suggestions submitted in the Zone and will award additional prizes for suggestions having Zone-wide application.

Members of the Central Committee are Major General C. L. Adcock, Assistant Deputy Military Governor, chairmans; Mr. A. J. Rockwell, Acting Director of the Legal Division; Mr. Henry Parkman, Director of Civil Administration Division; Mr. F. S. Hannamann, General Counsel to the Director, Economics Division; Dr. John Taylor, Chief of

Education and Religious Affairs Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, and Dr. Walter Dorn, Special Advisor to the Deputy Military Governor.

Sudetens to be Equipped Before Being Expelled

The regulations under which 850,000 Sudeten Germans have been transferred to the American Zone from Czechoslovakia since 20 November 1945, have been amended in order to facilitate the human handling of the 650,000 Sudeten Germans still awaiting transfer to the American Zone. The amendments, which were agreed to at a June meeting in Prague between US MG and Czechoslovak authorities, insure that henceforth Sudeten Germans will be transferred as family units and that they will be supplied with adequate clothing and enough funds to cover their immediate needs, OMGUS has announced.

For the purpose of transfer, a family will be considered as a group of persons' whose members are either blood relatives or legally adopted, and who are dependent for their maintenance on the same wage earner. These include husband and wife and their children up to 18 years of age. Also included are the parents of the husband and wife and their adult children over 18 years of age, as well as any grandchildren, who may live in the same community and are dependent on or supporting other members of the family.

Each member of a family being transferred will be permitted to take with him baggage weighing up to 70 kilos. Thus each Sudeten German may take all his personal belongings and necessities of life, including the tools necessary for his trade or profession. Exception will be made only if the export of these tools is prohibited by Czechoslovak laws and regulations.

Each expellee from Czechoslovakia being resettled to the US Zone will have RM 500 in his possession. Dificiencies will be provided by the Czechoslovak authorities. These

authorities will also check to insure that each expellee is suitably dressed with complete outer garment, underwear, hose, shoes, coat and hat. Germans without means and lacking suitable clothing will receive this minimum equipment from the Czechoslovak authorities.

Experiment with Hybrid Corn

Hybrid corn, which comprises 85 percent of all the corn planted in the United States, is being introduced this year in the U.S. Zone of Germany as an experiment to help alleviate the inability of southern Germany to grow sufficient grains to meet its own needs.

Hybrid corn is the result of years of experimenting in the United States in interbreeding and cross-fertilization of various strains to produce a better type. The scientific tests to determine the best varieties for Germany are being made at the agricultural experimental stations at Hohenheim near Stuttgart and at Weihenstephan near Munich.

In addition to experiments with growing corn for grain, 4,340 metric tons of corn, mostly hybrid varieties, were imported from the United States for fodder growing purposes. This amount would be sufficient to plant approximately 30,000 hectares, according to the Food and Agriculture Branch, OMGUS.

Export-Import Program

In an effort to expedite export trade from Germany to the United States, Mr. Roy J. Bullock, Chief of the Export-Import Section, OMGUS Economics Division, will leave on a two-week mission which will include conferences with government agencies in Washington, D. C. and personal contact with potential buyers of German-made products.

Products manufactured in the US Zone of Germany which are available for export include leather goods, toys and costume jewelry. The discussions will concern the handling of German exports to the United States and the possibility of immediate ship-

ment of leather goods and toys on consignment.

Mr. Bullock will propose that representatives of handicraft, porcelain and jewelry distributing trades come to Germany to survey these fields and advise manufacturers there what designs and types of goods in their field are in greatest demand. Since exports from Germany are paid for in dollars, they would also be able to price the goods since no exchange rate has yet been established between the mark and the dollar.

Redress From "Nazi Justice"

Criminal sentences of Nazi "special courts" between 31 January 1933 and 8 May 1945 are to be reviewed under provisions of a German law approved by the Laenderrat at Stuttgart. The law, seeking redress of wrongs committed in the administration of criminal justice under the Hitler regime, would provide for adjustment of sentences showing undue harshness or inspired by Nazi ideology on the basis of the deed committed.

