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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

GYA VACATION



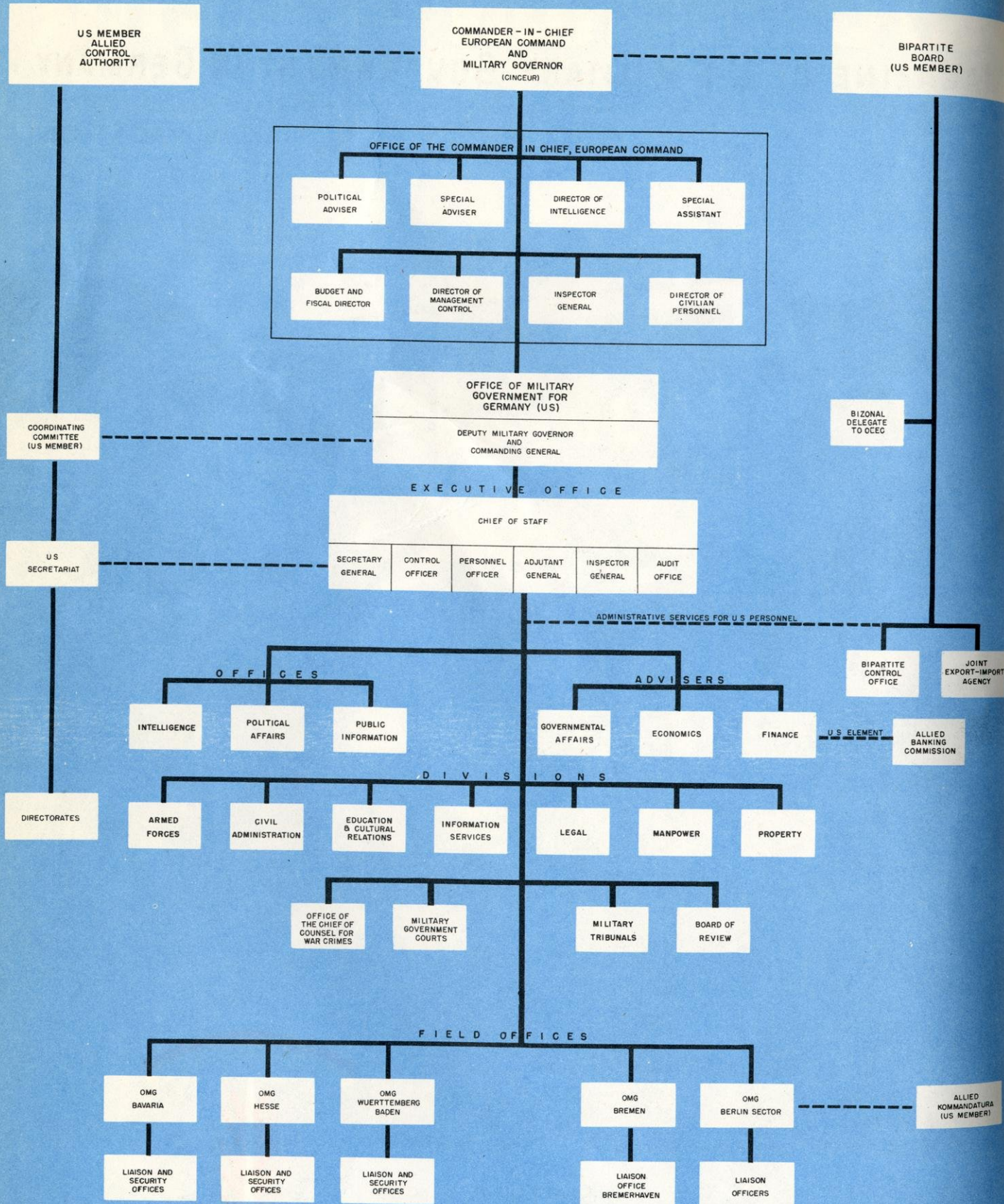
NO. 143

SEPTEMBER 7, 1948

THIS ISSUE: From Test Tube to Potato Patch



US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

GYA VACATION — German children of Bremen, shown embarking on a bus, were given a six-week vacation on a nearby North Sea resort isle. The costs were provided from funds earned at the trading post operated by the dependent wives of US personnel in the Bremen Port of Embarkation. Chaperoning the group are (right) Capt. Phyllis Burkhardt from Youngstown, Ohio, and (center) T/Sgt. Arthur C. Stafford from Cleveland, Ohio, GYA assistants. (Army Signal Corps photo)

The Information Bulletin is the bi-weekly magazine of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) for dissemination of authoritative information concerning the policies, regulations, instructions, operations and activities of Military Government and affiliated organizations.

Editorial Offices

Directors Building, Room 0045
OMGUS Headquarters, Berlin
Tel.: 42227, 42252, 42923

Editor H. Warner Waid
Assistant Editor Henry S. Matteo

Mailing address:

Information Bulletin
Control Office OMGUS
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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
CONTROL OFFICE REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH
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Occupational ACTIVITIES

OMGUS

German courts in the US Zone have jurisdiction in some cases involving postwar claims of money against German governmental bodies and governmental corporations. Formerly there was no general authorization to proceed against a German governmental body in the prosecution of a case involving a claim for money damages, and it was permitted in individual cases only where Military Government was convinced the case was one involving a claim of unusual merit.

An iron lung has been shipped to the University Children's Clinic in Frankfurt by the Public Health Branch, OMGUS, as a gift from the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation of the United States. It will be used in current poliomyelitis cases.

Bipartite Agencies

US travelers on compassionate leave to the Bizonal Area, in order to obtain food under a revised program, must present both their passport and the special identification document issued by the Department of the Army when applying to German food offices. Compassionate visitors already in Germany who were issued food stamps before leaving the United States, prior to the change in procedure, are not affected by the new order.

The jurisdiction of the Bipartite Control Office was expanded by the transfer to Frankfurt of the Bipartite Decartelization Commission.

MG approval was given Economic Council Ordinance No. 31 concerning the establishment of patent filing offices. Approval of the ordinance was regarded as the first step toward revival of a German patent administration, inoperative since the closing of the Reich Patent Office in 1945.

The first international affiliation of a German trade union since 1933

—that of the bizonal railway union with the International Transport Workers Federation—has been approved by the British and US military governments.

Operational control of all telephone, telegraph and radio broadcast circuits originating or terminating in the Bizonal Area have been turned over to the German Department for Posts and Telecommunications.

Bizonal Activities

Idle German shipping tonnage continued to fluctuate between 40,000 and 82,000 deadweight tons. Deliveries under major current commitments, such as coal from the United Kingdom to Hamburg and Kiel, and burnt ore and woodpulp from Sweden, constituted the principal cargoes carried recently by German ships.

Increasing amounts of cheese have been offered for sale since the currency reform, with a resultant temporary pileup on the market. To avoid spoilage as a result of insufficient storage space, half of the August cheese ration was distributed during the last week of July.

A decline in railroad income, caused by a decrease in passenger traffic since currency reform, prompted the Bizonal Executive Committee to approve a 25 percent reduction in passenger fares and a 40 percent increase in freight rates.

The section on Occupational Activities is compiled from the Semimonthly Report of Military Government 96, official announcements by MG and affiliated organizations, and public information offices throughout the US Zone, to give a summary of developments throughout the occupied area of Germany.

Joint Export-Import Agency

A trade agreement providing for the export of \$16,000,000 worth of bizonal goods to Austria and the import into the Bizonal Area of Austrian commodities totaling \$21,000,000 has been concluded between JEIA and representatives of the Austrian Government.

All records were broken by total export deliveries during July, which aggregated \$55,000,000. This brought to \$285,000,000 the sum realized from the sale of export products from the Bizonal Area during the first seven months of 1948. This figure is in contrast to export deliveries during all of 1947 which totaled \$222,032,900.

Economic Cooperation Administration

All food items and agricultural supplies requested for import into Bizonal Germany for the first 90-day period of the European Recovery Program have been approved by Washington. Food purchases approved by ECA for bizonal consumption total approximately \$40,000,000.

ECA approval to proceed with purchase negotiations for an additional \$3,500,000 worth of critical equipment and raw materials essential to German economic recovery has been received.

A 280,000-ton allocation of feeding grains provided by ERP funds will send 1,000,000 good-sized pigs to market in the Bizone next year. Under the new scheme the grain—mostly corn—plus 50,000 tons of fish meal will be made available to farmers on a contract-feeding basis.

Western Germany

Interzonal travel by Germans between the French/US and French/British Zones of Germany is free of restriction or control. The agreements, identical

(Continued on Page 26)

Civilianizing of MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS

THE UNITED STATES has carried out several occupations during the past 100 years, and for the first time it is establishing a civilianized judicial system to replace the Army-created Military Government courts which have been functioning in the US-controlled area of Germany since World War II ended in 1945.

The new system, known as the United States Military Government Courts for Germany, consists of a Court of Appeals composed of a chief judge and six associate judges; 11 district courts and subordinate magistrate courts, along with the Office of Chief Attorney. It is directly under the Chief of Staff, OMGUS, and has been relieved of its former ties with the Legal Division, OMGUS, and the state OMG's.

Judge William Clark of Princeton, N. J., for many years a member of the Federal bench, has been named chief judge. Three associate judges also have been appointed: Carl W. Fulgham, chief of MG Courts Branch, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden; Marc J. Robinson, deputy chief, legal office, OMG Hesse, and Juan A. Sedillo, chief, legal office, OMG Bavaria. Worth B. McCauley, deputy chief of OMG Bavaria's Legal Division, was designated chief attorney.

Three MG ordinances have been promulgated, effective Aug. 18, to effect this transition. They are No. 31, "United States Military Government Courts for Germany;" No. 32, "Code of Criminal Procedure for United States Military Government Courts for Germany;" and No. 33, "Code of Civil Procedure for United States Military Government Courts for Germany."

It is a recognized principle of international law, Judge Clark has pointed out, that in an occupation by foreign armies, whether belligerent or pacific, the occupying power has

a right to establish its own system of courts, for only in this way can it be sure that its security and that of its troops is preserved and the public order guaranteed.

IN ALL the previous US occupations during the past 100 years, the court systems were military in character and constituted provost courts or military commissions. Their procedure was taken from courts-martial and of necessity lacked some of the equalities and safeguards of the civilian courts.

These judicial procedures marked the US occupation policies starting with the occupation of Lower California after the Mexican War and carried out in several southern states after the Civil War, in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Phillipines after the Spanish-American War, in the Rhineland after World War I, and in southern Germany during the first three years after World War II.

The MG courts which functioned in Germany prior to the recent ordinances were established under



Judge William Clark, of Princeton, N. J., chief of the Court of Appeals for the newly-organized Military Government courts in US-Occupied Germany.

(Army Signal Corps)

MG Ordinance No. 2 which was enacted during the wartime days of SHAEF. The ordinance was applied as the armies entered Europe, progressed through France and Belgium and finally into Germany, being continued into the occupation. It was drawn with a view of combat conditions and was equally applicable to post-combat conditions.

Actually Ordinance No. 2 did not provide an integrated system. Each court was an individual unit, responsible to the state OMG director and guided by various regulations, instructions and interpretations. Opinions were not required, and when written, were not published. There was no opportunity for oral and public argument. Review was administrative and not judicial.

THE NEWLY-ESTABLISHED courts are entirely civilian and follow the features of the Federal courts in the United States. Persons and cases brought before them are surrounded by the same ethical practices and rights which are inherent in the American system of justice. These courts bear somewhat the same relation to the German courts that the US federal courts bear to the state courts.

The New MG courts continue to handle the cases of United Nations nationals, displaced persons, German nationals in whose case Military Government has a direct interest, dependents of US occupation personnel and other cases involving US and Allied nationals as might be referred to its jurisdiction.

Military personnel and civilian employes of the Department of the Army remain primarily subject to courts martial.

The German courts are for cases involving German nationals not concerned under the jurisdiction of the MG courts or courts-martial.

While the courts are organized as a separate unit directly under the Chief of Staff, OMGUS, the Office of the Chief Attorney and the prosecutors are part of the Legal Division, OMGUS, in order to keep the court personnel independent of the prosecution. The seat of the Court of Appeals and of the Office of the Chief Attorney is in Nuremberg.

In summarizing the ordinances setting up the new court system, Col. John M. Raymond, director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, pointed out that the Court of Appeals and the Office of Chief Attorney were set up as of Aug. 18, but the district courts were to be established in each state as soon as administrative arrangements have been completed in that state. He said an MG order would be published stating the date each district court became operative.

"At that time all cases in which trial has been begun will be continued to a conclusion of the case under the old system," Colonel Raymond explained. "All cases in which trial has not been begun will be transferred and processed under the new system." Although no provisions are included for trial by jury, he added, the ordinance was prepared so that jury trial can be introduced.

MG ordinance No. 31 includes the following provisions:

The Court of Appeals shall consist of the Chief Judge and six associate judges. The court shall sit in two panels of three members each. But the full court shall sit in any case in which the death penalty has been imposed by a district court or in such other cases as requested by two or more judges of the Court of Appeals. Two judges must concur in a decision of a panel, and a majority of the judges sitting must concur in a decision of the full court.

The judges shall have power to administer oaths, to punish for contempt of court, to act on applications for release from confinement, and to exercise all other powers incidental to the performance of their judicial functions. Parties appearing before the Court of Appeals either in person or by counsel shall be entitled to submit briefs, and, by leave of court, to make oral arguments. All opinions shall be officially reported in the English and German languages of which the English shall be the official text.

The Court of Appeals may prescribe the form of civil and criminal complaints, answers, motions, orders, petitions for leave to appeal, appeal petitions, petitions for review, and other formal papers which may be filed in or issued by the MG courts. Subject to, and consistent with applicable MG legislation, directives and regulations, it may prescribe and publish rules of practice and procedure for the courts and for the admission and discipline of persons entitled to practice.

The Court of Appeals shall have a clerk and a marshal and such other personnel as may be required for the proper conduct of its business. The clerk shall have authority

to authenticate documents on behalf of the court and to affix the seal of the court of such documents. The marshal shall have authority to enforce the order of the Court.

