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YOUTH CENTERS



WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

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

COVER PICTURE

YOUTH CENTERS — One of the outstanding features of the German Youth Activities program are the civic centers. On the cover is a scene of a discussion group with a US Army officer in the center in Heidelberg. An article on the work of these centers in the Second Military District begins on page 7.

(Photo from GYA, Heidelberg)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The article **Civil Liberties** was adapted from a speech delivered by Henry Parkman at a recent meeting of Public Safety officials in Heidelberg. Mr. Parkman was advisor to the Military Governor on governmental affairs, and previously was director of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS. He was formerly a member of the Boston City Council and of the Massachusetts State Senate. A brigadier general with the Civil Affairs Division, War Department, during the war, he joined OMGUS in November 1945. Recently he returned to Boston to enter a law firm.

Material for **GYA Civic Centers** was furnished by Col. Harry E. McKinney, GYA chief for the Second Military District, and by Major William F. Kuder, Heidelberg Military Post GYA officer.

The **Level of Industry** contains the official announcement of the revised plan for the Combined US/UK Zones as approved by the British and US Zone Commanders.

NEXT WEEK

Articles scheduled for the forthcoming issue include an explanation of the problem of German war pensions, a survey of the fertilizer production, the task of the American film industry in Germany, and a review of Bavarian political parties.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 109

8 September 1947

Review of US Occupation Activities	2
Civil Liberties	3
Maj. Gen. George P. Hays Becomes DMG	6
GYA Civic Centers	7
German Reactions	9
Level of Industry	11
Official Instructions	15

REVIEW OF US OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Digest of Semi-Monthly Military Government Report No. 74

FOOD — The full 10,000-gram bread ration for normal consumers was authorized for the 18 August-14 September ration period in the Combined US/UK Zones for the first time since March. Accelerated shipments from the United States made this possible.... Grain and flour imports totaled 337,000 metric tons in the first half of August — more than that of any full month during the first five of this year.... German fish catch in July totaled 20,500 metric tons, three times the total of fish imports.

COAL — Under the newly-instituted incentive program of receiving US Army "10-in-1" ration packages for specifically increased production, the Ruhr coal production hit post-war records in mid-August. Slightly more than 239,000 metric tons were achieved on four successive work days and then hit 243,147 tons on 23 August. The previous high was 238,480 tons on 22 March, shortly prior to the demonstrations by the miners during the spring food crisis. However, the per-man-day output of .93 ton was short of the March average of .97 ton.

POWER — Temporary cut-offs of entire electric distribution lines may be necessary if increased demands and dry weather continue. Consumption in July increased six percent, and hard-coal generation, offsetting a decline in imported power, rose 65 percent.

TRANSPORTATION — A shipment of 60,000 US tires is being allocated exclusively toward carrying out the fall harvest program. The use of road transportation for all movements under 80 kilometers is intended to release critically needed rail cars for longer hauls. All waterways are being searched for additional craft in service in carrying the harvests.

DECARTELIZATION — Ten coal properties in Stadtkreis Stuttgart are to be put up for sale to the highest bidder in an MG move to divorce US Zone coal distributors and dealers from their present ownership by coal



UNDERNOURISHED CHILDREN, aged 6-15 years, enjoying a four-week recuperation at the youth sanatorium near Geislingen, are treated to candy by Major A. H. Ranking, youth officer of southern Wuerttemberg-Baden. (DENA-Bild)

mining companies. This sale is an experiment to determine the desirability and practicability of the plan.

FORESTRY — Nearly 5,500,000,000 board feet of timber was cut in the US Zone in the ten months ending 31 July. More than half of this total consisted of fuelwood to meet some of next winter's requirements for space heating. Since most available transportation has been devoted to moving fuelwood, more than three-quarters of the timber cut for pit props and pulpwood was still lying in the forests.

FINANCE — The occupation cost payments by local German authorities in the four Land governments of the US Zone amounted to RM 313,882,000 in the April-June quarterly period. The largest payments were RM 162,408,000 for indigenous employees of the US Forces, and RM 148,595,000 for requisitioned goods and other services. Payments totaling RM 2,879,000 were made on 1,108 claims for damage caused by the US Forces. Such claims, when authenticated by

the US Army Claims Service, are paid by the German authorities as an occupation cost.

MANPOWER — Works councils may not be formed at intermediate and higher administrative levels of the German Railroad System (Reichsbahn), since the Control Council Law No. 22, under MG interpretation, contemplates only works councils in individual enterprises prescribed quarterly general meetings can be attended by the employees represented.

PUBLIC HEALTH — The incidence of all major communicable diseases did not change significantly during the first two weeks of August as compared with the July average except for an outbreak of poliomyelitis in Berlin and a smaller one at Offenbach, Hesse. An outbreak of typhoid fever in Nuertingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, was attributed to a contaminated water supply.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES — An interesting "self-help" program was developed at Stoelpchensee, Berlin Sector. Groups of youth and adults cooperated in digging up wood stumps near the camp site. The wood was parceled out to religious and charitable institutions for winter supplies.... Forty-three summer camps with approximately 15,000 boys and girls were listed in Hesse in the first week in August.

EDUCATION — Out of 482 students taking the final examinations at the commercial high schools of Wuerttemberg-Baden, all but 22 passed and obtained employment in economic and administrative work.... Jaeger-Kaserne, large well-built barracks, has been turned over to the University of Marburg in Hesse for three years for housing bombed-out institutes and students.

RELIGION — Arrangements have been completed for the release by French authorities of sacramental wine for the Protestant churches of the US Zone for the remainder of this year.

Civil Liberties



By Henry Parkman

THE GERMAN constitutions are not legally binding upon members of the occupying forces. Nor are there any courts in which a German can enforce a constitutional right against US military or civilian personnel. Therefore at first it may seem somewhat paradoxical to evaluate the liberties of a conquered enemy under a military occupation and before any treaty of peace.

It is a fundamental of international law that military necessity comes first and that the normal governmental and judicial procedures of an occupied enemy territory are subservient to the safety of the occupying army. It would seem to follow naturally from this that the insurance of such safety is dependent in large part upon the exercise of the police power, without too great concern for the niceties of legal procedure and for those safeguards of an individual's freedom which we are accustomed to take for granted at home in the United States.

This may once have been true. But Military Government is an extremely dynamic form of government. It changes to meet the changing conditions of civil life. While the requirements of security were once the only factor to be considered in the relationship of the troops to the civil popu-

lation, now there are other factors to be taken into account, first among them being the basic objective of the occupation, the indoctrination of the Germans in the meaning and practice of democracy.

DEMOCRACY means different things to different people. Secretary of State Marshall at Moscow defined what it means to an American citizen, and to the American government:

"We believe that human beings have certain inalienable rights, that is, rights which may not be given or taken away. They include the right of every individual to develop his mind and his soul in ways of his own choice, free of fear of coercion—provided only he does not interfere with the like right of others. To us a society is not democratic if men who respect the rights of their fellowmen are not free to express their own beliefs and convictions without fear that they may be snatched away from their home and family. To us a society is not free if law-abiding citizens live in fear of being denied the right to work, or deprived of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"We believe that the reconstruction of Germany on a democratic basis as

called for by the Berlin Conference requires that basic law within each German state, and the practice of the occupying authorities, should assure such rights to every individual and effectively prevent any government or group, however powerful, or however numerous, from taking such rights from, or imposing such fears on, any individuals, however weak or however few. We believe that the present control of Germany by the Allies gives us a unique opportunity to demonstrate to the world the sincerity of the democratic goals which were proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter and the Charter of the United Nations."