Mayor's Sentence Upheld

The two-year prison sentence imposed by an MG Intermediate Court upon Eugen Siebecke, 55, ailing ex-Oberburgermeister of Marburg, found guilty of attempting to intimidate an MG officer and of denying membership in Nazi organizations has been upheld by Col J. R. Newman, MG Director for Greater Hesse and reviewing authority in the case.

Siebecke, who, it was proved, served as a minor official in the NSV, Nazi welfare organization, and as a professional training official in the DAF, Hitler Labor Society, first denied membership in both groups. Later, he admitted having been an "employee" in the DAF, but still denied NSV membership.

During the investigation of an alleged murder and the suspected disappearance of property in Marburg, testimony showed Siebecke, although in no way implicated in the crime, tried to stop the investigation by

threatening the MG officer in charge with reprisals. "Although Military Government does not make examples of men solely because of the position they held," Colonel Newman said, "I think it is only right and just that those men who, by reason of their position command the respect and obedience of their subordinates, should be made to account in no less measure for criminal acts than persons holding subordinate positions."

Amnesty for Youth

The Deputy Military Governor has approved a Laenderrat recommendation for a general amnesty for youthful offenders of past Nazi affiliations.

The amnesty would apply to those born since 1 January 1919 but specifically would not include those in Class I or Class II under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, or "any members of the group against whom specific evidence may be found to warrant their trial for war crimes, crimes against peace, and crimes against humanity."

The Deputy Military Governor said, "It is the desire of the United States Military Government in Germany to offer encouragement to the youth of Germany to understand and to develop a democratic way of life which was denied to them under the Nazi regime."

MG Training Program

In a program designed to increase the proficiency of presently-employed OMGUS civilian workers and to train prospective employees for MG positions, 532 young Germans are enrolled in a series of clerical and automobile courses conducted in Berlin by the Information and Education Office of OMGUS.

Nearly 200 women, mostly unemployed, are attending the American University of Berlin four hours a day, six days a week, to learn English grammar, office administration, shorthand, typing, correspondence and filing. They receive subsistence pay and noon meals. Successful candidates will be placed in MG clerical jobs after the two-month

training course.

Approximately 165 OMGUS civilian employees are attending night sessions of a secretarial practice course to earn possible advancement. Forty German mechanics are attending morning classes at the OMGUS motor pool to prepare for more responsible jobs.

US Library in Heidelberg

Hundreds of Germans, old and young, crowded the American library in Heidelberg when it opened its doors to provide reading materials unavailable during the Nazi period, reports OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

More than 2,000 volumes and 80 different magazines and newspapers, in English and German, are now available for the use of German civilians. Particular interest was shown in the recent Swiss books published in German which formed a special display and also in books about the United States and democracy.

This latest US information library joins the American library in Stuttgart, established last February, and the reading rooms at Karlsruhe and Ulm, in giving Germans an opportunity to discover and use informational materials available through no other source.

Coupon System Strengthens Currency Control in Berlin

A validating coupon system for retail sales at all military-sponsored establishments is being inaugurated this month in the US Sector of Berlin. The circular from US Headquarters, Berlin District, said the purpose of the system is "to prevent Allied Military marks that were procured from sources other than legitimate from being converted into dollar instruments and thereby causing a drain on the financial resources of the United States."

Coupon books of 5, 10 and 20-dollar denominations are secured by each individual from a designated officer in his unit, with

the proper deduction from his currency control record book at the time of issuance. No cash is involved in this initial procedure. When the individual makes a purchase at establishments such as PX's, messes, clubs, snack bars, clothing sales store and post-offices in the US Sector of Berlin, he presents his coupon book along with the marks for his actual purchase. A corresponding number of coupons are taken from the book to validate the marks involved.