The 11 judicial districts were established as follows (note map on Page 5):

- First: Bremen.
- Second: US Sector Berlin.
- Third: Northern Hesse; seat: Marburg.
- Fourth: Southern Hesse; seat: Frankfurt.
- Fifth: Northern Wuerttemberg-Baden; seat: Heidelberg.
- Sixth: Southeastern Wuerttemberg-Baden; seat: Stuttgart.
- Seventh: Southwestern Bavaria; seat: Augsburg.
- Eighth: South-central Bavaria; seat: Munich.
- Ninth: Eastern Bavaria; seat: Regensburg.
- Tenth: North-central Bavaria; seat: Ansbach.
- Eleventh: Northwestern Bavaria; seat: Wuerzburg.

Each district court shall consist of one or more district judges and one or more magistrates who shall sit singly except that a district court composed of three district judges or two district judges and a magistrate may hear and decide any civil or criminal case, and, in the latter, may impose any lawful sentence including death. A majority of such court shall decide any case before it, provided that no sentence of death



Marc J. Robinson, an associate judge of the Court of Appeals, who is former deputy chief of the Legal Division, OMG Hesse. (PIO OMGH)

shall be imposed except by the unanimous decision of the court.

A district judge sitting singly may hear and decide any criminal case and may impose any sentence allowed by law not exceeding imprisonment for a term of 10 years or a fine of \$10,000 (or such equivalent in Deutsche marks or other currency as may be prescribed) or both such imprisonment and fine. He may hear and decide any civil case.

A magistrate sitting singly may hear and decide any criminal case and may impose any sentence allowed by law not exceeding imprisonment for a term of 12 months or a fine of \$1,000 (or such equivalent in Deutsche marks or other currency as may be prescribed) or both such imprisonment and fine.

In addition to or in lieu of any authorized power of sentence, a district judge or a magistrate may make such order concerning any property or business involved in an offense, or make such order concerning the person of the accused as is authorized by law. Where an accused is charged with an offense under German law, the court shall be limited to the sentence or other penal provision of such law.

Any person convicted by a magistrate shall be entitled to file a petition for review to the district court, specifying the errors which it is alleged were committed. The record of the case shall be reviewed by a district judge.

A record shall be made and kept of all proceedings in the district courts, including proceedings before magistrates in such form as shall be prescribed by rule of the Court of Appeals and written opinions shall be filed by the district judges in all cases heard by

them. Each district court shall have a clerk and a marshal and such other personnel as may be required for the proper conduct of its business.

District courts shall have criminal jurisdiction over all persons in the US area of control except persons, other than civilians, who are subject to military, naval or air force law and serving with any forces of the United Nations. No person subject to US military law shall be brought to trial for any offense except upon authorization of the Commander-in-Chief, European Command. No member of an Allied mission, visiting governmental official, or person subject to the military law of any country other than the United States, shall be brought to trial for any offense except upon authorization of the Military Governor.

District courts shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide cases involving: offenses under legislation issued by or under the authority of the Allied Control Council, offenses under MG legislation, and offenses under German law in force in the judicial district.

District courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and decide all civil cases over which jurisdiction is denied to German courts by Military Government. The district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with German courts to hear and decide civil cases in which a national of any of the United Nations or a stateless person is a party.

District courts may exercise civil jurisdiction in the following cases only: cases for damages arising out of the operation of motor vehicles not owned by the US Government, cases brought by Military Government for the enforcement of penalties or forfeitures, and cases brought under the provisions concerning the Rhine navigation.

District courts may exercise civil jurisdiction only in cases in which the cause of action arose in the US Area of Control, or with respect to transitory causes of action arising elsewhere in Germany, in which at least one party, at the time of filing the complaint, resides or is stationed, or if a juristic person has its principal place of business, within the US area of control.

The trial of all criminal cases, except for Rhine navigation cases, shall be by the district court in the district in which the alleged offense was committed, unless a judge of the Court of Appeals on application of the chief attorney directs that it be tried in the district where the accused was residing or stationed at the time the alleged offense was committed, or in the district where the accused was arrested or imprisoned.

The trial of all civil cases, except for Rhine navigation cases, shall be by the district court: in the district in which the defendant resides is stationed, or is found, or, if a juristic person, has its principal place of business; in the district where the cause of action arose; or in the district in which real property which is the subject of the litigation is situated.

Criminal and civil cases under the Revised Rhine Navigation Act shall be tried by the district court for either the Fourth or Fifth Judicial District.

The district court in which the case is filed may grant a change of venue upon motion for that purpose made prior to the commencement of trial, and upon its own motion at any stage of the proceedings, where it is clear that the interests of justice or the convenience of the parties will be served thereby.

The Court of Appeals shall have original jurisdiction to act on applications for release from confinement when the person is confined by virtue of a sentence of a court composed of more than one judge. It shall have appellate jurisdiction to consider on appeal final orders of individual judges of the Court of Appeals and final judgement and orders of the district judges except in Rhine navigation cases.

The appeal may include both question of fact, except that, in dealing with questions of fact the court shall set aside or reverse the decision of the district court in criminal cases only if the evidence a reasonable doubt and in civil cases only if the evidence

**Judicial districts
of US Military
Courts for Germany**



does not substantially support the judgment.

The Court of Appeals shall grant leave to appeal in any criminal case upon application of the person or persons convicted, or in any civil case upon application of any party or parties thereto, if it appears that the decision of the district court is in conflict with a decision of another district court or of the Court of Appeals, or that there has been a denial of due process of law, or that an important question of law is presented, or that the rights of any party making application for appeal have been substantially prejudiced.

In any case in which a district court has imposed a penalty of 10 years or more, the Court of Appeals shall upon application of the person or persons convicted, grant leave to appeal. Even though no petition for appeal is filed, the Court of Appeals shall consider every case in which a district court has imposed a sentence of death in the same way as if the defendant had claimed and been granted leave to appeal.

Even though no petition is filed for review of a decision of a magistrate or for appeal from a judgment or order of a district court, the Court of Appeals may call up and review any criminal case in which it believes that the rights of a defendant may have been substantially prejudiced; and it may by rule or order provide for such review of all criminal cases in certain categories.

Upon any appeal or review the Court of Appeals may reduce the sentence, vacate the findings in whole or in part, enter a judgment for the defendant or set the judgment, or findings and sentence aside and order a new trial, and issue any other order or orders appropriate in the circumstances. In any case on review under provisions of the previous paragraph where a new trial is ordered and such new trial results in a conviction, the sentence may not be increased.

The district courts of the Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts shall have competence to sit as Rhine Navigation Courts for the purposes of the revised Rhine Navigation Act of Oct. 17, 1868.

Such courts shall have criminal jurisdiction to investigate and punish all violations of regulations concerning navigation and the policing of the river, to impose fines therefor of not less than DM 50 and not more than DM 1,000, and in default of payment to impose a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Such courts shall have civil jurisdiction to decide, in summary proceedings, actions concerning the payment and the amount of pilot fees, crantage, weighing fees, harbor and pier dues; concerning obstructions placed by individuals on the tow path; concerning damages to others caused by boatmen or raftsmen during a voyage or while landing; and concerning claims against the owners of horses used in towing boats up-stream for damages to landed property.

Appeals from a decision of a district court sitting as a Rhine Navigation Court may be made to the commission Centrale du Rhine, as prescribed by Article 37 of the Revised Rhine Navigation Act, instead of to the Court of Appeals. In exercising such jurisdiction the court shall be governed by relevant German legislation applicable to Rhine Navigation Courts in effect immediately before Nov. 14, 1936 insofar as such legislation is not inconsistent with these provisions.

A district attorney and one or more assistant district attorneys shall be appointed for each judicial district. The district attorney shall prepare and file criminal complaints and prosecute all criminal cases in the district court of his district. He shall represent Military Government in all cases before that court. District attorneys shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the chief attorney in the performance of their duties.

The chief attorney may appoint one of the district attorneys in each state in which there is more than one district as chief district attorney for that state. The chief district attorney, or the district attorney where there is no chief district attorney, shall consult,

from time to time, with the OMG director or with his chief legal officer in order to insure proper coordination in the prosecution of criminal offenses.

The chief attorney shall be responsible for the conduct of his office and the supervision and direction of all district attorneys. He shall act for the prosecution in all criminal cases brought before the Court of Appeals. He shall represent Military Government in all cases before that court. He or one of his assistants may assume the prosecution of, or the representation of Military Government in, any case in a district court.

The chief judge and associate judges of the Court of Appeals and the chief attorney shall be appointed by the Military Governor upon the advice of his legal adviser. All other judges and magistrates shall be appointed by or under the authority of the Military Governor upon the advice of his legal adviser and the chief judge of the Court of

Articles in previous issues of the *Information Bulletin* dealing with MG courts and the judicial system in the US occupied areas include:

Legislative and Judicial Policy,
No. 1, July 28, 1945.

Legal Division, No. 79, Feb. 10, 1947.

New Role in MG Courts, No. 101, July 14, 1947.

It's the Law, No. 127, Jan. 27, 1948.

Habeas Corpus, No. 127, Jan. 27, 1948.

Courts in Germany, Part II,
No. 135, May 18, 1948.

Texts of the Three ordinances, No. 31, No. 32 and No. 33, are given, both in English and German, in OMGUS letter, AG 010.6 (LD), dated Aug. 16.

Appeals. All assistants to the chief attorney and all district attorneys and their assistants shall be appointed by or under the authority of the Military Governor upon the advice of his legal adviser and the chief attorney.

A judge or magistrate shall not be removed from his office while such office continues to exist, prior to the termination of his US contract of employment in Germany, except upon formal charges and for cause. Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be entitled to a hearing by the Military Governor, or his representative, before being removed from office for cause. All other judges and magistrates shall be entitled to a hearing before the Court of Appeals, sitting *in banc*, before being removed from office for cause.

The chief judge and associate judges of the Court of Appeals, district judges, magistrates, the chief attorney and his assistants, and the district attorneys and their assistants must be graduates in law and members in good standing of the bar of one of the states of the United States or of the District of Columbia, and must have been engaged in active legal work as an attorney at law as judge of a court of record, or as a teacher of law at a law school approved by the American Bar Association for at least:

Ten years in the cases of the chief judge and associate judges of the Court of Appeals, and the chief attorney.

Five years in the cases of the district judges, and assistants to the chief attorney.

Three years in the cases of magistrates and district attorneys.

Two years in the cases of assistant district attorneys.

The above qualifications may be waived by the Military Governor in any particular case upon written recommendation of his legal adviser.

Judge Clark served as judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals for two years, on the US District Court of New Jersey for 14 years, and the US Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, for four years. In World War II, he served for six months as a colonel on General MacArthur's staff in the Pacific, and for 3½ years as liaison officer with the British armies in North Africa, Sicily, Italy and Normandy.

Consultant to the director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, since January, 1948, when he arrived in Berlin, Judge Clark has served on the Military Government Court for Civil Actions, and made a study of judicial conditions in the Military Government court system.

Mr. Fulgham, associate judge, was for eight years a county judge in Garfield County, Colo. He served for three years as district attorney, 9th Judicial District, Colorado, and for 16 years was US commissioner for the District of Colorado. During World War II, he was a major in the Army, serving as legal specialist.

Mr. Robinson, associate judge, practiced law in Boston for 18 years. During World War II he was a captain and received legal assignments in Military Government, including that of chief legal officer, 7th Army.

Mr. Sedillo, associate judge, practiced law for 10 years in Santa Fe, N.M. He was state senator for four years, and became chairman of the Judiciary Committee. During World War II he served as colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Office.

Mr. McCauley, chief attorney, practiced law for 12 years in Oklahoma. A major in JAG during the war, he served as Post Judge Advocate, Trial Judge Advocate and Defense Counsel on Special and General Courts-Martial and Staff Liaison Officer.

Allied-German Teams to Check Grain

For the first time since the occupation of Germany, combined Allied-German agricultural field teams will check the winter rye and wheat yields in the Bizonal Area, it was announced by the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group.

The check will be made by cutting, threshing and weighing samples from fields chosen at random. The system, although new in Germany, has been used successfully for many years in the United States, Great Britain and other countries.

Plans for the Bizonal Area check were worked out by German officials of the Bizonal Administration for Food, Agriculture and Forestry, state statistical offices, and food specialists from BICO and the US Department of Agriculture.

The actual field tests will be carried out by teams composed of one official each of Military Government, the Bizonal Administration for Food, Agriculture and Forestry, the state Agriculture Ministry, state statistical office and the county administration.

The device used for measuring grain taken is simple. It is a U-shaped iron instrument on which the open end can be closed, encompassing exactly one square meter (1.2 square yards) of grain plants. The heads of the grain enclosed are cut and put in a bag, labeled and sent to a central point in the state.

Here the grain will be threshed and weighed, moisture content determined and complete records kept, including the location from which it is taken. In addition, about 10 percent of the fields yielding the samples will be cut, threshed and weighed to provide a check on the estimates made from the square meter tests.

Samples will be taken from the counties in each state which are most representative grain-producers. Checking will start at the community level by choosing at random two sample fields in each community. Five samples will be cut from each field chosen for testing.

The number of fields of winter rye to be sampled in each state will be: Bavaria, 400; Wuerttemberg-Baden,

100; Hesse, 260; Schleswig-Holstein, 250; Lower Saxony, 400; North Rhine-Westphalia, 350.

For winter wheat, the figures will be: Bavaria, 400; Wuerttemberg-Baden, 100; Hesse, 200; Schleswig-Holstein, 200; Lower Saxony, 200, and North Rhine-Westphalia, 230.

Extra Training

To supplement the orthodox training for professional legal personnel in Germany, Military Government has formulated a plan providing additional training and educational opportunities for legal interns.

Each minister of justice has instituted an extensive orientation course in all of the justice agencies within his respective ministry. For example, in Wuerttemberg-Baden the program is being effectuated by voluntary groups of bench, bar, and law schools, and consists principally of lectures by leading authorities on timely legal questions.