A PERTINENT paragraph from the new State-War-Navy Departments directive which supplants JCS 1067, interprets Mr. Marshall's statement in broad detail:

"As a basic objective of the occupation is the reestablishment of the rule of law in Germany, you will require all agencies under your control to refrain from arbitrary and oppressive measures. Except when it clearly appears that detention is necessary for the security of the occupying forces, no person will be detained except when he is charged with a specific offense and is subject to trial by a duly constituted tribunal. You will protect the civil rights of persons detained under charges assuring them a fair trial and ample

opportunity to prepare their defense. You will by regulation limit arrests for security purposes to cases where over-riding considerations of military necessity require such procedure. Persons so detained will be permitted to communicate with their nearest relative or a friend unless urgent security considerations require an exception, and you will review their cases periodically to determine whether further detention is warranted. When in your opinion it will be compatible with security considerations, you will eliminate such arrests without prejudice to a revival of the practice in emergencies."

Both in Mr. Marshall's statement and in the new directive there appears some qualification of these human rights by reason of the occupation. Mr. Marshall limits the exercise of human freedom at the point where it interferes with the similar right of others. The directive, in speaking of arrests and detentions, makes exceptions for "security" and for "military necessity," by the strongly restrictive language "when it clearly appears," "over-riding considerations," "urgent security considerations," our Government has emphasized its desire to extend to the farthest limit the freedom of the individual German citizen. It is here that the question of judgment comes in.

THE PROBLEM of judgment has arisen again and again in the United States with 160 years of history and experience under a written constitution. Many of the rights in our Constitution are stated in an absolute form, yet they must all yield to a qualification quite similar to that found in our directives in the US Occupied Zone of Germany.

The United States Constitution protects against "unreasonable" searches and seizures; freedom of speech must be exercised with due regard to the rights of others, subject for example to the laws on libel and slander and to Justice Holmes's well remembered aphorism that it does not include the right "to cry 'Fire' in a crowded theater."

Religious freedom was not permitted to include the right to take plural wives, as the practice of polygamy

was deemed harmful to the general welfare of the community.

The right of the people "to keep and bear arms," guaranteed by the Second Amendment was held by our Supreme Court not to guarantee the right to carry a sawed-off shotgun, and in another case a law was upheld which prohibited ex-convicts from possessing revolvers.

It is for the purpose of solving this perpetual and continuous dilemma, of weighing in the balance the interest of personal freedom on the one hand and that of society on the other, that courts and the judicial process exist; and it is because of the difficulty of balancing these interests that the record of our courts are replete with cases in which the balance has finally been established by judicial decision.

THE TASK over here is made more difficult because this country is under a military occupation; but even so the problem is very similar to that in a democratic country at war where the security of the people as a whole assumes a dominant weight. The greater difficulty arises from the fact that the Germans themselves lack a tradition of personal freedom and have no deep appreciation of the value to them of the very rights we want to see them establish.

Here there is no Civil Liberties Union, alert to champion the rights of the lowliest citizen, to defend him with the best of counsel, and to carry his case if need be to the highest court in the land. Here we cannot rely on the individual to resent improper interference by authority, and to fight back with all the strength and vigor that a free man should have. And, although there are German courts in which a German citizen may challenge the act of any German authority, there is a yet no court in which our own acts may be reviewed.

Military Government's mission is to help the Germans make those Constitutions real in the protection they give to the individual against the power of the state. The Bill of Rights is the very essence of the democracy which the United States hopes the Germans will learn. Its vital importance is demonstrated in the fact that almost the first act of the Nazi regime was to suspend the article of the Weimar constitution which contained

the individual freedoms. This was done in the name of "security" and once done the police state of the Nazis was a reality and the reign of the Gestapo, the reign of terror, began.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL liberties which the Germans have provided in their Land constitutions, are set out in some detail in the EUCOM letter of 4 June 1947 on the subject "The Rights of Germans under German Constitutions." These rights conform very generally to the principal liberties with which we are familiar in the United States—freedom of speech—of the press—and of assembly—freedom of religion—freedom of movement—freedom from arbitrary search and seizure—and the right to a fair trial by what we call the elements of "due process of law." Our problem is not so much to define these freedoms themselves as to define the limitations which may properly be placed upon them in the interest of "security." In this attempt we can get some assistance from our own experience in the United States both in peace and under the stress of war.

The right of free speech and a free press, for example, is not unlimited. Various tests have been applied by the American courts of which perhaps the most pertinent was that expressed by Justice Holmes in upholding a conviction on a charge of discouraging recruiting in the First World War. He said:

"The question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent. It is a question of proximity and degree. When a nation is at war many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight, and that no court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right."

Note that the "danger" must be that of causing some action which in itself is violative of the Constitution. Translated here, that means not only the German constitutions but the basic objectives of the oc-

cupation which in a measure now serve in place of a national constitution.

THE CONTROL COUNCIL directive on free speech and free press allows "comment" on the policy of the occupying powers, but bans statements and articles which contribute toward the spreading of nationalistic, militaristic or anti-democratic ideas, which cause "a hostile attitude" towards an occupying power, or which appeal to Germans "to take action against" democratic measures undertaken by any zone commander. This directive goes further in its limitations, than we do in America where criticism of the government and the advocacy of change in its form are permitted (except in the heat of hysteria) up to the point of incitement to the use of force.

But there is a substantial reason here in Germany for the distinction. These people have no tradition of democracy and have lived for years under the powerful propaganda of the Nazi regime. Therefore Military Government insists that for a time the field upon which the seeds of democracy are sown be as free as possible of the weeds that would strangle the early shoots as they spring from the ground.

Allied to the question of freedom of speech, and almost an integral part of it, is the right of assembly and association for the purpose of public discussion. Very early in the occupation, in fact in August 1945, political activity and meetings in connection therewith were permitted under certain restrictions in the US Zone. This was in the interest of MG's basic objective, because unless the Germans were given the opportunity to use the tools of democracy they could not learn to practice it. Accordingly the rules have been steadily relaxed, and the restrictions lifted.

Now not only do the constitutions recognize the right of peaceable assembly but the Military Government Regulations expressly state that "authorized political parties may hold general meetings open to the public without approval of Military Government." A Land office may require advance notice of public meetings, but

no notice is required for internal meetings of a party. In either case the Regulations emphasize that cancellation of a meeting should be effected only "under the most extreme conditions of emergency," where it is clearly apparent that violations of our regulations will take place and there is real danger to law and order.

OUR MILITARY Government Regulations reinforce the right of political discussion guaranteed by the constitutions by prohibiting flatly any German police or other agency interfering with or supervising the political activities of the German people.

In addition to political parties there are innumerable varieties of associations extending through all activities of life. The German constitutions recognize the individual's right to join such associations, in very broad language, limiting it only by the requirement that the association may not be for illegal or immoral purposes. At MG's insistence, membership in an association may not, under the constitutions, be made compulsory, and the associations may not exercise any governmental powers.

Associated with public meetings is the right to distribute literature giving notice of them or in connection with them. This is a question that has given much trouble in the United States, where local authorities, under the guise of a license tax or on the argument of preventing the littering of streets sometimes used their power to harass unpopular minorities. In a series of cases our Supreme Court held local ordinances of this character void on the ground of interference with the basic rights of freedom of speech and freedom of religion. The principle is now established and, as applied here, innocent literature of this sort is permitted distribution without interference on our part.

ALTHOUGH German law, like all continental law, is unfamiliar with the old Anglo-Saxon legal remedy of habeas corpus, the German constitutions are very explicit when it come to the question of arrest and detention. Without doubt many of the drafters of these constitutions were particularly sensitive on this point, re-

calling their own bitter experiences under the Nazis.

The Bavarian constitution requires that a person arrested be given a hearing before a judge and informed of the grounds of his arrest within 24 hours. The judge must then either issue a warrant or release him at once. Hesse has a similar provision, while Wuerttemberg-Baden allows 48 hours. Our own directives recognize the spirit of these articles in those classes of cases where arrest is not restricted to the German police. General Clay has emphasized this by his statement that "we are against any arrest without the immediate instituting of legal procedure."