Exceptions are allowed only certain transient and Allied personnel. Purchases totaling more than five dollars may be deducted directly from the currency control record book without use of coupons.

Coastal Shipping Allocated

Thirty-one vessels, totaling 19,951 deadweight tons were allocated the US Zone under a distribution of German coastal ships made by the ACA Transport Directorate. The 12 coastal ships and 19 other cargo vessels and tankers will operate from the Bremen Enclave.

A total of 427 ships, totaling 165,526 tons, was allocated for use of the German economy under Allied supervision. Based on the prewar coastal shipping from the ports in the various zones, the distribution gave 81 percent to the British Zone, 12 percent to the US Zone and seven percent to the Soviet Zone. The French Zone, having no ports, received none.

The ships will continue to be owned and operated by Germans and will be permitted to travel between ports within Germany.

New Omgus Branch

A Policy Enforcement Branch has been set up under the Civil Affairs Division, OMGUS, to study and report on the current and long-range policies of the US Military Government and the German administration within the US Zone. Col. M. Boyle is chief of the new branch.

CERAMICS (Continued from Page 11)

capacity is about 4,300 tons annually. This total capacity is far exceeded by minimum civilian requirements, and actual production reported for April was but 9 percent capacity rate, due again to lack of coal — consumption amounts to from 3 to 5 tons per ton of finished ware. Rapidly diminishing stocks of Saxonian and Czechoslovakian kaolin and Scandinavian flint and feldspar further inhibit industrial recovery.

FLOOR AND WALL TILE

Floor and wall tile are frequently included in the output of general earthenware plants. Two factories located in the Bremen Enclave are important producers of these items, and one large plant in Wuerttemberg turned out considerable quantities. The production rate for floor and wall tile was at 3 percent of capacity in April, and this limited production was chiefly due to coal shortage.

The production of tiles for stoves is an important German industry which originated in the 16th century when the highly ornamental tile covered "Nuremberg Stove" was

first developed. This type of stove is still a favorite for domestic heating throughout Germany, and tile requirements are considerable. The manufacture of stove tiles and glazed building tile in general is curtailed because of coal shortage. From latest reports the industry was only operating at about 2 percent of capacity in April.

The abrasives industry in the US Zone is considerable. The manufacture of stove tiles and grinding wheel producing district of Frankfurt/Main accounting for the largest output. Agricultural whetstones are second in importance, followed by sized abrasives. No important manufacture of abrasive cloth and paper is carried out in the Zone. The production rate for the entire industry in the Zone in April was about 15 percent of capacity. The chief sources of supply of the principal abrasives used are; The Rhineland for artificial corundum and PL 203, and Bavaria for carborundum. Interzonal trade barriers make procurement of corundum difficult. Shortages of coal and raw materials are the limiting factors in further expansion of the abrasives industry.

CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICER JUSTIFIES EVACUATION OF SUDETEN-GERMANS

The removal of Sudeten-Germans from Czechoslovakia is "an act of historical justice" and the confiscation of their property is to eliminate the sowing of seed of new wars, Lt. Augustin Merta of the Czechoslovak army, said at a recent I. & E. Orientation lecture in Berlin.

Terming the removal an entirely political measure, he said the "Sudeten Germans" helped in destroying the Czechoslovakian Republic's independence in 1938-39. In the elections in 1935 they voted for Henlein's Sudeten-Partei which provided Hitler with an excuse for the Munich conference and thus for beginning a new war for the German domination of the world.

"That's why we are transferring the Germans," Lt. Merto explained, "It is not an act of revenge but an act of historical justice."

The state is confiscating the land of the German, Hungarian and Czech traitors who actively assisted the Nazi conquerors, for, he said, if economic positions of such importance remained with Germans or Hungarians who betrayed the country, the seed of new wars would be sown.