Caritas Verband

The German Caritas Verband, a Catholic welfare organization, reported that 120,000 workers are employed in its various projects and 600,000 additional persons engaged as voluntary helpers.

The following institution are owned and operated by the Caritas Verband: 800 hospitals, 25 tuberculosis centers, 29 special medical institutions, 101 institutions for permanent invalids, 158 homes for mothers and children, 600 children's and orphans' homes, 5,200 parish nursing homes, 3,500 kindergartens and 2,500 needlework schools.

Restitution Claims

Of the 19,681 non-cultural restitution claims filed to date, 24.3 percent have been satisfied, 23.2 percent have been rejected or dropped because of failure to locate the items, and 52.5 percent remain active. The total valuation placed on the property restituted to date is \$106,708,760 in terms of 1938 replacement costs.

Directive Outlines Remittance Plan

A directive issued to the Bank of German States by the Allied Bank Commission has established the procedure for making personal remittances by individuals in the United States to Germans residing within the three western zones.

American banks may accept remittances in the United States and transfer the amount in dollars to the Bank of German States via the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Bank of German States in turn will forward, via the German postal system, the amount of the remittance in Deutsche marks converted at a 30-cent rate.

The Bank of German States has been directed to extend this procedure as speedily as possible to other countries with whom special payment arrangements may be established.

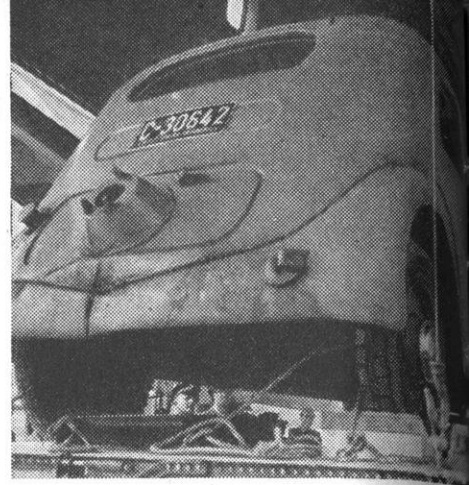
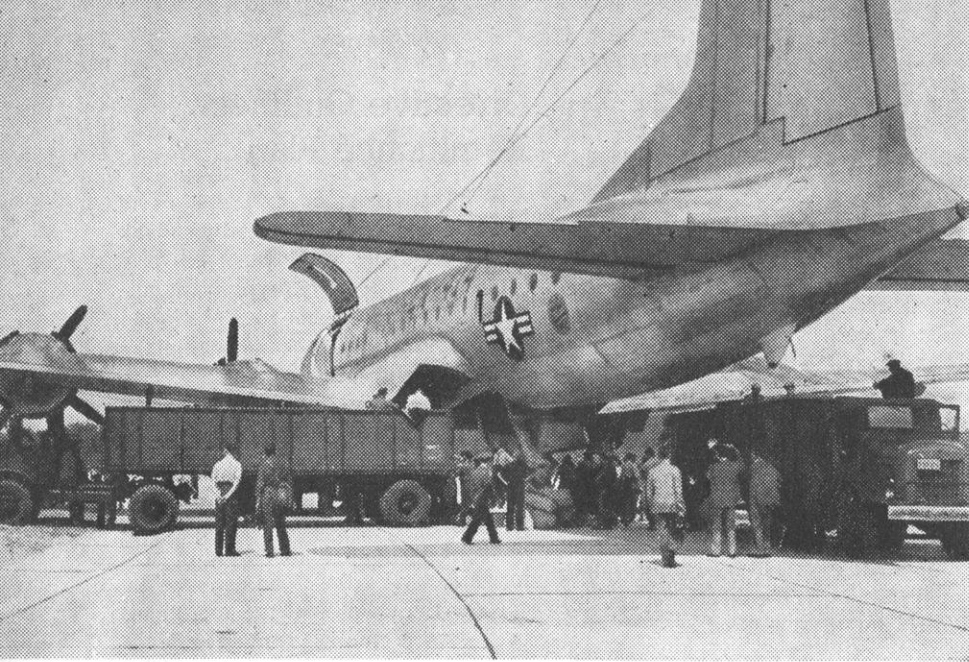
Zone Aid Sought on Claims

British, French, and Soviet authorities have been requested to distribute forms to Germans within their respective zones who are eligible to file claims under US Public Law 671 for the return of property held by the Office of the US Custodian of Alien Property, and to request the appointment of attorneys in fact for such properties.

The occupation authorities have also been requested to authorize, at state level, the granting of licenses for the execution of these forms.

Educators Cooperating

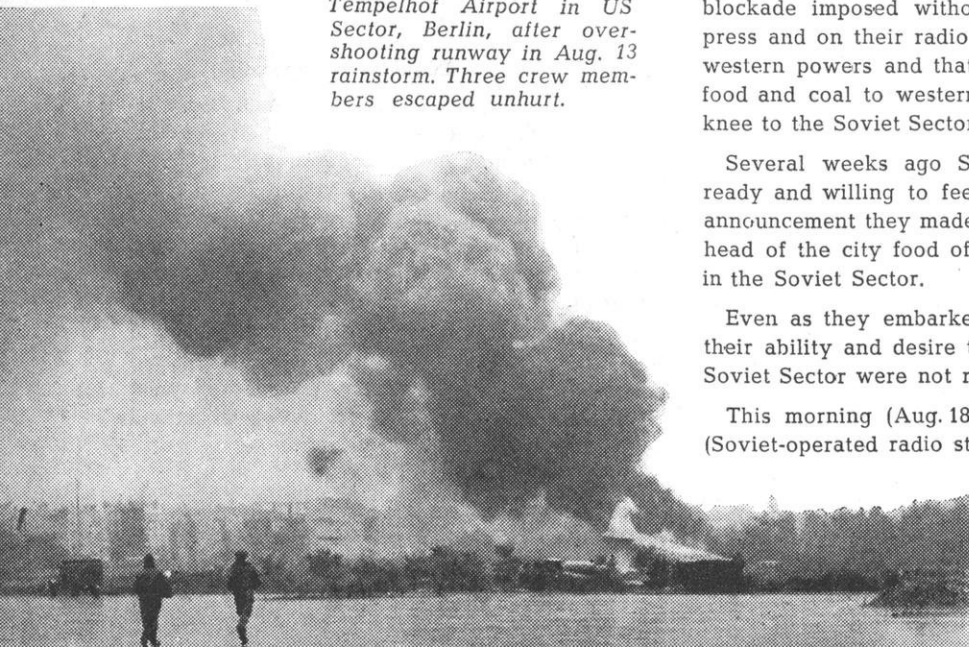
Reports from Bavaria and Hesse indicate that school officials are becoming more cooperative in their relationships with youth groups. In Bavaria, permission has been given to organized youth groups to use schoolrooms for evening meetings, and in Hesse a special committee, which met to discuss methods of cooperation between schools and youth groups, recommended that professional youth leaders be invited to attend teachers' meetings.



(left) Globemaster, US Army's largest cargo plane, being unloaded for 20 tons of flour at the British Gatow Airfield in Berlin after its initial flight Aug. 17. (above) For its return flight, the plane carried the automobile of an American civilian out of the city.



(above) Johannes Stumm, appointed by the City Magistrate and approved by the Western Powers as new president of police to replace Paul Markgraf, Moscow-trained still recognized by the Soviet authorities. (below) C-54 burning on edge of Tempelhof Airport in US Sector, Berlin, after overshooting runway in Aug. 13 rainstorm. Three crew members escaped unhurt.



Soviet Blockade Fails To Subjugate Berlin

This statement was issued by Col. Frank L. Howley, commandant of the US Sector of Berlin, on Aug. 18.

FIFTY-FIVE DAYS AGO (on June 24) the Soviet authorities put into effect a blockade of the western sectors of Berlin. Since that time American and British planes have brought into Berlin more than 100,000 tons of food, coal, medical supplies and other vital materials.

Each resident of the three western sectors is receiving as much food as he did before the blockade. Vital medical supplies are on hand in the western sectors in more than sufficient quantity. Utilities are functioning, powered by air-borne coal—a procedure without precedent.

In short, the Soviet blockade has failed in its attempt to starve the democratic people of Berlin into submission.

As result the Soviets have now embarked on a new campaign. Having shown themselves willing to let Germans starve under a total blockade imposed without warning, they now calmly state in their press and on their radio stations that the blockade was caused by the western powers and that the Soviets are generously prepared to give food and coal to western sector residents willing to come on bended knee to the Soviet Sector.

Several weeks ago Soviet authorities announced that they were ready and willing to feed the entire city of Berlin. Shortly after this announcement they made a series of entirely unjustified attacks on the head of the city food office, blaming him for growing food shortages in the Soviet Sector.

Even as they embarked on their propaganda campaign proclaiming their ability and desire to feed all of Berlin, residents of parts of the Soviet Sector were not receiving their full bread ration.

This morning (Aug. 18) Radio Berlin and the Taegliche Rundschau (Soviet-operated radio station and newspaper) announced that (Soviet



(left) Berlin housewife, on behalf of her 13-month-old son, presents a good-luck gift to US pilot for food flown into beleaguered city. (right) Coal arrives in US Army duffel bags.

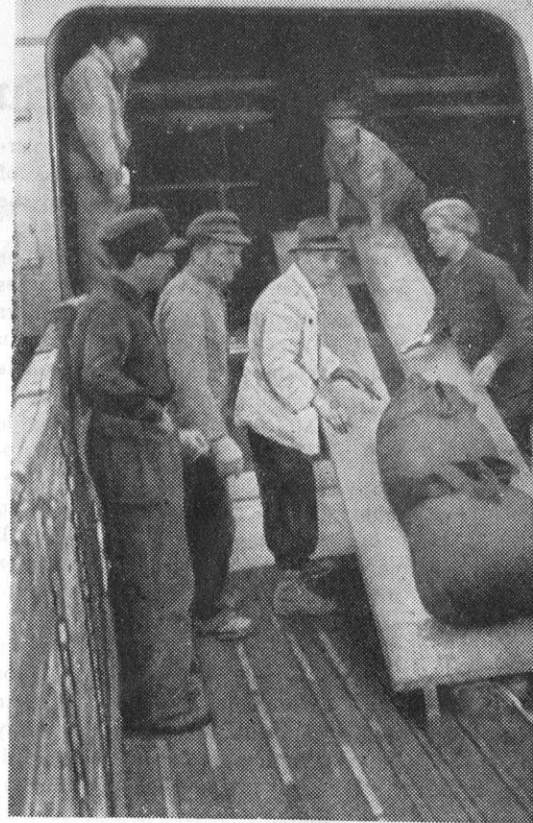
The Russians have blocked the Western plan to provide all households of Berlin with an average of 18 hundredweight each during the coming winter.

Furthermore, it would be interesting to learn whether the same four "democratic parties" which requested this latest Berlin distribution have also requested Sokolowski to issue spaceheating coal in the Soviet Zone, and how much coal Sokolowski has actually released.

THIS PROPAGANDA distribution of coal in Berlin unfortunately does not solve the numerous problems which must be expected during the coming winter. However, the Economics Department of the city Magistrat is at present determining the basic needs of the Berlin populations this winter and plans are being made for procuring the largest possible amount of critical supplies.

The final solution of the Berlin food and coal problem can best be attained, of course, by having the Russians and their stooge SED (Socialist Unity Party) lift entirely the brutal blockade which they have imposed upon Berlin.

(right) Pilots wait at Wiesbaden Air Base for their call for the Berlin run on "Operation Vittles". (lower left) British Sunderland, giant RAF flying boat, being unloaded of 140 cases of egg powder on the Wannsee, large Berlin lake. (lower right) Huge outdoor storage area at Giessen Quartermaster Depot of supplies for "Operations Vittles".



Marshal) Sokolowski has agreed to release 60,000 tons of coal for spaceheating to all residents of the Soviet Sector and residents of the western sector whose ration cards are registered in the Soviet Sector.

IT IS INTERESTING to note that of the 60,000 tons to be distributed 57,100 tons will be required to complete the distribution, on the basis outlined in the announcement, in the Soviet Sector alone. This would leave 2,900 tons for distribution to western sector residents.

To actually make a full distribution to the western sectors would require not 2,900 tons but 96,400 tons. Obviously either Soviet mathematics are bad, Soviet intent is bad, or both Soviet mathematics and intent are bad.

The Soviet blockade has to date robbed Berlin of 400,000 tons of hard coal and 100,000 tons of hard coal briquettes.

The 2,900 tons of coal which the Soviets have offered to supply to the population of the western sector actually comes from the 13,000 tons of coal the western authorities sent to the Soviet Sector to heat the households of that sector before the Russians halted further deliveries.



New Bavaria Hunting Rules Listed

New hunting regulations for Bavaria, setting seasons on all types of game, have been announced by the Forestry Section, OMG Bavaria.

Rescinding all previous regulations issued for Bavaria, the new directives require that all authorized hunters must be accompanied by a German guide while hunting hoofed game (deer, chamois and wild boar).

Local MG detachments will provide lists of guides, who are either professional hunters or foresters, or owners and lease holders of hunting grounds. The guides must report all game killed by species and sex through the county game warden to Military Government.

Hunting with rifles is permitted only in organized parties of two or more individuals accompanied by a guide, and the leader of the party must have a special hunting permit for the hunt issued by a Special Service officer.

Drive hunting and hunting at night is forbidden except for wild boar. Full automatic or semi-automatic rifles are prohibited, and hunters must know the types of weapons and ammunition authorized according to EUCOM Circular No. 58. Shooting from autos, trucks, from or across hard-surfaced roads is forbidden.

The US Constabulary and Military Police are charged with enforcing the

regulations, and violators may be tried by appropriate court martial or MG court. Penalties for illegal hunting include fines up to \$75, revocation of hunting and fishing privileges for a period not less than one year, and possible confiscation of weapons and illegal equipment. In all violations where a private vehicle is involved, the owner will be held responsible unless other proof is offered.