The right to come and go and make your home where you please has been so long taken for granted by peoples of an Anglo-Saxon background that it is not mentioned specifically in our constitution as a separate individual right. However, in European countries, and particularly in Germany, restrictions upon travel from place to place have become so common that it is not surprising that special guarantees of this right appear in one form or another in all three of the Land constitutions.

In the field of censorship — of the mails and other means of communication — most difficult problems of judgment arise. Obviously, when the country is at war the interest in free communications between individuals must yield to the interest of self-preservation for the people as a whole; and so you find in wartime practices that would not be tolerated in times of peace. There is some similarity between that situation and that in Germany under occupation.

Maximum Use of Labor

Pointing out that current labor shortages make imperative the maximum use of available labor, a EUCOM letter directs, "On US legal and special holidays which fall on regular work days and are not also German legal holidays, post and service type installations will retain sufficient supervisory personnel to insure proper and full utilization of available German indigenous labor."

Gen. Hays Becomes DMG

MAJ. GEN. George P. Hays has assumed the duties of Deputy Military Governor, succeeding Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating.

General Hays had been Deputy Commander of the Sixth Army Command under the late General Joseph W. Stilwell. During the war, he led the Second Infantry Division Artillery in the Normandy invasion, and later was in command of the Tenth Mountain Division in Italy. In 1941, General Hays was assigned to the Operations Division of the War Department; then transferred to General Headquarters as Assistant Chief of Staff.

General Keating has been transferred to headquarters of the First Service Command, Boston, as Commanding General. General Keating was appointed Deputy Military Governor on 15 March 1947 at the same time that General Lucius D. Clay became Military Governor. He came to Berlin in 1946 as commander of troops and Military Governor of the American Sector of Berlin.

Also returning to a high post in the United States is Maj. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr., who recently was named by President Truman as Under Secretary of War. General Draper, who has been advisor to the Military Governor on economics and previously director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, is in Washington attending the United States/British conference on Ruhr coal. General Draper will become Under Secretary when the armed forces are unified this month.

Sumner Sewall, former governor of Maine, is retiring as director of OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden to return to the United States about 15 September after a year and four months' service in Germany. For a time, he headed the Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS.

Dr. Walter L. Dorn, personal adviser to the Deputy Military Governor on denazification, OMGUS, will return to the United States after more than three and one-half years with Military Government. Dr. Dorn returns to Ohio



photo by PIO, OMGUS

Maj. Gen. George P. Hays

State University as professor of modern European history.

Col. Walker W. Holler, acting director of the Armed Forces Division, OMGUS, has left Berlin for Washington, where he will assume new duties in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Research and Development Service.

Dr. Richard T. Alexander, who has been acting chief of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, IA&C, since April 1947, has been appointed chief of that Branch.

Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold is announced as director of Civil Affairs, European Command, succeeding Col. S. R. Mickelsen, who is returning to the United States. Colonel Mickelsen also had been director of the Prisoners-of-War and Displaced Persons Division, OMGUS.

First Import Permit

The first bizonal import purchase permit issued in the Combined US/UK Zones came from the Wuerttemberg-Baden office when 450,000 semi-precious stones for use by Pforzheim jewelers in the manufacture of high-grade costume jewelry was ordered purchased from a Czechoslovakian firm.

Exit Permit Process Eased by CTB Plan

WITH THE assistance of additional personnel at the Combined Travel Board in Berlin and the establishment of regional offices for processing permits, the period for processing Exit Permits is appreciably shortened from the former time of two months or more. Every effort is being made to reduce the time element at all levels.

Some of the delays in processing Exit Permits, in the past, have been attributable to Liaison and Security level. Attention is directed to matters at the L & S level which can eliminate these delays. Close adherence to the following matters can assist in expeditious handling of Exit Permits:

1. Use the SOP published by the Combined Travel Board as a guide and be certain that all requirements are fulfilled.

2. If the travel is sponsored be sure the sponsorship letter is included with the application.

3. In the fiancée cases, if possible, invite attention to the date of redeployment of the soldier concerned.

4. If the matter of travel is an emergency, or the time element is short, invite attention to that fact, so that the application can be given priority treatment.

5. Be sure that CIC clearance is obtained and shown on the application.

6. If the applicant has had a previous Exit Permit, it must be returned before a new permit will be issued; only one in possession is permissible.

7. Be sure that a doctor's certificate is included with the application.

8. Forward promptly.

If these instructions are followed explicitly many unnecessary delays in securing additional information will be avoided and Exit Permits will be issued more promptly. — *OMGUS Broadcast*

Mail Weight Limit Raised

The Allied Control Authority has authorized an increase in the weight limit in the international letter mail service for Germany from 1.1 pounds to 4.4 pounds effective 15 September.

GYA CIVIC CENTERS



AN AMERICAN woman instructing German girls in dress-making at the Mannheim center. (Army Signal Corps)

ONE OF THE most difficult and important tasks of US Military Government in Germany has been to shift the emphasis in German youth activities. A youth program cannot approach its goal unless the young people are excited about it. The young people in Germany during the 30's were carried away by the elaborate youth indoctrination of the Nazi regime. Money was spent freely on it, it was grandiose and full of pageantry, cleverly calculated to appeal to immature minds. National Socialism made a deliberate bid to what has been called "the splendid credulity of youth."

It has not been an easy undertaking to substitute a simple, wholesome program, incorporating ideas similar to American 4-H, Boy Scout, and Girl Reserve clubs for the swashbuckling appeal which the Nazis incorporated in their youth activities.

TYPICAL OF the gradual growth of GYA set-ups in the US Zone, which started with simplicity and

strove steadily to extend the scope of their activities and their influence, is the program of the US Constabulary and Second Military District, with headquarters in Heidelberg.

Since Military Government is responsible for policy pertaining to the GYA while the Army assists and implements MG plans, both have worked in close liaison in this increasingly successful operation.

The "Civic Center" idea was inaugurated in Heidelberg during May of this year. The Heidelberg Military Post takes in the American portion of Baden, consisting of the nine Landkreise of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Bruchsal, Pforzheim, Sinsheim, Mosbach, Buchen, and Tauberbischofsheim, and contains five cities, all with crowded living conditions. Juvenile delinquency had been high. GYA directors of these units and post headquarters concluded that these cities should be the focal points of their efforts, and the civic centers were designed to play their part in relieving the bleakness

and barrenness of life in overcrowded towns.

THE CIVIC CENTER idea was also an effort to bring the whole family unit together in its interest and understanding of youth activities. Army and MG leaders felt that parents often distrusted GYA, remembering the Hitler Jugend and BDM. Through the civic center the older members of the family could see what the young people were doing, and have a part in their children's interests. American children are encouraged to use the center's facilities as well as German children, with the belief that more real international understanding can be fostered by such contacts.

It seemed appropriate for the civic center conception to be tried in Heidelberg, for this ancient university city has many civic problems rising out of its conglomerate, war-swollen population. Approximately 150,000 persons are crowded together in this little town by the Neckar. Of these 80,000 are refugees, immigrants, troops, and governmental agencies. The youth population numbers 12,000 in grade schools and 8,000 in high schools and the university.

There is no Kreis youth committee in Heidelberg at present. The top committee for youth affairs in the city is the Jugendrat, a board consisting of members from the board of education, the mayor's office, the president of the Jugending, an association

GROUP of GYA members from the Darmstadt club presenting a show in Heidelberg. (Army Signal Corps)



of the organized youth clubs, and the Youth Secretariat.

THE HEIDELBERG civic center layout gives ample scope for many activities to interest young people. It consists of the ground floor and basement of a large former store which have been attractively decorated, a 16-room house which is reserved as a girls' center, and a 15-room house which has been remodeled as a boys' center. Eight tennis courts, two indoor gymnasia, two indoor swimming pools, and 40 racing shells have been allocated for the youngsters' use. Two large playgrounds have been prepared for games, and ten cabins in the surrounding woods were turned over to the public schools to augment the summer sports program carried on in each public school on its own sports field.