Lt. Merta stated almost 80 percent of his country's industry is nationalized and in state-ownership, because much of Czech industry was in German hands. Private property will exist but big elementary industry is the property of the state, to eliminate once and for all the possibility of new treachery of the Germans or even Czech capitalists as in 1938-39. Industry needs credits, therefore it was necessary to nationalize the banks it was necessary to nationalize the banks also.

— The Observer.

Table 5: Popular Vote by Parties in Percentages of Total Votes

	Landkreis Elections	Stadtkreis Elections	Land Consti- tutional Assembly Elections
Bavaria			
Christian Social Union	69.4 %	43.7 %	55.7 %
Social Democratic Party	22.9	37.0	28.1
Free Democratic Party	0.3	3.5	2.5
Communist Party	3.9	6.6	5.2
Economic Reconstruction Party	—	3.4	4.8
Greater Hesse			
Christian Democratic Union	37.9 %	33.0 %	35.3 %
Social Democratic Party	44.0	39.0	42.0
Liberal Democratic Party	6.2	9.0	7.7
Communist Party	8.3	11.0	9.2
Württemberg-Baden			
Christian Democratic Union	47.4 %	31.0 %	39.2 %
Social Democratic Party	25.1	34.3	31.0
Democratic People's Party	10.5	15.3	16.1
Communist Party	3.9	6.6	9.6
US Zone			
CDU/CSU	56.0 %	37.8 %	46.4 %
SPD	29.2	36.9	32.6
FDP/DVP/LDP	4.0	7.8	6.9
KPD	5.5	9.0	7.3

principal responsibility for the framing of the new constitution for that particular Land. However, in Greater Hesse the Social Democrats, although without a majority, will certainly wield a preponderant influence. Various combinations of parties in each Land are possible and many concessions and compromises will undoubtedly be made, since this is the nature of constitution-making in

a democracy. The aim of the assemblies will be to provide a constitution which answers the needs of the people in the way they desire. Thus the foundation will be laid for the establishment of a Land government "of the people, by the people and for the people" which, in the last analysis, marks a further step toward the realization of the U. S. policy for a democratic federal Germany.

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for
Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay,
Deputy Military Governor
Maj Gen C L Adcock,
Asst Deputy Mil Governor

LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for
Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
Hq & Sv Co

Stuttgart
Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson
1st Lt J P Clifford

Stuttgart Area

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böblingen
*LK Esslingen
*LK Ludwigsburg
*LK Waiblingen
*LK Backnang
*LK Leonberg
*LK Nürtingen
*LK Vaihingen

Stuttgart
Böblingen
Esslingen
Ludwigsburg
Waiblingen
Backnang
Leonberg
Nürtingen
Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson
1st Lt O P Johnson
Capt N Semaschko
Maj S A Warren
Capt J B Cress
1st Lt R R Mayer
Capt W J Vallaza
Capt P F Sullivan
1st Lt U S Aiello

Mannheim Area

*SK Mannheim
*SK/LK Heidelberg
*LK Buchen
*LK Mosbach
*LK Tauberbischofsheim
*LK Sinsheim

Mannheim
Heidelberg
Buchen
Mosbach
Tauberbischofsheim
Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover
Lt Col W T Burt
1st Lt G H Wright
Capt I D Claxton
Capt N W Barber
1st Lt D E Bedard

Karlsruhe Area

*SK/LK Karlsruhe
*SK/LK Pforzheim
*LK Bruchsal

Karlsruhe
Pforzheim
Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel
Maj R H Stimson
1st Lt L L Goldman

Heilbronn Area

*LK Heilbronn
*LK Crailsheim
*LK Schw. Hall
*LK Kuenzelsau
*LK Mergentheim
*LK Oehringen

Heilbronn
Crailsheim
Schw. Hall
Kuenzelsau
Mergentheim
Oehringen

Maj M W Terry
1st Lt R E Alley
Capt C S Keena
Capt C E McGaffey
Capt R Forrest
1st Lt M Korsun