The new hunting regulations provide the following season for the most important types of game: male red deer (Hirsch) Sept. 1 — Nov. 15; female and calves, red deer (Rotwild), Sept. 16 — Nov. 15; male roe deer (Rehwild), June 1 — Oct. 15; female and calves, roe deer Sept. 16 — Nov. 30; chamois (Gemse), Nov. 1 — Nov. 30; hare and rabbit, Sept. 16 — Jan. 15; Alpine hare, Oct. 1 — Jan. 15.

The following counties, however, are closed for the hunting of roe deer during 1948 and 1949: In Upper Bavaria—Berchtesgaden, Erding, Freising, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Landsberg, Munich, Schongau, Starnberg; in lower Franconia—Alzenau, Koenigshofen, Lohr, Marktheidenfeld; in Middle Franconia—Fuerth and Erlangen, and Griesbach in Lower Bavaria and Schwabmuenchen in Swabia.

For important game birds the seasons are: partridge, Sept. 1 — Nov. 30, bag limit, four per day; wild pigeon, Aug. 1 — April 1, ten per day; wild duck, Aug. 1 — March 1, ten per day; wild geese, Aug. 1 — March 1, two per day.

Killing of predators and game causing crop damage, both male and female, is authorized at all times. These include: wild boar, fox, polecat, buzzard, hawk, crow, crested grabe and heron.

Certain game, such as fallow deer, muffle sheep, ibex, otter, weasel and squirrels, are protected and may not be hunted at any time. Hunters may obtain complete details on seasons for all types of game from local Military Government offices in Bavaria.

New York Bars Sell Beer from Bavaria

The beer for which Bavaria is famous is appearing again in better bars and restaurants of New York. More than 480,000 bottles of Salvator dark and Thomas light beer leave Bremen every month for New York as part shipment of a million-dollar contract made through JEIA's Bavarian Branch with a Munich exporter.

Negotiations are now pending to ship an additional 2,500 barrels of beer to America every month. Barrels, formerly unavailable, have been provided by the American buyer and will be shuttled back and forth between Bremen and New York.

Materials such as hops and barley are home grown, insuring the special flavor of Munich beer. Formerly barley, a controlled product had to be supplied by the buyer. However, recent regulations permit the release of this commodity from the German economy against the importation of a caloric equal to be used to supplement the German diet.

Health Group Functions

The Health Committee and its Narcotics Subcommittee of the US Zone Council of States in still functioning although the Council's activities were terminated in June.

It was decided that, to preserve the continuity of their work, the Health Committee and the Narcotics Subcommittee be maintained until a public health department is established in the western zones or until some other temporary bizonal or trizonal narcotic control system is set up.

Theological Enrollment Higher

In the theological faculties and seminaries of the Evangelical Church in Germany, 3,660 students were enrolled during the winter semester of 1947-48, as compared with 1,392 during that of 1945-46. Of the 1947-48 total, 2,953 were enrolled in institutions of the three western zones, while 707 were in institutions of the Soviet Zone and in Berlin.

US Teachers Lecture at Information Centers

US Information Centers in Germany have added a new phase to their regular educational program—talks by visiting American university teachers.

The visitors, principally professors from Mid-West universities, lectured and led discussions on such varied themes as "Racial and Ethnic Relations in America," "News from the North (Scandinavia)," "Religious Aspects in America," "The Nature of Democratic Cooperation," "Biology," and "The Evolution of the American Theater."

Other speakers discussed "American Community Life," "The Women's Place in the Community," "American

Universities of Today," "The History of the United States," and "Two American Poets: Poe and Whitman."

Catholics Visit DPs

Six US representatives of the National Catholic Welfare Conference are touring displaced persons camps in the three western zones of Germany and Austria, to gather information for the Diocesan Catholic Resettlement Committee. The Committee is a nation-wide organization which provides personal and corporate affidavits for displaced persons of the Catholic faith in Europe, and employment and accommodations for them in the United States.

FROM **TEST TUBE**

TO *Potato Patch*

NEW AND PROGRESSIVE farming methods developed by German research are being taken out of the laboratory files and made available to the farmers in the fields through the inauguration under Military Government guidance of a program of agricultural extension work modeled after the widely successful system in the United States.

The agricultural extension program was launched in an effort to bridge the gap between laboratory and farm—between theoretical knowledge and practical application—when it was discovered that German farmers, despite the many advances in German agricultural research, were still using antiquated methods.

For the model, MG officers turned to the United States, where its agricultural extension scheme has long been an integral part of the state educational system and of a nationwide program to increase farm production and raise the standard of rural living.

MG food and agriculture officers uncovered a very confused picture in their survey in 1945 of the German agricultural extension activities. There were six agricultural colleges in the US and British Zones, some world famous such as Hohenheim in Wuerttemberg-Baden and the Weihenstephan Institute in Bavaria. But these

By Elise F. Hawtin

*Public Information Office
Office of US Chairman
Bipartite Control Office*

colleges, which had been under the Reich Ministry of Education, were concerned only with advanced instruction for persons who intended to make a career in agricultural teaching or administration. The research institutions, on the other hand, which numbered more than 60 in the combined zones, had been under the Reich Ministry of Agriculture. No channel existed for coordinating research work with college instruction.

AT THE LOCAL COUNTY level advisory work, such as it was, was performed by the 161 agricultural winter schools, located in the present Bizonal Area. These schools were established to give farm boys and girls brief instruction during the winter months in practical farm problems. During the summer months the teaching staff was available for farm consultation.

MG officials found that the part-time advisory service performed by the school staffs was entirely insufficient. A check on how teachers divided their working time revealed

that in Bavaria farm visits took up only from 15 to 30 percent of the teachers' time. In Hesse only 30 percent of a teacher's time was spent in visiting actual farms; in Wuerttemberg-Baden about 10 percent.

Furthermore, not all of the counties even had an agricultural school. In Bavaria almost half of the counties had no such school, and half of the existing schools did not have any farmers advisory service. Farm advisory services were offered by other groups—notably the farm advisory associations in the northern German states and in Hesse—but the service was available only to those who can afford to pay, thus automatically ruling out the small farmer.

MG officers pointed out that in the United States almost every county has one man and one woman extension agent, paid from public funds, who devote their entire time to advisory work with farm groups, none to classroom teaching. For the Bizone they set as their immediate goal at least one full-time cooperative agricultural advisory agent for each county.

THE GERMAN county advisory agent had no access to educational material and no intermediary extension workers to whom he could

German and Military Government agricultural specialists confer at Stuttgart on ways to improve crops. Addressing the conference is Erich Rossmann, former secretary-general of the now defunct US Council of States.



refer back a particularly knotty problem—as are available in the United States. German educators and food and agriculture officials failed to see the significance of the missing link until it was pointed out to them in 1945 by Dr. Conrad M. Hammar, who is in charge of Bizonal Agricultural Education, Research and Extension Activities for the Bipartite Food and Agriculture Group.

Agricultural college professors likewise scoffed at the advice that they were out of contact with the farm population and teaching agriculture in an ivory tower. Later on, however, as they were introduced to the US conception of a broad rural education program, extending from laboratory to individual farm, they admitted the merit of the US system, and readily acknowledged that overcrowded classes and crammed teaching schedules made it virtually impossible for them to devote any time to outside farm assistance.

RECOGNIZING the urgency of establishing a program to increase agricultural production through the development of a well-informed agricultural population, German agricultural educators, scientists and administrators met in the spring of 1947 to establish an agricultural research and advisory committee. This committee, composed of 30 Germans, six American visiting consultants and MG representatives, immediately undertook to study the more pressing problems of agricultural research, education, advisory services, home economics and farm youth activities and to map out a long range program of action.

By the following fall a special state advisory committee had been established in each of the southern German states, composed of about 15 leading German agricultural administrators, educators, research workers, representatives of farmers' organizations and individual farmers. Problems of education, research, extension, home economics and youth activities were delegated to a half-dozen subcommittees.

Since their establishment these committees have conducted zonal surveys on methods to improve agricultural

extension work, home demonstration work and youth participation programs. They have drafted preliminary legislation for strengthening the farm advisory service at the county, state and bizonal levels, and assisted in a four-zone census of agricultural schools and research institutions.

On the strength of the recommendations made by the first zonal committees following completion of their initial exploratory surveys, the bizonal agricultural advisory services subsidies bill was drafted for submission to the Bizonal Economic Council. This proposed act would lay the legal groundwork for establishing a cooperative agricultural extension service throughout the Bizonal Area of Germany for the ultimate purpose of increasing farm

Material for this article was given to Mrs. Hawtin by US members of the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group of the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt.

Photographs were provided by Mr. George W. Ware, agricultural education officer of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, in Nuremberg.

production and raising rural standards of living. The plan called for a cooperative agricultural advisory service office at bizonal level, and a seven-man cooperative agricultural advisers board for each state. Each state would have its own director of agricultural advisory services and corps of agricultural extension specialists administratively attached to a state college of agriculture.

SINCE THE MAJORITY of agricultural institutions had derived their main source of revenue from central national funds, the proposed legislation called for the allocation of funds to the individual states from the central bizonal budget to cover the cost of the extension project. A stipulation was attached however, that only 30 percent of the funds could be spent on administrative work, the balance must be expended

on actual work performed in community activities.

Progress has been made in getting the projected plan translated into action. Individual states such as Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria have already gone ahead on their own plans to establish agricultural advisers boards. The Agricultural College at Giessen has been the first of the bizonal institutions to establish an extension branch alongside the established teaching and research branches.

The program is still in its rudimentary stages. Dr. Hammar pointed out that it has taken the United States more than 30 years to develop its extension program to its present peak of efficient operation. Military Government can hardly hope to accomplish the same feat in war devastated Germany inside a single year.

NOT THE LEAST of the original difficulties lay in overcoming the opposition of many different groups of society to the idea of a rural adult education program. First the farmers had to be won over to the idea that what was good enough in the way of farm techniques for their grandfathers was not necessarily good enough for them. Next, the educators had to be convinced of the necessity for disseminating valuable unpublished research results in popular form.

The chief bone of contention was who would control the farm education program. Many local private agricultural interests were enthusiastic about the new plan, but felt that they should be allowed to administer the details. This view was particularly strong in Bavaria, where the powerful agricultural association felt that it should control any farm education program.

It was necessary to point out that the extension program, as part of a broad program for rural adult education, was an educational matter and should not be controlled or financed by private sources. General education, Dr. Hammar had to emphasize repeatedly, must be divorced from private interests if it was to remain objective and non-partisan.



German and US officials (left) visit the tobacco experimental station in Forchheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden. They include (left to right) Dr. C. O. Brannen of the University of Arkansas; Mr. George Ware, agricultural education officer of OMGUS, and Dr. Paul Koenig, director of the tobacco station. In photo at right, US and German officials discuss ways of keeping farmers better informed. Seated (left to right) are Mr. L. M. Busche of Indiana; Dr. Zehentner of Bavaria, and Mr. Leonhardt of Hesse. Standing are Baron Otto Seury of Bavaria, Mr. Ware, and Mr. Schetter of Hesse.

Since the small farmer would be the principal beneficiary of the new scheme, it would be singularly unfitting for any part of the program to be administered by the large farm management corporations and advisory associations from which the small farmer was usually excluded. These various organizations would, however, be represented on the state advisory board, along with representatives of small gardeners, farm youth, farm women's organizations and the state ministries for food and education.

EQUALLY IMPORTANT was the separation of education from government regulatory and control functions. In the United States the cooperative extension program is purely educational. It has no administration connection with Department of Agriculture agencies which carry out control and inspection measures and enforce regulations.

Because of the fact that the director of the German agricultural winter schools frequently has the dual job of teaching and enforcing agricultural regulations and collection quotas, farmers tend to regard the information pamphlets and free agricultural advice disseminated by the schools as

government propaganda on behalf of unpopular food control measures.

It has not been MG's intention that the new cooperative agricultural advisory service should entirely replace existing services. Agricultural business and political groups all fulfill special requirements, but converting agricultural science into agricultural practice is a task that must rest in the hands of public educators.

With the cooperative extension program definitely oriented in the sphere of public education, rapid strides have been taken toward implementing the plan.

The Agricultural Information Service for German farmers, established in November 1946 to coordinate and release up-to-date information for agricultural workers and farm leaders in the US Zone, was expanded on Jan. 1, 1947 to a bizonal basis. German staff writers prepare news releases and special information bulletins on agricultural topics for simultaneous release to farm papers, general newspapers and radio. About 27,000 of these bulletins are distributed periodically throughout the US Zone.

Training programs provide additional numbers of farm-raised educators have been established in most of the bizonal states. Bavaria and Wuerttem-

berg-Baden both made plans to double their rural teaching staffs. The latter turned out its first group of new farm teachers this spring.

Bavaria also established a special course for extension workers. Wuerttemberg-Baden's Hohenheim College, the oldest agricultural college in Europe, has added practical farm instruction to its curriculum. Many agricultural winter schools have sponsored rural leadership programs to aid farm leaders in developing democratic agricultural administration at the village level.

Non-Ferrous Output Up

Preliminary figures for non-ferrous smelter output show that lead production rose from 2,118 metric tons in April to 2,450 tons in May, zinc from 2,978 tons in April to an estimated 3,109 tons in May, aluminium from 232 tons in April to 386 tons in May.

Copper output dropped from 698 tons in April to 210 tons in May due to the failure of the Norddeutsche Affinerie in Hamburg to restart its electrolysis plant as expected, the breakdown of another copper refinery and the closing of a third refinery to permit a two-week vacation for employees.

Religion Teachers Lacking in Hesse

A survey conducted by the Evangelical Church government and the Catholic dioceses of Hesse revealed a serious lack of properly trained teachers of religion in the schools. As a result, only about 50 percent of the time allocated for religious instruction in the Hesse elementary and secondary schools was used for this purpose.

The shortage was more serious to the Evangelical Church than it was to the Catholic Church, and in many areas parents were sending their children to whatever religious classes were available, rather than have them receive no religious instruction at all.