From the beginning planned programs were designed to catch the interest of the youngsters. The programs are approved by a German committee, and initiated by a staff of six German specialists in GYA employ. They include handicraft, wood-working, photography, movies, ballet, tap dancing, sewing, piano, violin, English, modeling, drawing, table games, and even a course in make-up and hair styling.

This fall the program will be extended to include marionette making, skiing, boxing, and wrestling.

(left) Scene at the magazine rack in the Heidelberg center. (right) GYA truck wich picks up surplus cooked and perishable food at the Army messes for distribution to orphanages in Heidelberg. (Photos from GYA, Heidelberg)

IMPETUS HAS been given the Heidelberg program by cooperation from the superintendent of public schools. Many policies and activities suggested by GYA personnel have been adopted and made a part of the school curriculum. A full time sports teacher has been designated in each school. Army units which have "adopted" different schools have assigned GI's to assist in the development of basketball, track, volley ball, and soft ball teams. A GYA NCO is assigned to each school daily to assist and instruct in the athletic program. Thirty young graduate teachers were added to school staffs in this town to carry the program through the vacation and help develop sports during the approaching school year.

To correct a characteristic German indifference to traffic hazards, weekly lectures on traffic dangers and regulations in the schools by given MP's and German police are given under GYA auspices. Formation of a corps of junior traffic cops has proved effective. A Parent-Teachers' Association and a German-American Mothers' Club have been inaugurated as experiments in attracting the interest to women of both nationalities.

An extensive camping program was the highlight of the summer season. The Catholic Youth Groups, Evangelical Youth Groups, and the Falcon Youth Group established tent camps, staffed completely by members of the groups and operated for the benefit of all the youngsters in Heidelberg.

These camps were supplied mainly through the efforts of the Army units who procured tents, cooking equipment, chlorine and other sanitation

Carrying-on GYA Work

One of the most delightful stories connected with GYA developed from the youth program in the little town of Duttenhofen. The youth program was beginning to flourish and take hold in the town, when suddenly the troops, which were taking a hearty interest in the GYA set-up, were withdrawn, leaving a partially completed Service Club. One American family remained in town.

The young wife, Mrs. Doris Kramer, who has a small son of her own, hated to see the disappointment of the German children when the program seemed on the verge of collapsing. So taking it over single-handedly, she managed to get the building completed, furnished, stocked with games, handicraft materials, school desks, and other suitable equipment.

She organized a German parent's committee to decide on policy, projects, and nature of activities. Now the center is operating successfully. Almost all the local children are enrolled in classes and instructed by volunteers. Records of each child's projects are scrupulously kept, with data on the amount of time he spends working at it. Remarkable art work and handicraft have been produced by these children.

materials, electric cable, sporting goods, soap, and even transportation. In camp the children received 25 percent more food than their regular

(Continued on Page 14)





Hanover Fair

The *Offenbach Post* carried a special report on the Hanover Export Fair with illustrations of goods produced in Offenbach and stated editorially: "After the Marshall Plan and the economic merger of the American and British Zones we evaluate the Export Fair at Hanover as a distinct milestone on the road to a more tolerable present and future.... We must also state frankly and openly: If our utmost efforts are not to end in collapse, if lethargy and despair are not to overcome us, then Hanover must be not just an exhibition but must be followed by concrete economic results in the interest of new development in Europe."

The *Marburger Presse* said the confidence of the exhibitors in their own goods is unbroken. The paper praised some machines which it claimed foreign countries will not be able to duplicate, toys more beautiful than any before the war, and bicycles of new construction. The Marburg paper continued:

"One fact fills us with hope: In spite of an organization that failed in many respects, the very first days proved that the idea of this fair is sound. It is necessary to assemble all export goods at one place. Leipzig so far has not been able to do that and in the present situation is not able to do it for Western Germany. We, therefore, believe that the Hanover Fair is filling a real need."

Demand for Currency Reform

The *Neue Wuertembergische Zeitung* (Goepfingen) demanded currency reform:

"The facts of life today grow more and more grotesque. All values are being revolutionized; there is a progressive decay of the former solid business and personal standards. All this indicates very clearly that we must be approaching a point where a change will take place. Anyone living today, starving and suffering with all the others, must keep repeating

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.

himself: 'This can't go on much longer.'

"In this present state of mind we no longer fear currency reform, but rather look on it like a patient who faces an operation for the removal of a tumor with the hope that his pain will be relieved.... One cannot repeat it too often: The greatest sufferer from the black market is he honest worker. With its prices it anticipates inflation. It mocks the wages of the normal consumer....

"The turnover in counterfeit bread, fat, and gasoline coupons clearly shows its criminal side.... Not furtive politicians but those who in their lust for money are blind to the social consequences, are today the real advocates of nihilism."

German Paper Offers Defense of own Interests

The *Schwaebische Donau Zeitung* (Ulm) stated: "In August 1945, the ratings were better than in the same month of the year 1946, and these again were higher than they are today ... When the Allies point out that many European countries who belong among the victors are likewise badly off, it cannot be denied. That, however, has nothing to do with the fact that Germany, more than these countries, has the prerequisites — as the Allies' discussions and apprehensions about the Ruhr prove — to promote its own reconstructions....

"It is, therefore, not surprising when many Germans after two years of retrogression believe that the Allies

US Crisis Rumor Discredited

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* analyzed a rumor on an alleged threatened economic crisis in the United States.

"The question whether an economic crisis is impending in the United States is significant for the whole world. There is a general impression that the Russian policy is based on the belief that such a crisis will ensue and that as a result the political influence of the USA will suffer and that of Russia will be augmented.... The generally-expected reconversion crisis failed to develop... Surprisingly... The target of 60,000,000 in employment has been surpassed... Living standard of the masses is still 40 to 50 percent higher compared to 1939...."

"The potential crisis lies in the field of production... Production capacity is extremely high... It is questionable whether export will permanently keep pace with it...."

"The New Deal is dead... But it has left behind the Federal Reserve System, the banking and stock exchange laws, social security, and the TVA... The USA is no longer the bulwark of private capitalism as it fondly imagines and the modern industrial state is not so unelastic as some of its critics believe."

Two Views of Anti-Semitism

In the *Donau-Kurier* (Ingolsadt), Dr. Phillip Auerbach, commissioner for racial, religious, and political persecutees, wrote:

"Scenes take place in trains which are reminiscent of the worst days of the Third Reich... In Berlin a Jewish citizen was pulled off the train and beaten up in the office of the station master... In shops and restaurants the proprietors often refuse to serve Jews... In Bad Reichenhall, in the cabaret 'Die Hinterbliebenen' somebody recited: 'The Jews are eating chocolate—only six million were gassed—too bad.' This was greeted with a storm of applause."

The *Oberbayerisches Volksblatt* (Rosenheim) used the warning by Rabbi Bernstein, recent advisor to the Theater Commander on Jewish affairs, of the danger of pogroms in Germany for some general observations:

"Acute hostility between peoples arising from dissimilarity, competition, and so forth remains in general restricted to border populations except in case of war. Not so in the case of the Jews. They are in the minority everywhere and, figuratively speaking, every single Jew is near the border..."

"It is to the relative credit of the German people that... during the Third Reich... a large part — probably the great majority of the Germans — let official anti-Semitism pass over them with the same indifference as everything else that happened in those days..."

"Things are different today. Spontaneous anti-Semitism is beginning to spread, and just as in the Third Reich sentiment and propaganda are diametrically opposed. We fully realize the gravity of Rabbi Bernstein's statement... The reasons, however, may be found in general conditions which always and everywhere created anti-Semitism. Nothing creates disorder and destroys character like hunger."