* Liaison and Security

Ulm Area

*LK Ulm	Ulm	Capt R N Tharp
*LK Aalen	Aalen	Capt R H Nation
*LK Schw. Gmuend	Schw. Gmuend	1st Lt J E Switzer
*LK Goepplingen	Goepplingen	Capt R Kennedy
*LK Heidenheim	Heidenheim	Capt B V Bloom

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov
for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 633)

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
US Ln Det (Ruhr)
US Ln Det (Saar)

Wiesbaden
Wiesbaden
Oberursel

Lt Col S S Graham
Capt H E York
Capt B A Sturdevan
Capt G E Skaggs
Capt M Dowd

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

*SK Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Col R K Phelps
*SK Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	Maj M E Chotas
*LK Wetzlar	Wetzlar	Capt M S Clark
*LK Dill	Dillenburg	Capt E G Stolper
*LK Gelnhausen	Gelnhausen	Capt J G Bennis
*LK Biedenkopf	Biedenkopf	Capt T E Faircloth
*SK/LK Hanau	Hanau	Maj E J Emerick
*LK Oberlahn	Weilburg	Capt A G Volz
*LK Limburg	Limburg	Capt P H Olsen
*LK Maintaunus	Hofheim	Maj J C Nelson
*LK Rheingau	Rüdesheim	Capt W F Hintz
*LK Obertaunus	Bad Homburg	Capt L F Jones
*LK Usingen	Usingen	Capt R F Gibney
*LK Untertaunus	Bad Schwalbach	Capt T W Harris
*LK Schluechtern	Schluechtern	Capt E M Jacobson

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

*SK/LK Kassel	Kassel	Lt Col W R Swarm
*LK Melsungen	Melsungen	Maj W C Gipple
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg	Fritzlar	Capt G D Fexy
*LK Ziegenhain	Ziegenhain	Capt R B Elwell
*SK/LK Marburg	Marburg	Lt Col C Reed
*SK/LK Fulda	Fulda	Lt Col H R Cress
*LK Hünfeld	Hünfeld	Capt E T Tedick
*LK Waldeck	Korbach	Capt D W Shea
*LK Frankenberg	Frankenberg	Maj L S Williams
*LK Eschwege	Eschwege	Maj Moor
*LK Witzzenhausen	Witzzenhausen	Capt A Quam
*LK Hersfeld	Hersfeld	Maj M Baymor
*LK Rotenburg	Rotenburg	Capt G W Davis
*LK Hofgeismar	Hofgeismar	Capt L R Allen
*LK Wolfhagen	Wolfhagen	Capt S A Karas

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

*SK/LK Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Lt Col A Skarry
*LK Gross-Gerau	Gross-Gerau	Capt H L Edberg
*SK/LK Offenbach	Offenbach	Lt Col J C Rose
*LK Bergstrasse	Heppenheim	Maj R A Gish
*LK Erbach	Erbach	Capt R O Didlo
*LK Büdingen	Büdingen	Lt J Beoteyui

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Hessen (Cont'd)

*LK Dieburg	Dieburg	Capt J S Chapin
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt C S Parshall
*SK/LK Giessen	Giessen	Maj C F Russe
*LK Lauterbach	Lauterbach	Capt H Nickelsberg
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Capt H B Miller

LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria	Munich	Brig Gen W J Muller
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3rd Mil Gov Regt

(APO 170)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt	Munich	Col C C Morgen
Hq Company	Munich	Capt J W Preston
Sv Company	Munich	Capt L R Clark

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Wurzburg	Maj I P Chestnut
*SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Capt J R Hurst
*SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
*LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Capt M Colbert
*LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*LK Bruckenuau	Bruckenuau	Capt Grodzinski
*LK Ebern	Ebern	1st Lt G E Mair
*LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Capt J J Gotter
*LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Fechan
*LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*LK Hofheim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*LK Konigshofen	Konigshofen	Capt C Boden
*LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
*LK Markt Heidelfeld	Markt Heidelfeld	Capt Griffin
*LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
*LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt O A Jenson
*LK Neustadt a.d. Salle	Neustadt a.d. Salle	Capt E F Warnke
*LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
*LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt L A Lowell