Goods for Germans

As the result of an agreement reached between US Military Government and the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency (IARA), in Brussels, a quantity of industrial equipment will be withdrawn from the list of goods available for reparations and returned to the German economy. The equipment, for which no bids were made by the 19 nations composing the membership of the IARA, is situated in 18 plants in the US Zone.

American Music Broadcast

Radio concerts in the US-occupied area have devoted a substantial portion of the time to American music. Programs broadcast by RIAS (US-controlled station in Berlin) included works of the following US composers: Earnest Bloch, William Schuman, Paul Creston, Samuel Barber, Walter Piston, Aaron Copland, Roy Harris, Roger Sessions and Virgil Thomson.

Krauss Convicted

Werner Krauss, film and stage actor who played several parts in the Nazis anti-Semitic picture, "Jud Suess", was classified a minor offender and fined 5,000 marks by a denazification appeal court in Stuttgart. Krauss had been exonerated in two previous trials.

Industrial Output at Postwar High

Industrial production in the Bizonal Area rose by one-fifth in July, increasing from 50 percent of the 1936 base period level to 60 percent, a postwar record both in the level attained and in the magnitude of the increase. All industrial groups showed increases, and only two failed to reach postwar peaks. Larger percentage increases were scored in manufactured goods than in basic raw materials.

Several influences combined to cause a real increase in factory output. While there has been a gradual improvement since the beginning to the year, the July picture was dominated by the currency reform initiated June 20, which brought about greater labor efficiency, decreased absenteeism, and a smoother flow of raw materials. These factors were augmented by the simultaneous improvement in the food situation, the increase of imports of vital materials, and the program of removing control on production, distribution, and prices.

Two factors contributing to the spurt in the index of industrial production do not necessarily represent actual increases in the rate of production of goods. The release of stocks of raw materials and finished and partially finished goods, which had been hoarded in anticipation of currency reform, represented accumulated production from a period earlier than July. Furthermore, July had one more working day than June, so that there should have been a four-percent increase in total production even if the rate had not risen.

Whether previously concealed stocks of raw materials and partially finished goods will be depleted before the real production increase can replace them cannot yet be determined. In predicting the future trends, more weight should be given to increases in current production of iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, and basic chemicals than to the larger jump in output of consumer goods. — *From Military Government Semimonthly Report No. 96.*

Some Jobs Require 10 Years' Citizenship

Certain civilian positions in the European Command which require an objective viewpoint, unquestionable loyalty and assured impartiality so vitally important to the US occupation, will require 10 years' US citizenship, EUCOM Headquarters has announced. This police follows the long-established precedent of the State Department on such appointments.

Initially, the new qualification requirements will be applied specifically to intelligence and investigative positions only. EUCOM has authorized subordinate commanders to designate and place in the same category certain other sensitive positions which permit access to highly classified material, possess great authority, or provide an opportunity to influence major plans and policy.

It has been pointed out that employees presently occupying such a position covered by the policy will

not be affected for the duration of their current agreement.

German Production

A work-productivity survey including 10 major plants in Bavaria, provided confirming statistical information on the lowered productive capacity of German workers. It was indicated that the on-the-job efficiency of the average worker was only 60 to 70 percent of normal in 1936 and that absenteeism had increased by two to three times.

Book on English History

The publishers of *Horizont* in Berlin have been authorized to print a 100,000-copy edition of Dieter Friede's "England — The History of Its Democracy". This history, which ran originally in serial form last year in the US-licensed youth magazine, *Horizont*, has been cited as one of the best works of its kind.

The Bizonal Economic Administration

THE Bizonal Economic Administration came into formal existence early this year with the promulgation of MG Proclamations No. 7 and No. 8 in the US Zone and corresponding British MG ordinances in the British Zone, effective as of Feb. 9, 1948, to consolidate and clarify the German functions and operations of the economic merger of the two zones.

Proclamation No. 7 which established the new economic administration, Proclamation No. 8 which set up the Bizonal High Court, and MG Law No. 60 which created the Bank of the German States marked a new phase of bizonal development. However, they concerned only economic and financial matters and did not extend to functions of a popularly-elected central government.

The enlarged and coordinated Bizonal Economic Administration on the German side, and the streamlined and integrated Bipartite Control Office and reorganized Joint Export-Import Agency on the Military Government side were all geared into the purpose of strengthening the peaceful productivity of western Germany within the limits of international controls and restrictions, and of leaving to the Germans as much responsibility as possible.

An Economic Council had been created and charged originally by US and British enactments in May, 1947, with the responsibility of directing the permissible economic reconstruction of the Bizonal Area, subject to the approval of the Bipartite Board.

During the period of this Bizonal Organization—from May 29, 1947, to Feb. 9, 1948—it was difficult to secure

the necessary and proper legislation, and increasingly more difficult to secure the proper support of the states in carrying out these laws. The states complained, procrastinated and frequently attacked the authority of the Bizonal Organization.

IT became clear that the time had come for a change in the structure of bizonal administration to meet this crisis. Proclamations No. 7 and No. 8 came into force on Feb. 9, 1948, to give an answer to this problem. Thus was established the Bizonal Economic Administration, comprised of the Economic Council, Council of States, Executive Committee, Bizonal High Court and Bank of German States.

The Council of States is a body representing the several state governments. While Proclamation No. 7 does not prescribe who should represent

these governments and how, except for requiring two delegates for each state, all the states appointed their ministers president. Recently the minister president of Wuerttemberg-Baden withdrew and was replaced by his deputy.

Within the administration, the Council of States is to provide the means by which Economic Council legislation is coordinated with the states, so that its later execution in the states is not hindered. The Council of States may initiate legislation on any matter within the competence of the Economic Council, except for taxation and the appropriation of funds.

The Economic Council must submit adopted bills to the Council of States, which then approves, amends

(Continued on Page 18)

Material from the document, "The Evolution of Bizonal Organization," compiled and issued by the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, in March, was used for this article to explain the functions and operations of the Bizonal Economic Administration and subdivisions as listed in the chart reproduced on pages 16 and 17.

Articles published in previous issues of the Information Bulletin concerning the bipartite (Military Government) and bizonal (German) operations and activities of the economic fusion of the US and British Zones include:

- Bizonal Economic Merger Defined**, with text of Byrnes-Bevin agreement, No. 72, Dec. 16, 1946.
- Effect of Economic Merger**, No. 75, Jan. 13, 1947.
- Bipartite Economic Control Group**, No. 76, Jan. 20, 1947.
- Bizonal Policy Explained**, No. 83, March 10, 1947.
- Bizonal Organizations**, No. 85, March 24, 1947.
- Bizonal Economic Council**, with text of Proclamation No. 5, No. 96, June 9, 1947.
- British Share in Bizonal Activities**, No. 98, June 23, 1947.
- Economic Council Told Problems**, No. 103, July 28, 1947.
- Bizonal Organization**, comprehensive review by Stephen L. Freeland, No. 108, Sept. 1, 1947.
- Economic Situation in Occupied Germany**, Part 3 — The Bizonal Area, No. 122, Dec. 8, 1947.
- Bizonal Unity Strengthened**, No. 127, Jan. 27, 1948.
- Streamlining Spurs JEIA Progress**, No. 129, Feb. 24, 1948.
- How JEIA Works**, No. 137, June 15, 1948.

GERMAN BIZONAL ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

(WIRTSCHAFTSVERWALTUNG DES)

ECONOMIC COUNCIL (WIRTSCHAFTSRAT)

DR ERICH KOEHLER (CDU, HESSE) PRESIDENT (PRAESIDENT)
GUSTAV DAHRENDORF (SPD, HAMBURG) VICE-PRESIDENT (VIZE-PRAESIDENT)

104 MEMBERS, ELECTED BY STATE PARLIAMENTS
(104 MITGLIEDER, GEWAHLT DURCH DIE LANDTAGE)

PARTY FACTIONS (FRAKTIONEN)*

CDU/CSU/DP (44)	SPD (40)	FDP/LDP/DVP (8)	KPD (6)	ZENTRUM (4)
DR FRIEDRICH HOLZAPFEL (NRW) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	ERWIN SCHOETTLE (WB) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	FRANZ BLUECHER (NRW) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	FRIEDRICH RISCHE (NRW) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	DR FRITZ STRICKER (NRW) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)

PRINCIPAL STANDING COMMITTEES (AUSSCHUESSE)

MAIN COMMITTEE (HAUPT-AUSSCHUSS)	ECONOMICS (WIRTSCHAFTS-AUSSCHUSS)	FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND FORESTRY (ERNAEHRUNGS-AUSSCHUSS)	TRANSPORT (VERKEHRS-AUSSCHUSS)
ERWIN SCHOETTLE (SPD-WB) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	DR ALEXANDER HAFFNER (CDU-WB) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	DR ANDREAS HERMES (CDU-NRW) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	WILHELM STRAHRINGER (SPD-HESSE) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)
POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (POST-AUSSCHUSS)	FINANCE (FINANZ-AUSSCHUSS)	LEGAL (RECHTS-AUSSCHUSS)	BUDGET (HAUSHALTS-AUSSCHUSS)
PETER MORN (CDU-HESSE) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	FRANZ BLUECHER (FDP-NRW) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	DR ADOLF ARNDT (SPD-HESSE) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	OTTO WEINKAMM (CSU-BAY) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)

* THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION LEAGUE (WIRTSCHAFTLICHE AUFBAUVEREINIGUNG-WAV) HAS TWO MEMBERS WHO DO NOT COMPOSE A PARTY FACTION (WAV HAT 2 MITGLIEDER, DIE KEINE FRAKTION BILDEN).

ABBREVIATIONS (ABKUEZUNGEN) POLITICAL PARTIES (POLITISCHE PARTEIEN)

- CDU = CHRISTLICH-DEMOKRATISCHE UNION (CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION)
- CSU = CHRISTLICH-SOZIALE UNION (CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION)
- DP = DEUTSCHE PARTEI (GERMAN PARTY)
- DVP = DEMOKRATISCHE VOLKSPARTEI (DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S PARTY)
- FDP = FREIE DEMOKRATISCHE PARTEI (FREE DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
- KPD = KOMMUNISTISCHE PARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS (COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY)
- LDP = LIBERAL-DEMOKRATISCHE PARTEI (LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
- SPD = SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHE PARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS (SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GERMANY)
- Z = ZENTRUMSPARTEI (CENTER PARTY)

STATES (LAENDER)

- BAV = BAVARIA (BAYERN)
- BR = BREMEN (BREMEN)
- HGB = HAMBURG (HAMBURG)
- LS = LOWER SAXONY (NIEDERSACHSEN)
- NRW = NORTH RHINE - WESTPHALIA (NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN)
- SH = SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN (SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN)
- WB = WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN (WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN)

- = COMMAND CHANNEL (ORDENTLICHER INSTANZENWEG)
- - - = FUNCTIONAL CHANNEL (TECHNISCHER INSTANZENWEG)

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
(RECHTSAMT)

DR WALTER STRAUSS
CHIEF (LEITER)

COORDINATOR FOR
EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM
(BERATER FUEER DEN MARSHALL-PLAN)

DR OTTO SCHNIEWIND

BIZONAL
(DEUTSCHES
KOLONIEN)

CHIEF JUSTICE
DR HERBERT

DEPUTY CHIEF JUSTICE
DR HANS

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES
PETER PAUL FUCHS
DR ELISABETH KRUMME
DR PAULIUS VAN HUSEN
TWO VACANCIES (2)

SOLICITOR GENERAL
DR HANS

DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL (ST)
DR WERNER

EXECUTIVE
(VERWALTUNG)

ELECTED BY ECONOMIC COUNCIL,
(GEWAHLT DURCH WIRTSCHAFTSRAT)

DR. HERMANN
CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)

DIRECTORS OF ADMINISTRATION
(VERWALTUNGSDIREKTOREN)

DR. LUDWIG ERHARD

DR. HANS SCHLANGE-SCHOENINGEN

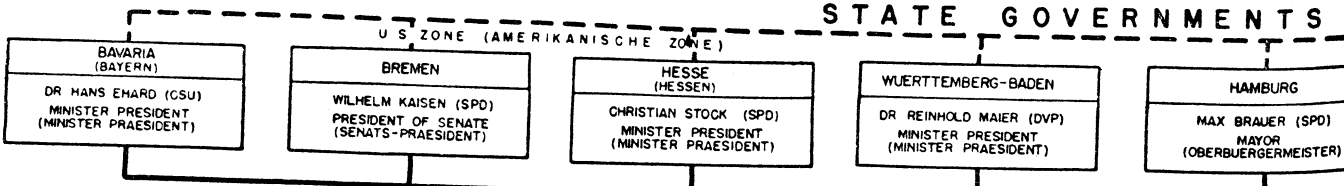
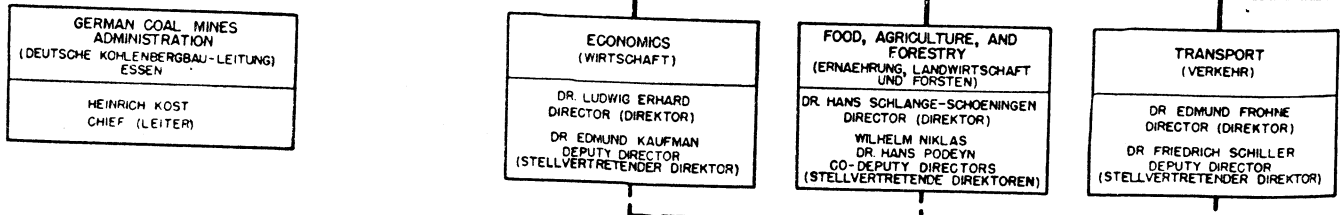
DR. EDMUND FROHNE

HANS SCHUBERTH

ALFRED HARTMANN

TO BE ELECTED
(NOCH ZU WAEHLLEN)

DEPARTMENTS



UNION OF THE COMBINED ECONOMIC AREA (VEREINIGTEN WIRTSCHAFTSGEBIETES)

COURT
 (GERICHT)
 (KOELN)