Ruhr Loan Opposed

The *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* (Heidelberg) criticized the idea of a political loan for the Ruhr. The paper quoted Secretary Marshall as having stated on several occasions that Ruhr coal

productions could be increased without a foreign loan. It said:

"It appears that Washington, meanwhile, has yielded to persuasion. It is solely the desire of France that a loan for the Ruhr be given by the World Bank. There can be no argument about the right of the French to secure fixed quantities of Ruhr coal."

"But France wants—without an investment of her own—to secure the right to share in the affairs of the Ruhr industry... (In other words) she demands that part of the credit that the US will supply in any case for imports in the Combined US/UK Zones branched off and canalized through the World Bank, so that France may thereby gain rights of control and interference."

Moral Collapse Deplored

The *Offenbach Post* deplored German moral collapse saying:

"The black market has become a concept which extends to all fields. Significant is the title of psychological study which was published in many magazines. It was called: 'Destruction of Love.' The misery of life gradually changes character... Decisions are dictated by greed for food, a place to live, security."

Replies on "Black" Deals

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) asked ten persons if they buy "black." Their answers gave an amazing cross section through present-day Germany. Comments included:

"Attorney: 'I make a buying trip into the country every two weeks... My victrola, camera, and an old suit have already gone through our stomachs... But my savings will hardly last until the day of currency reform.'

"A young girl: 'I buy my stockings, shoes, and dresses 'black.' The money I have from my 'Ami' who occasionally gives me a few dollars.'

"University professor: 'Whatever I can save from my income I spend for additional food for my two grandchildren who are orphans. One can't let the children pay for what one has helped oneself to bring about by passivity. Besides I am already 62—why should I make a cult of my body?'

But what gets my goat is that I have no connection and always have to pay maximum prices."

Non-Quota Visitors

Final details concerning the admission of foreign business men into the Combined US/UK Area of Germany over and above the quotas which have been assigned to each country on the basis of available accommodations, were described in an announcement from the Economics Division, OMGUS.

Potential buyers who do not require food, transportation, or MG accommodations or supplies other than gasoline, may be admitted to the US or British Zone for repeated visits not exceeding a total of 21 days' stay during any six month period and single visit not exceeding five days.

The new procedure requires that all potential buyers not requiring assistance must be sponsored by the same agency of their government which sponsors buyers admitted within established quotas. The sponsorship is a guarantee of the status of the proposed visitor, submitted in the form of a letter addressed to the Military Permit Office. The Military Entry Permit to enter Germany is issued by the MPO, of which there is one in Washington and at each US Embassy.

Non-quota visitors may bring into the Combined Area instruments of payment in the value of not more than five Pounds Sterling or \$20 for each visit. Funds not required for gasoline may be used to pay for telephone calls or cables but not for accommodations, food, or transportation.

Importation of Crude Oil

The first shipment of crude oil to be imported into Western Germany since the beginning of the occupation, has arrived in Hamburg. Arrangements have been made by Fuel and Power Division, CCG(BE), and Industry Branch, OMGUS, for the import of 15,000 tons of Venezuelan crude oil each month for refining at the Ebano Plant, Hamburg. By importing crude rather than finished products, a large saving of foreign currency on the oil import program can be effected.

Revised Plan for LEVEL OF INDUSTRY in US/UK Zones

TO CONTINUE the elimination of Germany's war potential and the provisions for reparations, yet to assure Germany the necessary plant and equipment to permit the rebuilding of a viable peaceful economy, a more realistic plan for the Level of Industry has been devised and promulgated within the Combined US/UK Zones of Germany.

The revised plan for the level of industry was developed by the Commanders-in-Chief of the British and US Zones on the basis of the Plan for Reparations and the Level of Post-War German Economy adopted by the four occupying powers in March 1946. The preamble to the US/UK plan states:

"Experience has shown the necessity for revision of the plan which was based on specific assumptions that have not been fulfilled. Neither the bizonal area (the Combined US/UK Zones) nor all of Germany can regain economic health under the plan as it now stands. Moreover, it has become increasingly apparent that under present conditions Germany cannot contribute her indispensable part to the economic rehabilitation of Europe as a whole."

DECLARING that consideration was given throughout to the necessity for insuring that the bizonal plan can be assimilated into a plan for Germany as a whole, the preamble also renewed the often-repeated offer to the other occupying powers to join the Combined US/UK Zones in developing a unified German economy as provided in the Potsdam Agreement.

During the course of consideration of the revision of the level of industry for the Combined Zones, a representative of the French Government met with those of the United States and Great Britain in London late last month. An official communique said, "The three delegates were able, as a result of the conversation, to arrive

at a more complete understanding of their respective points of view," and agreed that the measures taken by the US and UK commanders "do not prejudice quadripartite decisions of the Council of Foreign Ministers in respect to the level of industry for Germany as a whole or such industrial limitations as may be imposed by the peace settlement."

The British and American commanders pointed out that the industrial capacity retained under the March 1946 plan was estimated to provide production equal to 55 percent of 1938, which could have been about 70—75 percent of 1936 production. The effect of the new plan is to retain sufficient capacity in the Combined US/UK Zones to approximate the level of industry prevailing in Germany in 1936, a year that was not characterized by either boom or depressed conditions.

THE OLD PLAN provided for very sharp cuts in production capacities in the metals, machinery, and chemical industries, from which the bulk of reparations were to be obtained. It is impossible to provide a self-sustaining economy in the Combined US/UK Zones without materially increasing the levels in these industries. Substantially the entire difference between the original and revised plan is in these reparations industries since the original plan already provided for maximum, and in some cases unrealistic, levels for the non-reparations industries.

Under the revised plan, capacities in the metals, machinery, and chemicals industries are sufficient to permit production at levels averaging about five or 10 percent less than in 1936. As compared with the war year 1944, the proposed levels represent a reduction of 55 to 60 percent.

It must be borne in mind that the Combined US/UK Zones already has a population at least 6,000,000 more than in 1936 and by 1952 it may be

expected to have a population from 8 to 10 millions greater than the pre-war. On the basis of an expected population of 42 to 44 million in the bizonal area in 1952, the per capita production capacity provided in the new plan would be approximately 75 percent of 1936.

IN DEVELOPING the bizonal plan, the over-riding requirement has been to provide the level of industry necessary to make the area self-supporting. In determining the levels for the specific industries, for example, steel and machinery, the requirements for exports, for the internal needs of the Combined US/UK Zones and for trade with the rest of Germany have been taken into account. In evaluating the requirements for trade with the rest of Germany and of imports, account had to be taken of removals of capital equipment from the other zones and Berlin.

The potential output of particular industries, therefore, allows for the needs of the rest of Germany through trade, and the capacities retained for this purpose represent requirements of the Combined US/UK Zones. In other words, the Combined US/UK Zones, in order to be self-supporting, must obtain the products in which it is deficient either as imports from outside Germany or in trade from the rest of Germany.

In addition to pre-war foreign trade, the Combined US/UK Zones must produce a surplus over its internal requirements for trading with the remainder of Germany; this particularly affects requirements for the industrial capacity of steel and steel products, which are the most needed and, therefore, the most dependable trade commodities required by the rest of Germany in exchange for key products essential to the bizonal economy.

WORLD FOOD and raw material prices have increased more rapidly than the prices of manufactured goods since 1936 and this situation seems likely to continue. Consequently, the Combined US/UK Zones must be prepared to exchange in foreign trade proportionately larger quantities of industrial products in

return for necessary food and raw material imports.

In a general way, the area now comprising the Combined US/UK Zones accounted for the whole of Germany's pre-war food deficit, as the remainder of Germany was about self-sufficient in food stuffs. It is estimated that imports of food, seed, and fertilizer sufficient to make possible an essential diet will amount to \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,250,000,000 a year at current prices.