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach	Col E M Haight
*SK/LK Nurnberg	Nurnberg	Lt Col C Klise
*SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
*SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Capt D F Stroup, Actg
*SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col F M Guild
*SK/LK Coburg	Coburg	Maj S Klein
*SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj H L Woodall
*SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Capt J R Palmer, Actg
*SK/LK Furth	Furth	Maj A C Abbott
*SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj H T Lund
*LK Kronach	Kronach	Capt J F Begley
*LK Lichtenfels	Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Maj R T Boyer
*LK Hochstadt a.d. Aisch	Hochstadt a.d. Aisch	Capt O E Palmer
*LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt M G Stamatis
*LK Munchberg	Munchberg	Maj H C Kauffman

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H W Zurn
*LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbuhl	Capt J F Wyatt
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R J Towle
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*LKj Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt R E Peters
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt N A Carr
*LK Neustadt a.d. Aisch	Neustadt a.d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultren
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern and Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Bossert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a.d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Geiner
*SK/LK Passau	Pasau	Maj H L Snapp
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj T R Coykendall
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Milner
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	1st Lt L W Kutz
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Lt S Fuchs
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	1st Lt R M McWhorter
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt D Stacy
*LK Landau a.d. Isar	Landau a.d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweisel	Lt M J Sibal
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Lt J D Brooks
*LK Wolfstein	Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	1st Lt W W Green
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Capt E J Gallant
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	1st Lt P J Piccola
*LK Vohenstraus	Vohenstraus	Capt J F Leech
*LK Roding	Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	1st Lt F Henry
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i.d. Opf.	Neumarkt	1st Lt M W Doane
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	1st Lt T A Winkelspecht
*LK Bogen	Bogen	1st Lt W Y Murphey
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Capt J W Fleshman
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzting	Kotzting	Lt J C Mitchell
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt H H K Theune
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	1st Lt K J Miller

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R F Philpott
*SK/LK Munich	Munich	Capt Kurt Baer
*SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
*SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Capt W Lasserty
*SK/LK Freising	Freising	Maj E W Boney
*LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W A Lovatt
*LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*LK Altotting	Altotting	Maj A H Wright
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Partenkirchen	Maj M W Nitz
*LK Erding	Erding	Maj C A Brown
*LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*LK Muhlendorf	Muhlendorf	Capt W M Forsy
*LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*LK Tolz	Bad Tolz	Capt W N Dickerson
*LK Aibling	Bad Aibling	Maj E J H Newmeyer
*LK Furstenfeldbruck	Furstenfeldbruck	1st Lt H Klein
*LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
*LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers Jr
*LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj M Lawrence
*LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Maj F Onen
*LK Aichach	Aichach	1st Lt H J Thompson
*LK Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Hierman
*LK Dachau	Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*LK Schongau	Schongau	Maj C A Rein

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
*SK/LK Augsburg	Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*SK/LK Kempten	Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
*LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*LK Neu Ulm	Weissenhorn	Capt J A Morris
*LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*LK Donauwörth	Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*LK Gunzberg	Gunzberg	1st Lt E A Eaton
*LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
*LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt W M Toepser
*LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
*LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Capt E D Schank
*LK Nordlingen	Nordlingen	Lt P W Thomson
*LK Fussen	Fussen	Capt S D Lubin
*LK Krumbach	Krumbach	1st Lt O H Sager
*LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*LK Wertingen	Wertingen	Lt P F Moskowitz
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*LK Schwabmunchen	Schwabmunchen	Capt T B Greaves

US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT

(APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov for
US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

BREMEN ENCLAVE

(APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for
Bremen Enclave (US)
Wesermünde Detachment

Bremen
Wesermünde

Col B C Welker
Lt Col L S Diggs

* Liaison and Security