PRASIDENT
 (SCHWEYH)

(VIZE-PRASIDENT)

(BERGERICHTSRAETE)

THEODOOR KRAUS
 FRITZ LENTZ
 DR WERNER ZACHARIAE
 ALLEN UNBESATZT)

(GENERALANWALT)

(AMBUSCH)

(STELLVERTRETENDER GENERALANWALT)

(HINTENBERG)

COUNCIL OF STATES (LAENDERRAT)

DR HEINRICH KOEHLER (CDU, DEPUTY MINISTER PRESIDENT, WUERTEMBERG-BADEN) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)
 DR BERNHARD HANSEN (SPD, SENATOR, HAMBURG) VICE-CHAIRMAN (STELLVERTRETENDER VORSITZENDER)

CHAIRMANSHIP ALTERNATES EVERY THREE MONTHS
 (DER VORSITZ WECHSELT ALLE 3 MONATE)

16 MEMBERS, APPOINTED BY STATE GOVERNMENTS
 (16 MITGLIEDER VON DEN LAENDER-REGIERUNGEN ERNANNT)

BAVARIA (BAYERN)	BREMEN	HAMBURG	HESSE (HESSEN)
DR HANS EHARD (CSU) MINISTER PRESIDENT (MINISTER PRASIDENT)	WILHELM KAISEN (SPD) PRESIDENT OF SENATE (SENATS-PRASIDENT)	MAX BRAUER (SPD) MAYOR (OBERBUERGERMEISTER)	CHRISTIAN STOCK (SPD) MINISTER PRESIDENT (MINISTER PRASIDENT)
DR HANNS SEIDEL (CSU) MINISTER OF ECONOMICS (WIRTSCHAFTSMINISTER)	GUSTAV HARMSEN (SPD) SENATOR (SENATOR)	DR BERNHARD HANSEN (SPD) SENATOR (SENATOR)	DR WERNER HILPERT (CDU) MINISTER OF FINANCE (FINANZMINISTER)
LOWER SAXONY (NIEDERSACHSEN)	NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA (NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN)	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	WUERTEMBERG-BADEN
HINRICH KOPF (SPD) MINISTER PRESIDENT (MINISTER PRASIDENT)	KARL ARNOLD (CDU) MINISTER PRESIDENT (MINISTER PRASIDENT)	HERMANN LUEDEMANN (SPD) MINISTER PRESIDENT (MINISTER PRASIDENT)	DR HEINRICH KOEHLER (CDU) DEPUTY MINISTER PRESIDENT (STELLV. MINISTER PRASIDENT)
DR GEORG STRICKROOT (CDU) MINISTER OF FINANCE (FINANZMINISTER)	DR KARL SPIECKER (Z) MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO (MINISTER OHNE GESCHAFTSBEREICH)	DR RUDOLF KATZ (SPD) MINISTER OF JUSTICE (JUSTIZMINISTER)	DR HEINRICH VEIT (SPD) MINISTER OF ECONOMICS (WIRTSCHAFTSMINISTER)

STANDING COMMITTEES (AUSSCHUESSE)

ECONOMICS (WIRTSCHAFTS-AUSSCHUSS)	FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND FORESTRY (ERNAERHUNGS-AUSSCHUSS)	TRANSPORT (VERKEHRS-AUSSCHUSS)
DR ERICH NOELTING (SPD-NRW) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	AUGUST BLOCK (DP-NS) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	DR HARALD KOCH (SPD-HESSE) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)
DR HANNS SEIDEL (CSU-BAV) DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (STELLVERTRETENDER VORSITZENDER)	ALOIS SCHLOEGEL (CSU-BAV) DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (STELLVERTRETENDER VORSITZENDER)	(BRUNO DIECKMANN SPD-SH) DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (STELLVERTRETENDER VORSITZENDER)
POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (POST-AUSSCHUSS)	FINANCE (FINANZ-AUSSCHUSS)	LEGAL (RECHTS-AUSSCHUSS)
LORENZ SEDLMAYR (CSU-BAV) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	DR HEINRICH KOEHLER (CDU-WB) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)	DR RUDOLF KATZ (SPD-SH) CHAIRMAN (VORSITZENDER)
GUSTAV HARMSEN (SPD-BR) DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (STELLVERTRETENDER VORSITZENDER)	DR WALTER DUDEK (SPD-HBG) DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (STELLVERTRETENDER VORSITZENDER)	JOSEF MUELLER (CSU-BAV) DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (STELLVERTRETENDER VORSITZENDER)

COMMITTEE
 (KOMMISSION)

APPOINTED BY COUNCIL OF STATES
 (BESTAETIGT DURCH LAENDERRAT)

PUENDER
 (DIREKTOR)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS
 (DIREKTOREN)

ECONOMICS
(WIRTSCHAFT)

FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND
FORESTRY
(ERNAERHUNG, LANDWIRTSCHAFT
UND FORSTEN)

TRANSPORT
(VERKEHR)

POSTS AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
(POST UND
FERNMELDEWESEN)

FINANCE
(FINANZ)

MANPOWER
(ARBEIT)

PERSONNEL OFFICE
 (PERSONALAMT)

DR KURT OPLER
 CHIEF (LEITER)

DR ULRICH LOEWE
 DEPUTY CHIEF
 (STELLVERTRETENDER LEITER)

STATISTICAL OFFICE
 (STATISTISCHES AMT)

DR GERHARD FUERST
 CHIEF (LEITER)

OFFICE FOR CURRENCY PROBLEMS
 (BUERO FUEER WAERHUNGSFRAGEN)
 BAD HOMBURG

RUDOLF HARMENING
 CHIEF (LEITER)

BANK OF THE GERMAN STATES (BANK DEUTSCHER LAENDER)

FRANKFURT AM MAIN

KARL BERNARD
 CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 (VORSITZENDER DES ZENTRALBANKRATES)

WILHELM VOCKE
 PRESIDENT, BOARD OF MANAGERS
 (PRESIDENT DES DIREKTORIUMS)

WILHELM KOENNEKER
 DEPUTY OF THE PRESIDENT
 (STELLVERTRETENDER DES PRASIDENTEN)

(VERWALTUNGEN)

<p>POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (POST UND FERNMELDEWESEN)</p> <p>HANS SCHUBERTH DIRECTOR (DIREKTOR)</p> <p>FERDINAND ZAUBITZER DEPUTY DIRECTOR (STELLVERTRETENDER DIREKTOR)</p>	<p>FINANCE (FINANZ)</p> <p>ALFRED HARTMANN DIRECTOR (DIREKTOR)</p> <p>DR WALTER KRIEGE DEPUTY DIRECTOR (STELLVERTRETENDER DIREKTOR)</p>	<p>MANPOWER (ARBEIT)</p> <p>IN PROCESS OF FORMATION (IM AUFBAU)</p>
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(LAENDER-REGIERUNGEN)

BRITISH ZONE (BRITISCHE ZONE)

<p>LOWER SAXONY (NIEDERSACHSEN)</p> <p>HINRICH KOPF (SPD) MINISTER PRESIDENT (MINISTER PRASIDENT)</p>	<p>NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA (NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN)</p> <p>KARL ARNOLD (CDU) MINISTER PRESIDENT (MINISTER PRASIDENT)</p>	<p>SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN</p> <p>HERMANN LUEDEMANN (SPD) MINISTER PRESIDENT (MINISTER PRASIDENT)</p>
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FRENCH ZONE
(FRANZOESISCHE ZONE)

RHINELAND-PALATINATE
(RHEINLAND-PFALZ)

PETER ALTMEIER (CDU)
MINISTER PRESIDENT
(MINISTER PRASIDENT)

SOUTH BADEN
(SUED-BADEN)

LEO WOHLEB (CDU)
MINISTER PRESIDENT
(MINISTER PRASIDENT)

WUERTEMBERG-HOCHENZOLLERN

LORENZ BOCK (CDU)
STATE PRESIDENT
(STAATS-PRASIDENT)

STATE CENTRAL BANKS
(LANDES ZENTRAL BANKEN)

POLICY UNIT (INR BANKPOLITIK)

The German Bizonal Economic Administration

or vetoes them. However, the Economic Council can reject amendments by a simple majority and a veto by an absolute majority.

The Council of States must confirm the chairman of the Executive Committee, who is elected by the Economic Council. The Council of States is also free to participate in all stages of legislation, and to inform itself on matters of administration, by calling on the chairman and members of the Executive Committee for oral or written reports.

The Executive Committee, although continuing a name already used for an organ of the previous bizonal administration, is an entirely new body. It consists of the directors of the functional departments which perform the actual administration of bizonal affairs. These are finance, transport, communications, economics, food and agriculture, and recently added, manpower.

These directors work under a chairman without departmental responsibility, who directs and coordinates their activities. Responsible to him, but not members of the Executive Committee, are the heads of the following additional agencies: Personnel Office, Statistical Office, Office of Legislative Counsel, and subsequently added, Office for Currency Problems and Coordinator for European Recovery Program.

THE chairman and the members of the Executive Committee are individually responsible to the Economic Council and the Council of States. The members can be removed from office by a vote of no confidence of the Economic Council—the chairman only if the Council of States concurs in such a vote. In both cases, however, the approval of the Bipartite Board is necessary.

Under this relationship the Economic Council would be expected to be the main factor in the bizonal setup. To ease the burden of committee work which was too heavy for the 52 members of the

previous Council, and also to give the people a greater degree of representation, the size of the Economic Council was increased to 104. By election, each state legislature doubled its delegation both in number and in party composition. Each state has at least two representatives.

The number of representatives each state has in the Council is shown below:

Bavaria	24
Bremen	2
Hamburg	4
Hesse	10
Lower Saxony	16
North Rhine-Westphalia	32
Schleswig-Holstein	6
Wuerttemberg-Baden	10

The Economic Council retains all the powers it had under the proclamation of May 29, 1947, except for those functions now vested in the Bank of the German States. Revenues derived from customs, excise, taxes, postal services, railroads, transportation tax, and from public corporations subject to its control, are its exclusive sources of income.

If necessary, it can also fix and claim a percentage of the sums derived from income, wage and corporation taxes, now collected by the states. Finally, the Bizonal Economic Administration can borrow on the

security of these revenues. Financial legislation, like all other legislation the Council enacts, is subject to Bipartite Board approval.

IN order to facilitate uniformity of enforcement, application and interpretation, the Bizonal High Court for the combined economic area was established by Proclamation No. 8. Its seat is at Cologne.

The High Court consists of 10 members, including the chief justice, a deputy chief justice, and eight associate justices. The Bipartite Board appoints all the justices and a solicitor general from a list submitted jointly by the Economic Council and the Council of States.

The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. It can hear and decide suits between the Bizonal Economic Administration and a state, or between two or more states, which involve the application or interpretation of bizonal legislation.

It can also hear and decide suits in which the Bizonal Economic Administration contends that state legislation or regulations are inconsistent with bizonal legislation, or that they exceed the competency of the state because of the powers which Pro-

(Continued on Page 28)



Part of a crowd estimated at several thousands which gathered in Wiesbaden's Bluecher Platz to hear Hessian trade union league officials criticize the Bizonal Economic Administration for failing to halt the rise of living costs. (PIO OMGH)

Quadripartite Activity On Education in Germany

THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT stated briefly that German education should "be so controlled as to make possible the successful development of democratic ideals." However, up to June, 1947, Allied Control Council agreements were limited to meeting these minimum demands of educational rehabilitation:

Steps were taken to fill teaching posts with democratic elements through short-term teacher-training courses; agreement was reached to reorganize German institutions of higher learning so as to meet the needs of all four zones; agreement was also reached on such peripheral items as reopening certain types of museums, permitting religious instruction in the schools in conformity with local tradition, and disseminating knowledge of the Nuremberg trials to schools and higher institutions.

The first quadripartite agreement on the aims for the reeducation of the German people was published June 25, 1947. The agreement, the result of a US proposal, was embodied in ACA Directive No. 54, entitled "Basic Principles for the Democratization of Education in Germany." The 10 principles of this directive are:

1. There should be equal educational opportunity for all.
2. Tuition, textbooks and other necessary scholastic material should be provided free of charge in all educational institutions which are attended by pupils of compulsory school age and which are fully supported by public funds; in addition, maintenance grants should be made to those who need aid. In all other educational institutions, including universities, tuition, textbooks and neces-

sary material should be provided free of charge together with maintenance grants for those in need of assistance.

3. Compulsory fulltime school attendance should be required for all between the ages of six and at least fifteen, and thereafter, for those pupils not enrolled in fulltime educational institutions, at least parttime compulsory attendance up to the completed age of eighteen years.

4. Schools for the compulsory periods should form a comprehensive

This summary of the actions taken by the Four-Power governing body of Germany to develop and guide education in Germany is from the recently issued cumulative review of education and cultural relations as an annex to the Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 34.

educational system. The terms "elementary education" and "secondary education" should mean two consecutive levels of instruction, not two types or qualities of instruction which overlap.

5. All schools should lay emphasis upon education for civic responsibility and a democratic way of life, by means of the content of the curriculum, textbooks and materials of instruction, and by the organization of the school itself.

6. School curricula should aim to promote understanding of and respect for other nations and to this end attention should be given to the study of modern languages without prejudice to any.

7. Educational and vocational guidance should be provided for all pupils and students.

8. Health supervision and health education should be provided for all pupils and students. Instruction will also be given in hygiene.

9. All teacher education should take place in a university or in a pedagogical institution of university rank.

10. Full provision should be made for effective participation of the people in the reform and organization as well as in the administration of the educational system.

In order to amplify these basic principles continued discussions were held at quadripartite level. On Oct. 28 quadripartite agreement on the aims of adult education was reached and was published as ACA Directive No. 56, "Basic Principles for Adult Education in Germany."

MEANWHILE the work incident to the execution of ACA Directive No. 4, "Confiscation of Literature of a Nazi and Militarist Nature", of May 13, 1946, was completed. After the Library of Congress Mission left Germany June 30, 1947, an MG board was appointed to complete the work. The master file of the central collection in Berlin was transferred to Military Government, and, after institutions in the United States and elsewhere were provided with requested books, 80,000 duplicates in the Berlin collection were turned over to US Military Intelligence.