Industrial imports from other countries to the bizonal area were approximately RM 1,500,000,000 in 1936, which represents at least \$1,000,000,000 at current prices. But the altered character of German trade will make it possible to reduce this figure.

The invisible items in Germany's foreign trade were approximately balanced before the war. The present calculations, which make no provision for invisibles on either side of the account, may be optimistic.

The foregoing considerations lead to the conclusion that the total bizonal food and industrial import requirements from outside of Germany will approximate at least \$2,000,000,000 a year at current prices. Repayment of advances by the Occupying Powers would be an addition to these estimates.

The 1936 exports from the bizonal area were approximately RM 2,600,000,000 which is estimated to represent about \$1,750,000,000 at current prices.

THESE ESTIMATES, therefore, indicate that, in addition to trade requirements for the rest of Germany, the bizonal economy will need to export to other countries at least 15 percent more in volume than in 1936. Since trade between the bizonal area and the rest of Germany is subject to greater uncertainty than former internal trade, the result may be to increase still further the need for trade with other countries.

Before the war, the broad fields of metals, machinery, and chemicals accounted for two-thirds of the total exports. Production of textiles, ceramics, and consumer goods can be raised, but the extent to which additional sales above prewar levels can be sold on the export markets is

difficult to predict. Exports from the unrestricted industries would need to be increased approximately 90 percent if the higher export requirements were provided entirely from the unrestricted industries, which is obviously impracticable. Therefore, the level of exports from the restricted industries will need to be greater than pre-war.

THE FOLLOWING determinations have been reached by the British Commander-in-Chief and the US Military Governor with respect to the industries restricted under the original level of industry plan. (Official note: All figures stated in marks refer to 1936 prices.)

Steel — Under the March, 1946, Level of Industry Plan, steel capacity for all of Germany is limited to 7,500,000 metric tons, with actual production in any single year not to exceed 5,800,000 tons. Careful calculations show that this level would be clearly insufficient even to support the level of industry contemplated in the original plan, and it is far too low to provide for the needs of the economy under the revised plan.

It has been determined that in order to support the revised level on industry in the Combined US/UK Zones and to permit that area to become self-supporting, the limit of annual steel production in the Bizonal Area shall be fixed at 10,700,000 ingot tons per annum and sufficient capacity to produce that tonnage shall be retained.

Mechanical Engineering Industries:

Heavy Machinery Industry — Sufficient capacity will be retained to produce RM 500 million, which is about 80 percent of pre-war production. This leaves 35 percent of the present capacity to be removed as reparations as against 60 percent under the previous plan.

Light Machinery Industry — The capacity in the bizonal area is estimated at about RM 1,195,000,000. Capacity will be retained to produce RM 916,000,000, which is 119 percent of pre-war production. This leaves 23 percent of present estimated capacity available for reparations, as compared with 33 percent under the

old plan. (Official note: In grouping heavy and light machinery, the revised level is 105 percent of pre-war production.)

Fine Mechanics and Optics — In the field of precision optics, no plants will be made available for reparations. The capacity is to be retained to provide for internal needs and to attain exports of the same products equal to those from the bizonal area in 1936.

In the case of photo-technics, no plants are to be made available for reparations and the retained capacity will be used to attain 150 percent of pre-war exports in this fields from the bizonal area as well as to provide for internal requirements.

In the watch-making industry, one plant, which had been converted to war use, will be made available for reparations.

Capacity in excess of pre-war will be retained in the field of precision mechanics. However, all plants which had been built for or substantially modified to war use, will be made available for reparations.

Machine Tools — The March 1946, Level of Industry Plan permits the production of RM 74,000,000 in all of Germany, or 11.4 percent of 1938 output. The bizonal area, before the war, produced about 43 percent of Germany's machine tools. Present capacity is estimated at RM 259 millions. It has been determined that capacity sufficient to produce RM 170,000,000 must be retained in order to support the revised level of industry. This will leave about 35 percent of present capacity for reparations.

Agriculture and Road Tractors — Estimated bizonal capacity for agriculture and road tractors is 16,500 units. This is inadequate to meet bizonal requirements, which are estimated to be 19,500. Consequently, there will be no reparations in this industry.

Transportation Industries: Automotive Industry — Capacity will be retained for the production of 160,000 passenger cars and 61,500 commercial vehicles. This compares with 40,000 passenger cars and 38,000 commercial vehicles allotted to the bizonal area under the old plan.

Electrical Engineering — The present capacity of the electrical industry in the bizonal area is required with the exception of three wartime plants. Capacity is estimated to be about one-half greater than pre-war. This increase is necessary because pre-war requirements of the bizonal area were in large part met from capacities in Berlin, which have been almost totally dismantled. Under the old plan, about one-quarter of present bizonal capacity would have been removed.

Chemicals:

Approximately the 1936 capacity will be retained in the chemical industry which is about 42 percent more than that provided in the old plan. However, a large number of explosive and other chemical plants were developed for war purposes. Between 40 and 50 percent of the total chemical capacity, including war explosives will, therefore, be removed as reparations or destroyed. More than three-quarters of such removals represent war explosive plants that have already been offered for reparations or declared for destruction.

For the plastics industry, capacity somewhat larger than pre-war will be retained. Approximately one-quarter of existing capacity of this industry will be made available for reparations.

Capacity for the production of 34,000 tons of dyestuffs will be retained, which is somewhat below pre-war. One plant will be available for reparations in this industry, with a capacity of 2,500 tons of sulphur black dyes.

One pharmaceutical plant for the production of atabrine will be available for reparations. This will leave the bizonal area with a capacity equal to about 87 percent of pre-war production.

In the miscellaneous chemical groups, a capacity greater than the pre-war level of production will be retained. About 15 percent of the capacity will be available for reparations.

In the basic, organic, and inorganic chemical industries, sufficient capacity will be retained to permit output at

about pre-war levels. Not more than 17 percent of present capacity will be removed as reparations.

Cement — All of the cement capacity in the bizonal area will be retained.

Electric Power — Except for certain power stations attached to industrial plants scheduled for reparations under this plan, and power plants already allocated for reparations, no further removals will take place. In order to sustain the levels of production by the bizonal economy, the present power plants in the bizonal area will have to be substantially repaired and replaced to meet the power requirements.

Non-Ferrous Metals — The bizonal copper requirements are 93 percent of estimated current refining capacity. Fabricating capacity for 215,000 tons of copper in the bizonal area will be retained, as compared with 140,000 tons for all of Germany under the old plan. This will make available for reparations one smelter plant and an appreciable quantity of fabrication facilities, including special pieces of equipment that are surplus to individual plants.

THE PRODUCTION of aluminium, beryllium, vanadium, and magnesium is prohibited under the previous Level of Industry Plan. No plants in these industries will be made available for reparations purposes pending further review. No change is proposed in the arrangements made under the previous plan in regard to ball bearings, synthetic ammonia, synthetic rubber, and synthetic gasoline and oil.

Review of Justice

An Administration of Justice Review Board has been constituted by EUCOM General Orders No. 90 to be composed of the Director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, as chairman; Judge Advocate, EUCOM, and the Advisor to the Military Governor for Governmental Affairs.

The board is to examine periodically the administration of criminal justice in courts-martial and MG courts, with particular reference to the treatment accorded US citizens. It is not concerned itself with individual complaints which can be handled by the Inspector General, except as they indicate defects in the system by which justice is administered.



HOSPITAL CARS, arranged by the German Red Cross, are attached to railroad trains in the US Zone for transporting sick and aged persons. Above is one furnished in Bavaria, with the Alps-North Sea Express. (DENA-Bild)

GYA Civic Centers

ration plus 350 calories daily under the Hoover student-feeding plan.