An amendment to Directive No. 4, dated Sept. 13, 1946, authorized the setting up of repositories for research and study by responsible German scholars, and on Sept. 16, 1946, OMG

Hesse authorized the City and State Library at Frankfurt to be a repository of such literature.

Bavaria, Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bremen agreed on the foundation of an Institute for Studying Nazi Policy. The seat of the institute was designated to be in Munich, and its organization as follows: a board to which the four state governments would each delegate two representatives, a scientific council of 12 German professors of history and publishers, and two committees, one for scientific purposes, one for publication purposes. The tasks of the institute were: collection of the necessary documents; interviewing contemporaries connected with Nazi policy, publication of the documents, and the writing of histories on special problems.*

OTHER EDUCATIONAL topics were considered on quadripartite level, but no agreement had been reached up to the time of the suspension of quadripartite deliberations last March. Partial agreement was reached on the subjects of teacher training and of the admission of students to institutions of higher learning. On the subject of the repeal of Nazi legislation for the centralization of education, agreement was reached in the Allied Education Committee and the document was forwarded to the Legal Committee for revision.

The Allied Education Committee was requested in December, 1947, to determine whether inspection teams should be set up to check on the implementation of ACA Directives No. 23, "Limitation and Demilitarization of Third Reich and Demilitarization of Sport in Germany" and No. 32, "Disciplinary Measures Against Managing and Administrative Staffs of Educational Institutions, Teaching Staff, and Students Guilty of Militaristic, Nazi or Anti-Democratic Propaganda." It was agreed by the Allied Education Committee, on Jan. 24, 1948, that inspection teams should be set up to check on the implementation of the two directives, and that the implementation of Control Council Order

No. 4 should also be inspected by the teams.

The Allied Control Council established near the end of 1947 a working party consisting of representatives of the four nations to study the curriculum of the schools. The plan of action consisted of: (1) exchange of information regarding the status of present school and curriculum organization, (2) the setting up of a proposed curriculum and (3) the preparation of outlines of courses. The first topic, however, was the only one on which any progress was made during the three meetings held by the working party, before the suspension of quadripartite activity.

Lighter Bread

German dark bread won't be quite so dark in the near future, Bipartite Food and Agriculture officials announced, adding that it will also be a little easier on the palate.

Improvement in the quality of the bizonal loaf followed approval by the Bipartite Food and Agriculture Group of the German Food Department's recommendation that the extraction rate of breadgrains from which bizonal flour is milled be reduced from 99 percent to 88 percent for wheat and 93 percent for rye.

The lowered extraction rate has been made possible, in spite of the increase in the bizonal bread ration, by the diversion of 220,000 tons of fodder grains, out of 500,000 tons allocated to the Bizone, for the production of flour.

Export Orders Received

The Flensburg sample exhibition, which was open from May 14 to June 30, received applications for export of goods from the Bizonal Area totaling \$4,768,189. In addition, Soviet Zone firms had orders of \$2,818,499. Orders to French Zone firms amounted to \$250,574.

The services of 100 internees from the Ludwigsburg Internment Camp were approved by Military Government to aid in rescue and clean-up work after the Ludwigshafen chemical plant disaster. Other internees in the camp volunteered as blood donors.

Unemployment Rises Slightly in Zone

Unemployment in the US Zone increased from 2.54 percent to 3.73 percent during July, the first full month after currency reform, according to Manpower Division, OMGUS.

The number of unemployed rose from 239,190 to 342,565 which, officials said, was relatively small when viewed against the US Zone's total labor force, estimated at 7,457,372.

The weekly net increase of about 25,000 in unemployment in the US Zone between June 26 and July 17 slackened somewhat during the last half of July. When currency reform went into effect unemployment, in the opinion of the German labor authorities, had practically reached rock bottom and was close to the lowest point since the beginning of the occupation.

"Alarmist prognostications of mass unemployment in the US Zone in the wake of currency reform have thus far failed to materialize," Leo R. Werts, director of the Manpower Division, said: "Definite conclusions are still premature, but the increase in unemployment, although abnormal, is relatively minor when viewed against the total employment situation."

The Manpower Division reported there has been a decrease in job openings since the beginning of currency reform. On July 21 job vacancies stood at 70,420, as against 341,610 on May 31. Since July 21, however, the sharp decline in job openings has halted and for the remainder of the month this figure has been fluctuating near 70,000.

Research in Acoustics Begun

The Physics Institute of Goettingen has undertaken research in architectural acoustics for the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in London. Payment for this work will go into the JEIA fund for procurement and purchase abroad of industrial raw materials for the German economy.

* See Weekly Information Bulletin No. 103 "Documentation of Third Reich."

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



Protests Raised Against High Prices

The *Weser-Kurier* (Bremen) appealed to labor unions and political parties in Bremen to participate energetically in price control and announced the start of a regular column publishing the prices of unrationed foodstuffs and other goods on the markets. It continued:

"There is great danger that if nothing is done, rising prices will undermine the existence minimum of a large strata of the population. Indignation of the buying public, especially about the rise in fruit and vegetable prices, has already led to many spontaneous actions of self-help.

"In Lehe as well as in Oldenburg (Lower Saxony) dealers who demanded 50 pfennigs (15 cents) for an egg were beaten up and their wares destroyed. In Erlangen (Bavaria) housewives overturned fruit baskets and bombarded dealers with apples and tomatoes. Last Saturday (July 31) 40,000 persons in Kulmbach (Bavaria) demonstrated against usurious practices.

"However, all such measures harbor the germ of illegality. They pass by the real problem and do not produce the desired results, namely, assured supplies at fair prices . . . The Bizonal Economic Administration has been flagrantly ineffective in this as in other fields."

The *Frankenpost* (Hof) criticized Agricultural Minister Schloegl for advising farmers to keep up food prices by holding back their products:

"We see sad faces peering into show windows at the unattainable. We hear of protest actions by an excited population . . . This is the moment that a Bavarian minister chooses to warn against sales at reasonable prices . . . The Lord has for once been good to us, but Dr. Schoegl hastens to correct him."

Heinrich Kierzek commented on the topic of rising prices in the *Fuldaer Volkszeitung*: "One could understand it if certain goods that require foreign imports for their production would

become more expensive. Unfortunately, however, the prices of numerous purely domestic articles are rising with equal zest.

"Those who argue that this is the free play of forces in a free economy overlook that workers and employees also belong to the free economy, and that the strike is also a part of it . . . We find it astonishing that labor has looked on so meekly up to now . . . Today the workers protest in all Hessian cities simultaneously. May their warning be heard! May the insight grow that the free economy is not a franchise for freebooters."

The *Kasseler Zeitung* (Kassel) advocated a buyers' strike: "Prices have reached a point . . . which make it impossible for the normal wage-earner to obtain the necessities of life . . . An organized and well-disciplined buyers' strike would, in our opinion, be . . . successful . . . This method has had excellent results abroad."

The *Fraenkische Presse* (Bayreuth) believed that the remedy for high prices lay in measures against price-fixing:

"The consumers' need for goods, of which they have long been deprived, is so great that a buyers' strike would have little success . . . The solution lies in the regulation of monopoly prices, that is prices fixed by group agreements . . . not only written and official agreements, but those fixed by

This section is devoted to translations prepared by the Scrutiny Board for the Information Control Division, OMGUS, 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.

silent understandings . . . Nor should the manufacturers of trade-marked goods be permitted to fix retail prices, which is an old tradition . . .

"Retailers who wish to undercut prices should be protected by law . . . The establishment of competing firms in the same line should be encouraged. This would also require the cooperation of the banks . . . Such a program would be the necessary corrective to the free price policy announced several weeks ago, and just as progressive."

Moscow Negotiations

The *Niederbayerische Nachrichten* (Straubing) took a pessimistic view in early August of the Kremlin talks and urged the Western Powers to stand firm:

"An agreement can only be reached once the Soviets have realized that in the event of war they would get the worst of it . . . There is no evidence that they have done so. They know very well that these talks once again give them the initiative . . . As matters stand . . . the Western Powers can only be successful in their policy if they firmly maintain the position that they have taken."

The *Passauer Neue Presse* said the Moscow talks deal with Europe's future, rather than the question of peace or war, because it has become evident that none of the great powers at present seeks hostilities:

"This fact is most heartening for us Germans too . . . We believe that the Moscow talks and the coming four-power negotiations will lead soonest to permanent peace if both the East and West give up the idea of incorporating Germany into either sphere of interest . . .

(Editor's Note: One of the major aims of the US occupation policy is to give all of Germany the opportunity to decide for itself what form of democratic government it shall have.)

"The world now knows that a large part of the difficulties stems from the

fact that the western occupation powers did not know what they wanted in Germany Indecision in the West was faced by definite decisiveness in the East This brought us to the verge of war. The war won't take place, but the crisis isn't over yet."

Bureau for Radio

The *Neue Wuerttembergische Zeitung* (Goepfingen) feared that a bureau for radio, as ordered by the Bipartite Control Office, will lead to news censorship. It said:

"The press policies of US Military Government . . . have given us the impression that it was one of the fundamental principles of US occupation policy to safeguard the freedom of the news services of German press and radio. Therefore the news that the Bipartite Control Office has asked the Economic Council to create a bureau for radio comes with something of a shock. This office is to control all radio transmitting apparatus . . . not excepting the broadcasting facilities of the news agencies. DENA possesses its own radio station The German press can only maintain its independence if its news sources remain free from any form of government control."

Radio Waves

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* said that, although the governments of three states in the American Zone recently passed radio laws, it would be vain to comment, because "meanwhile" an event has taken place that makes any such discussion meaningless." It continued:

"A international radio conference in Copenhagen, including observers of US and British Military Governments, decided to grant only one medium wave length to each zone If this is carried out, it will mean a dismantling of a considerable part of the German radio

"It was to be expected that one would ask of Germany a hard tribute in the field of wave length distribution. The memory, to us shameful and painful, of the dictatorship of Goebbels over the air, may have caused us to

be deprived of the 12 medium wave lengths conceded to us before 1933.

"The limit of one wave a zone and the simultaneous limitation of the performance energy of each station to a maximum of 70 kilowatts would, however, be a hard blow for all the forces in Germany which for three years have been trying to create a new human picture."

Press Bureaus

The *Fraenkische Landeszeitung* (Ansbach) declared that the press bureaus established by German officialdom serve to suppress news rather than to disseminate it. It added:

"The press endeavors to furnish the public with information on all sub-

"CONTROL" ALREADY PASSE

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauberbischofsheim) said the change in name from Information Control Division to Information Services Division was long overdue:

"He who knows this institution . . . realizes that the old name has for a long while been inappropriate The word 'control' was often interpreted as 'censorship,' especially in press matters What a fatal error! There is no paper in the American Zone subject to pre-censorship. So-called 'control' has always meant 'help' and 'service' to us. ISD hasn't arbitrarily chosen the new name, but has long since earned the right to it."

jects. That is its function and it tries to fulfill it with, without, or against the authorities. Of course, if the newspapers are forced to dig up news in the dark, mistakes occur, which are just as unpleasant for a responsible press as for officials . . .

"But most press bureaus block the news rather than help to inform the public. They should be called control bureaus rather than press bureaus . . . The only solution is mutual trust, and conferences on what is ripe for publication and what is not."

School Reform Debated

The *Suedost Kurier* (Bad Reichenhall) said that the school reform order by Murray D. Van Wagoner, Director of OMG Bavaria, has caused "the deepest rift between the Bavarian government and US Military Government that has been observed since 1945." In governmental circles it is said that Dr. Hans Ehard, the minister president, had suffered a "fit of rage" and unexpectedly left for Switzerland, while the deputy minister president was still absent.

The same copy of the paper carried two editorials, taking opposite views by its two licensees on the issue.

Josef Felder (SPD) vigorously approved of Mr. van Wagoner's action, saying: "This MG order is hailed with enthusiasm by every democrat and progressive teacher . . . It will have an honorable niche next to the decision which led to a free press . . .

"However, we also have reason to mourn (that such an order was necessary, but) to call it an offense against democracy certainly goes too far. This must be emphasized at the risk of being considered an 'Ami slave.' (German slang for American.) The Americans can be reproached for a lack of psychology in handling a variety of things, but here they are on the right track. They are seeing to it that they won't have to cross the ocean so quickly again."

Heinrich Haug (CSU) disagreed:

"That such an idealistic measure should be inaugurated by military command is painful to every democrat . . . Culture cannot be commanded."

Editor-in-chief Edmund Goldschagg (SPD) said in the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) that Military Government had to interfere in the repeatedly postponed Bavarian school reform "with a rough hand" because "the education minister and legislature were lacking in good will."

"It is characteristic for Germany, and especially for Bavaria that the leading classes are so opposed to school reform . . . It is perfectly clear that if Germany were not occupied, but had been able to do as it pleased politically after the col-

lapse, we would by now again be having a military budget much higher than the costs of this school reform. 'Where there's a will, there's a way.' But it is just the will that is lacking, particularly where the Ministry of Culture and its minister are concerned."

The *Muenchner Merkur* (Munich), both licensees of which are CSU, said: "The first impression one gets of this order is that Military Government was forced to command a social measure after the Bavarian government and legislature failed completely. However, sober examination reveals that this is a gift for the poor as well as for the rich (the children of well-to-do and penniless parents are equally freed from paying tuition). Even if the costs eventually are shifted to the general public, it still will mean an advantage to the economically stronger."

Anti-Semitism

The *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* criticized the Central Office of Justice for refusing to incorporate in the Penal Code a clause punishing anti-Semitism, and called it proof of the paralysis of the German sense of justice:

"Desecration of graves is a crime which is regarded with horror by all civilized nations... Not so with us, as is proven by the equanimity with which public opinion regards the wave of vandalism which has broken over Jewish cemeteries in all zones in Germany in recent months... A national culture cannot be judged merely by the number of people who visit theaters and concerts... Its surest manifestation is shown by the degree in which moral concepts are safeguarded and the degree of reaction to the violation of such concepts... Unless we develop tolerance as a nation, all efforts toward democracy will remain ineffective."