FOLLOWING THE successful inauguration of the civic center plan by Heidelberg, the sub-posts of the Second Military District and Constabulary have set up centers. Fulda and Mannheim sub-posts are noteworthy for the contribution American women have made to the program in terms of time and material. Mannheim has led the field in sewing projects, with German girls there having made approximately 500 dresses up to the present time. The girls meet in dependents' homes every Wednesday afternoon, and discussion groups are regularly held.

Mannheim's Youth is a valuable undertaking in connection with its civic center. Summer camps organized by the youth council in Mannheim provided wholesome holidays for approximately 4,000 campers outside the city, while 3,000 children received day-camp care within Mannheim under the guidance of local charity organizations.

In Weinheim there are approximately 6,000 children who participate in some part of the GYA program. The civic center consists of a nine room house with basketball, and badminton courts, a boxing ring, and courts for the popular American game of horseshoe pitching. Sewing, English, and swimming lessons have been sponsored, and seven camps were operated this summer with a thousand children taking part.

Wetzlar recently conducted a successful Youth Week during which many sports events were held. Karlsruhe, Bruchsal, Ettlingen, and Pforzheim have sponsored a camping program which has taken care of some 3,200 children this summer. During the fall months programs are scheduled covering music, sewing, handicraft, amateur theatricals, language study, and winter sports.

Stuttgart GYA activities are materially aided by an active and operational Military Government GYA section. The Stuttgart post recently took over activities formerly sponsored by the Constabulary Brigade. A varied and active program has been particularly effective in helping

the people in the city understand some of the objectives of the occupation.

THE DISTRIBUTION of special literature throughout the Second Military District has helped give the GYA program impetus. This includes 3,000 copies of a 4-H handbook, translated into German, 1,000 Boy Scout and 50 Camp Fire Girl handbooks, along with 12,000 volumes of Boy Scout literature and 4500 volumes of YWCA material.

Many of the GYA civic centers publish little tabloid newspapers with news of GYA activities in their own and other communities. These are brightly and lightly done, and the young people are absorbed by their part in the production of the sheets.

Ruhr Physical Tests

In view of the high medical rejection rate of recruits, in the British Zone for the Ruhr coal mining industry, revised regulations have been issued by Manpower Division, CCG(BE), to insure that the required medical standards are upheld and that unsuitable labor is not accepted for work in the mines.

In the past, many potential recruits have attempted to mislead examining doctors by making exaggerated claims regarding diseases and physical defects. The over-riding consideration in deciding the fitness of a recruit will be his capacity at the time of medical examination for underground work in the mine, and his ability to do this work without danger to himself or to others.

Any recruit not meeting the required medical standard, but likely to do so within three months, will be classified as "temporarily unfit" and a reexamination made within a specified period. Statements made by the recruits themselves regarding illnesses or other defects will not be accepted unless confirmed by independent testimony or by special test, or unless the examining doctor is able to confirm such statements by his own findings at the time of examination.

In cases where potential recruits are examined outside the Ruhr area, the name and official description of the examining doctor will be supplied.

Advice to Drivers

To drive a motor vehicle when drowsy or fatigued is to invite trouble, says a EUCOM letter reporting the Command during July.

A recent upsurge in this type of accidents demonstrates the need for constant intelligent supervision of dispatching vehicles to control this insidious, frequent and acute cause of accidents. The results of accidents from this momentary lapse into unconsciousness are generally severe, since the dangers encountered are not consciously observed nor recognized, and no attempt is made by the driver to cushion the impact or improve his position on impact to escape personal injury or reduce property damage.

On the first indication of drowsiness or fatigue, if the driver cannot be relieved of driving through use of a qualified assistant driver, the vehicle should be stopped adjacent to the highway in a safe location, properly marked by flag or flares, and the driver should resort to such expedients as taking a "cat nap," bathing face, neck and torso with cool water, or getting a few minutes of stimulating exercise in the fresh air.

These are expedients only; a relief driver on long trips, especially at night, is intelligent dispatching and a more adequate solution. — EUCOM WEEKLY DIRECTIVE No. 1.

Effect of Dry Weather

The recent spell of dry weather in the Combined US/UK area of Germany, although it has enabled the grain harvest to be gathered without loss, has already had a detrimental effect on other food crops such as late potatoes, sugar beets and vegetables.

In many districts where the soil is light and the moisture content is therefore low, potato and sugar beet tops have been scorched. This will tend to reduce the size of the tuber and roots and thus give a lower yield, consequently reducing the total quantity of food.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Change 1 to Title 13, Trade and Commerce, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 24 May 1947. Supersedes the original Title 13 and notes "bipartite developments since this date are in full force." Text of Change 1 issued same date.

Sales Commissary Operation in the European Theater, Changes No. 9 to USFET-SOP 78, Hq EUCOM, 16 July 1947. Amends SOP as to accountability of sales officer being replaced.

Individual Transportation in the European Command, Circular No. 57 Hq EUCOM, 23 July 1947. Rescinds EUCOM Cir 19 and Sec II, Cir 50 of 1947 and details revised instructions.

Currency Exchange for Non-appropriated Funds, AG 123.7 FIN-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 July 1947. Changes USFET letter AG 123.7 GAP-AGO of 27 November 1946 as to sales of foreign currencies, including marks.

Standards for Awards and Decorations, AG 200.6 GPA-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 29 July 1947. Cites need for meeting requirements for decorations.

Enlistment of Negroes, AG 342.06 GPA-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 31 July 1947. Rescinds USFET letter AG 342.06 GAP-AGB of 18 November 1946 and portion of EUCOM letter AG 342.06 AGP-B of 22 March 1947, and cites WD letter on same subject for compliance.

Enlistment in the Counter Intelligence Corps, AG 342.01 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 4 August 1947. Rescinds EUCOM letter of 11 April 1947 and cites WD memorandum for compliance.

Change 5 to Title 24, Important German Legislation, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 5 August 1947. Cites Regulation No. 23 amending the schedule of costs and fees under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

Assignment and Use of Message Precedence, AG 311.2 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 August 1947. Cites WD Circular 140.

Weekly Directive No. 1, Hq EUCOM, 15 August 1947. Includes following:

Sec I — Weekly Directive, AG 461 AGO (see separate item).

Sec II — Exchange of Tour Recreation Center Quotas between USFA and EUCOM, AG 354.1 SSP-AGO.

Sec III — Evacuation of Waste Paper, AG 400.93 GSP-AGO. Rescinds and substitutes for EUCOM letter AG 400.93 GSP-AGO of 3 June 1947.

Sec IV — Emergency Return of Military Personnel to Zone of Interior, AG 210.711 GPA-AGP-B. Amends EUCOM letter AG 210.711 GPA-AGP-B of 25 July 1947 as to issuance of orders.

Sec V — Supply Procedure for Household Furnishings for Dependents, Bachelor Officers, and Civilians, US, Allied and Neutral, AG 414 GSP-AGO. Rescinds USFET letter AG 414 RMJ-AGO of 4 March 1947 and gives instructions on movement of furniture and excess furniture.

Sec VI — Training in Administrative Procedures, AG 353 GOT-AGO. Advises more adequate and extensive training.

Sec VII — Quota for Literacy Training at Frankfurt, Munich and Nuremberg Army Education Centers, AG 353 GOT-AGO.

Sec VIII — Troop Assignment No. 17, AG 370.5 GOT-AGO.

Sec IX — Arrest and Detention — Germany, AG 253 GCA-AGO. Amends EUCOM letter AG 253 GCA-AGO of 13 August 1947 as to rescission.

Sec X — Telecommunication Service Rendered by the Deutsche Post, AG 311.2 SIG-AGO. Covers policies of responsibilities and payments.

Sec XI — Transmission of Recruitment Material and Army Extension Course Material to Foreign Countries AG 340 AGP-B-AGO. Rescinds EUCOM letter AG 341.01 AGP-B of 5 August 1947 and cites WD letter for compliance.

Sec XII — Gardening Program for European Command, AG 403 GSP-AGO. Replaces EUCOM letter AG 403 GDS-AGO of 3 May 1947.

Sec XIII — Safety Bulletin, AG 729.3 PMG-AGO. Gives latest instructions.

Sec XIV — National Service Life Insurance, AG 019 FIN-AGO. Quotes VA information.

Sec XV — Documentation for Foreign Consular Officers in the US Occupied Zone of Germany, AG 200.2 GCA-AGO.

Sec XVI — Provision of Messenger Service to Military Posts, AG 311.4 SIG-AGO. Rescinds EUCOM letter AG 311.4 SIG-AGO of 17 June 1947.

Requirements, Storage, and Distribution of Coal Fuels, SOP 74-A, Hq EUCOM, 16 August 1947. Supplements USFET SOP 74.

Signal Service for Military Posts, Signal SOP 46, Hq EUCOM, 16 August 1947. Supersedes Signal SOP 46 of 9 April 1946.

Reporting of Crimes, Offenses, and Serious Incidents, Circular No. 69, Hq EUCOM, 18 August 1947. Rescinds EUCOM Cir 64 Sec II of 1947 and gives detailed instructions.

European Command Food Service Program, Circular No. 70, Hq EUCOM, 18 August 1947. Rescinds EUCOM letter AG 430.2 RMJ-AGO, Food Service Program, 22 May 1947, and cites assignment and delineation of responsibilities for the supervision and application of the program throughout all echelons of command.

Provision and Use of Wire Communication Facilities for Military and Military Government Official Business in the European Command, Signal SOP 40, Hq EUCOM, 18 August 1947.

Administration of Justice Review Board, General Orders No. 90, Hq EUCOM, 18 August 1947. Names members and duties of board.

Jurisdiction of Military Government Courts over Civilians, AG 015.3 (LD), OMGUS, 20 August 1947. Substitutes for part of MGR Title 5, Par 300.2.

Hours of Duty and Overtime, Change 1 to Personnel Bulletin H—36 and F—19, OMGUS, 20 August 1947. Gives several amendments.

72-Hour Passes for Military Personnel Stationed in Berlin, Personnel

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

Bulletin H-38, OMGUS, 20 August 1947. Gives provisions in accordance with AR 600-115 and EUCOM Cir 9 of 1947.

Long Line Wire Communications Facilities, SOI 21-5, Hq EUCOM, 20 August 1947.

Message Priority Assignment, Signal SOP 16, Hq EUCOM, 20 August 1947. Supersedes Signal SOP 16 of 21 July 1947.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Request D 37-1, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS 21 August 1947. Cites MG reply to Participation of Statistics Committee in Future Collections of Statistical Data.

European Command Technical Service Organization, AG 322 GSP-AGO Hq EUCOM, 21 August 1947. Amends inclosure to EUCOM letter of 5 April 1947.

Weekly Directive No. 2, Hq EUCOM, 22 August 1947. Includes following:

Sec I — Transmission of Communications by Signal Messenger Service, AG 311.2 SIG.

Sec II — Women's Medical Specialist Corps, AG 322 AGU.

Sec III — Official Mail, AG 311.1 AGM. Concerns that over four pounds.

Sec IV — Supply of Incandescent Electric Lamps, AG 412 ENG.

Sec V — Procedure for Reporting Apprehension of British Army Personnel, AG 091.714 PMG.

Sec VI — Applications for Visits of Fiances of Military and Civilian Personnel, AG 291.1 AGP. Cites instructions in EUCOM Cir 71 of 1947.

Sec VII — Provision of Dyed Work Clothing to Indigenous Labor, AG 420 GSP. Cites restrictions on sale of clothing.

Sec VIII — Athletic Program, AG 353.8 GPA. Lists nine rescissions.

Sec IX — Uniform for CIC and MID Personnel, AG 332.31 GID.

Sec X — Irregular Procurement, AG 400.12 GSP. Cites corrections in requisitions.

Sec XI — Installation of Individual Rado Head Sets in General and Station Hospitals, AG 413.44 MCH.

Sec XII — Direct Appointments in Officer's Reserve Corps, AG 210.1 AGP-B.

Sec XIII — Repatriation of War Department Civilian Employees, AG 230.366 AGE-C.

Sec XIV — Paper Conservation Program, AG 461 GOT. Curbs excess copies of reports.

Sec XV — Courses of Instruction at European Command Intelligence School, AG 352 GID.

Sec XVI — Policy on Booking and Charging for Soldier Shows, AG 353.8 SSP.

Sec XVII — Work Force for US Legal and Special Holidays, AG 006 GSP.

Sec XVIII — Requirements of Dyed Clothing, AG 420 CQM. Rescinds USFET letter AG 438 RMJ-AGO of 27 July 1946.

Sec XIX — Officers Personnel Act of 1947, AG 210.2 AGP-B.

Sec XX — Ordnance Material Status Report, AG 400 ORD.

Sec XXI — Flying Pay Report, AG 210.49 AGP-M.

Sec XXII — Accounting for Furniture and Household Furnishings as Post, Camp, and Station Property, AG 414 GSP.

Sec XXIII — Civilian Entertainment, AG 353.8 SSP. Details instructions.

Sec XXIV — Enlistments and Reenlistments in the Regular Army, AG 342 AGP-B.

Sec XXV — Enlistment of Persons Discharged for Dependency or Hardship, AG 342 AGP-B.

Sec XXVI — Monthly Forecast of US Civilian Personnel due to Return to Zone of Interior from the European Command, AG 230 AGX. Changes control symbol.

Sec XXVII — Enlistment under the Provisions of War Department Pamphlet 12-16, AG 342 AGP-B.

Sec XXVIII — Quota for Troop Information and Education Staff School, AG 352 TIE. Describes facilities.

Sec XXIX — Precautions against Forest Fires, AG 671.3 SGS.

Sec XXX — JAGD Officer Replacements, AG 210.3 AGP.

Chemical Corps Ammunition Training Allowances for the European Command Military Police School,

Training Memo 3, Hq EUCOM, 23 August 1947.

Military Government Proclamation No. 6 Amending Military Government Proclamation No. 5 — Economic Council, AG 010.6 (CA), OMGUS, 25 August 1947.

Signal Messenger Service, Signal SOP 70, Hq EUCOM, 25 August 1947. Supersedes Signal SOP 70 of 1 August 1947.

Downgrading of JCS Papers, AG 380.01 (SS), OMGUS, 26 August 1947. Concerns JCS 224/3 and JCS 224/4.

Reduction of the Load Placed on the German Civil Communications System by the Occupational Forces, AG 311 (IA), OMGUS, 28 August 1947 (Note information in Issue No. 107 of Weekly Information Bulletin).

Circular No. 73, Hq EUCOM, 26 August 1947. **Sec I, Disposition of Regular Army Enlistment Records.** **Sec II, Leave to the United States**, substitutes in USFET Cir 8 Sec IV of 1947 provisions contained in EUCOM letter AG 210.711 GPA-AGP-B, Emergency Return of Military Personnel to Zone of Interior, 25 July 1947. **Sec III, Non-appropriated Funds for German Youth Activities**, amends EUCOM Cir 20 of 1947. **Sec IV, Leaves, Passes, and Travel in the European Command**, amends EUCOM Cir 9 of 1947 as to the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway.

EUCOM Directives

With a view of effecting conservation of paper, EUCOM Headquarters has instituted a numbered series of publications entitled "Weekly Directive" and designed to replace command letters to the greatest extent possible.

The Weekly Directive, published as of Friday of each week, is limited to unclassified and restricted material and given distribution A, D, and Z. The first appeared under the date of 15 August 1947.

The Weekly Directive will appear in the list of "Official Instructions" in the Weekly Information Bulletin as have all EUCOM letters of the past, and will list each section and pertinent detail. The contents of the first two Directives are listed in this issue.