Children Gain Weight

Some 359 000 Wuerttemberg-Baden school children are receiving a 350-calorie meal five times a week under the special child feeding program. An upward trend in the weight of children occurred during the critical spring months.



Because of a critical paper shortage in Germany, old marks turned in during currency reform last June are being pulped instead of burned. Here, Lt. Col. Edward J. Drinkert, acting deputy director of OMG, Wuerttemberg-Baden, helps a bank employe empty a sack of old marks into a grinding tub at the Taitelhuper paper company plant, Gemrigheim.

(PIO OMGWB)

Chaplains Study Religious Phase of Army

Representatives of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains toured the European Command to study the moral and religious ministrations of the US Army.

The group included Dr. Frederick C. Reynolds, district superintendent of the Methodist Church for the Washington, D. C., area; Dr. Ernest A. Lack, pastor of the Augustana Lutheran Church of Des Moines, Iowa; and the Very Rev. Oliver J. Hart, Episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania.

Rabbi David De Sola Pool of New York, a representative of the Jewish Welfare Board, arrived in EUCOM to confer with chaplains on religious

and welfare needs of displaced persons and Jewish personnel of the Department of the Army.

Army Ration Preferred

Following a two-week experimental ration test with a WAC detachment in Heidelberg, a report by the EUCOM Quartermaster Division showed that 95 percent of those tested preferred the normal Army troop ration—provided they can exercise a choice of food items—and about 60 percent were definitely opposed to any special diet for members of the Women's Army Corps in the European Command.

MG Personnel Changes Announced

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley resumed his duties as acting director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, having recovered from a recent illness. Lt. Col. Edward J. Drinkert is serving as acting deputy director and Mr. David S. Anderson as executive officer.

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Lt. Col. Glen W. Campbell has been appointed chief of the Army Branch of the Armed Forces Division, OMGUS, succeeding Col. Thomas B. Whitted, who has returned to the United States to become professor of military science and tactics at Alabama State Teachers College.

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Benjamin F. Dickson has been appointed acting chief of the Transport Group, Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS, succeeding Col. Hans W. Holmer, who has returned to the United States for duty with the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C. Mr. Dickson had been Chief of the Transport Group's Rail Branch.

* * *

Mr. Ellsworth C. Wolfsperger has been appointed chief of the Bipartite Civil Service Group, BICO. For the past year and a half, he has been chief of the OMGUS Civil Service and Administrative Courts Branch, and US member of both the Bipartite and Tripartite Vetting Parties.

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Mr. G. W. J. Cole (UK) has been appointed chief of the newly established Bipartite Manpower Group BICO, with Mr. S. G. Wynn (US) as deputy chief.

* * *

Mr. George E. Ward has been appointed chief of the Textiles Section of the Export Branch, JEIA, succeeding Mr. Howard Veit who returned to the United States for reasons of health. Mr. Ward joined JEIA last spring as export sales manager for textiles.

Two new deputy branch chiefs have been added to the staff of the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Division of OMG Bavaria. Mr. Buford J. Miller is the new deputy chief of the Field Inspection Branch. Mr. Alfred N. Johnson is the new deputy chief of the Food Processing and Distribution Branch.

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Col. John Hart Allen has been assigned to the Inspection Office in OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, as a temporary replacement for Lt. Col. Joseph H. Rousseau, Jr., who is serving with Count Folke Bernadotte, UN mediator in Palestine. Colonel Allen had been chief of Restitutions Branch, OMGUS.

* * *

Mr. Ernest F. Paquette, who has completed two years' service as livestock and marketing specialist with US Military Government in Austria and Germany, is returning to the United States in time for the opening of the fall term at Cornell University where he is enrolled as a veterinary medical student. He had been on the Bipartite Food and Agriculture staff in Frankfurt since June, 1947.

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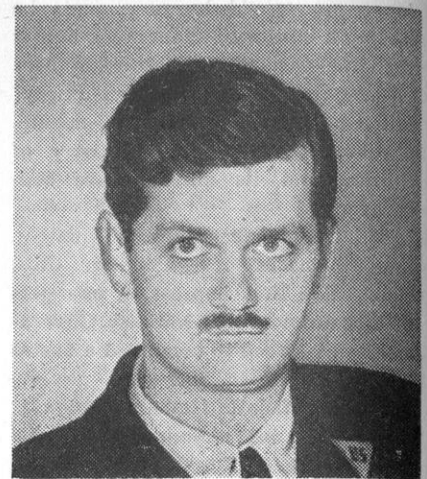
Mr. Michael Valenti, formerly an assistant editor on WEEKEND magazine, has been appointed deputy public information officer for OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden.

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Brig. Gen. Edward E. MacMorland was named chief of ordnance, EUCOM, succeeding Col. C. Wingate Reed.

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Mr. Lauren S. Buel, Superintendent of US schools in Munich, has been appointed assistant director of education in the Personnel and Administration Branch of the EUCOM Dependents' Schools Division in Karlsruhe. Mr. Buel filled the vacancy left by the death of George W. Orford.



Dr. Don D. Humphrey, deputy economics adviser, OMGUS, left Aug. 24 for the United States to resume teaching and research duties at Duke University, Durham, N. C. Since mid-1945 he had been with OMGUS Economics Division, first as economic adviser to the Trade and Commerce Branch. On Dec. 1, 1946, he was appointed deputy director for negotiations and became deputy economics adviser last March.

(Photo by Byers)

Recent Visitors

Mr. Oswald B. Lord of New York City, chairman of the US committee for the United Nations' International Children's Emergency Fund, conferred with OMGUS officials in Berlin and inspected WAC installation facilities during a tour of various European countries.

* * *

Reps. Harold D. Cooley and Graham A. Barden, both of North Carolina, toured the US Occupied Areas of Germany on a study of occupation activities, particularly the farm and crop situation, and the air-lift operations to Berlin.

* * *

Mr. Gustav Rasmussen, Danish foreign minister, visited the US Military Governor and other MG officials during his recent visit to Berlin. He was accompanied to OMGUS headquarters by Maj. Gen. E. A. M. Biering, head of the Danish Military Mission in Berlin.

* * *

Dr. John W. Taylor has arrived in Berlin as an expert consultant to the



Rear Admiral John Wilkes arrives at Tempelhof Airfield, Berlin, to take up his new duties as commander of US Naval Forces in Germany and Naval Adviser, OMGUS. He succeeded Rear Admiral R. E. Schuirmann.

(Army Signal Corps)

Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS. Dr. Taylor was chief of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS, until April, 1947 when he returned to the United States to become president of Louisville University.

* * *

The Rev. Edward V. Cardinal, head of the Sheil School of Social Study in Chicago, Ill., has arrived in Berlin to confer with Dr. Alonzo G. Grace, director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division. Father Cardinal will study problems connected with Catholic seminaries and related social problems in the US Zone as an expert consultant to the Education and Cultural Relations Division.

* * *

Mr. John J. McCarthy, corporate personnel director for Gimbel Brothers and Saks Fifth Avenue Stores in New York City, has arrived in Berlin as a consultant to the Manpower Division, OMGUS. He is to tour the US Zone of Germany to observe conditions and consult with German government, management and worker organizations regarding training programs.

* * *

Dr. William Dewe Thermolen, US Department of Agriculture poultry specialist, made a five-day tour of the Bizonal Area to study commercial poultry production facilities.

British General Wins US Award

Maj. Gen. Douglas Stuart, British administrative commandant, CCG, Frankfurt, was decorated on Aug. 16 with the US Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, by General Lucius D. Clay.

The citation, which was signed by President Truman, stated that General Stuart, as wartime commander of the 303rd Lines of Communication Command, Southeast Asia Command, performed exceptionally meritorious services which greatly expedited the movement of supplies.

* * *

Mr. Louis G. Kelly, chief of the Displaced Persons Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, and Dr. Erwin W. Bard, chief of the Legislation Branch, CAD, were decorated by the French government for services rendered during the last war.

Mr. Kelly, a former colonel in the US Army, served as military governor of the Saar from March to July, 1945.

He was awarded the Croix de Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star for his work in this post. Mr. Kelly also holds the American Bronze Star and Legion of Merit.

Dr. Bard served as an Army major and took part in the French campaign as a civil affairs officer attached to Headquarters, Third US Army. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with Palm. Dr. Bard also holds the American Bronze Star decoration.

* * *

Mr. W. Harris Burland, controller of the North German Iron and Steel Control CCG (BE), was invested with the O. B. E. (Military Division) Aug. 6 by Mr. Frank Butler, His Majesty's Consul General at Duesseldorf. The award was made for gallant and distinguished services in the field during Mr. Harris Burland's World War II service in the Balkan states and eastern Europe.



Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Joint Export Import Agency in Frankfurt shows (left to right) Mr. William John Logan, director-general of JEIA and chairman of the board; Mr. J. Flint Cahan, deputy director-general and vice-chairman; Sir Cecil Weir, economics adviser, CCG (BE); Sir Eric Coates, financial adviser, CCG (BE); (right foreground) Mr. Lawrence Wilkinson, economics adviser, OMGUS; Mr. Jack Bennett, finance adviser, OMGUS.

(Photo by Byers, JEIA)

Occupational Activities

to those in force since the summer of 1946 between the British and US Zones, provide that Germans may now travel freely between the three zones without a travel pass.

The Military Governors agreed to extend to Oct. 15 the time limit in which the ministers president are to offer proposals concerning changes of state boundaries.

The combined Allied and German inland water transport fleets carried 2,440,025 tons of coal during July, topping the previous postwar record by almost 500,000 tons. The record tonnage included all coal which was moved by water from the Ruhr mines and the brown coal fields of Cologne.

US Zone

After Military Government eased the restrictions on circulation, size and publication frequency of the US-licensed press, most newspaper publishers announced plans for bringing out more editions each week. Most of the metropolitan papers also began issuing local editions printed for nearby towns.

British Zone

The transfer of approximately 10,000 former British Army vehicles to the German economy has been almost completed.

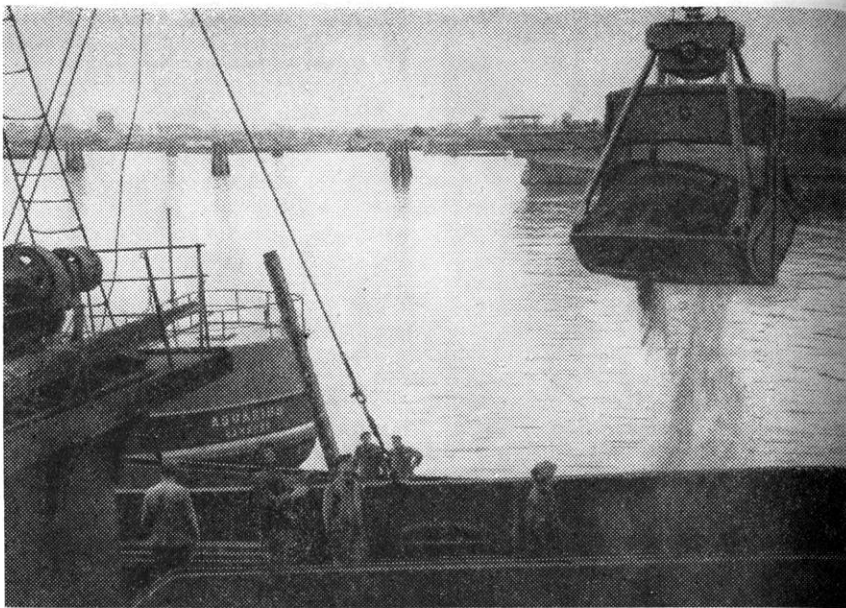
French Zone

The July 28 explosion at the chemical plant in Ludwigshafen affected the current interzonal trade program with the French Zone. Chemical products account for more than half of the total value of commodities to be delivered from the French Zone to the Bizonal Area.

The French Military Government has agreed to modify the foreign trade procedures in the French Zone and bring them into line with those of the Bizonal Area in preparation for an amalgamation of JEIA and of ICOMEX.

Bavaria

The liquidation of war plants in Bavaria will be completed by fall with the exception of five plants, action on which has been deferred.



Unloading coal from a German-operated vessel, the Bruno Gammerstori, in Hamburg harbor. The vessel brought the first 1,000 tons of a contracted 130,000 tons of low-grade bunker coal from England for German coastal shipping, thus restoring a traditional market. (Photo by JEIA)

The leader of the Regensburg Cathedral Choir has been negotiating to send the famous boys' choir to the United States for the benefit of charitable enterprises.

The Saarland, which has been trading on the customary foreign trade basis since its incorporation into France, has booked orders with Bavarian firms for more than \$850,000 worth of electrical equipment and heavy machinery.

Berlin

Each resident of the western sectors of Berlin who holds a valid smoker's card is eligible to purchase eight American cigarettes at 20 Deutsche pfennige each.

A consignment of 17,580 men's, women's and children's shoes manufactured in western Germany was flown into Berlin recently by Royal Airforce planes. This was the first shoe consignment brought into the city by airlift since the blockade of Berlin began in June. The shoes were for distribution in the British and American Sectors.

The supply of CARE packages, now being flown into Berlin by two commercial airlines, is sufficient to meet

all current demands. An average of 150 orders for CARE packages is being placed daily with the Berlin office, in addition to orders placed with CARE offices in the zone and in the United States.

Hamburg

The first British schoolboys to come to Germany as guests of a German school arrived in Hamburg. The party consisted of four boys, each aged about 17, from Uppingham school in Rutlandshire.

By order of the regional commissioner for the city of Hamburg, the Hamburger Volkszeitung will be subject to pre-publication censorship for an indefinite period. The newspaper has habitually pursued a policy of biased and malicious reporting in matters concerning the western occupying powers.

Hesse

The first collection of American art to tour Germany since the war, consisting of 54 paintings by modern American abstractionists, went on exhibition at Frankfurt.

A total of 1,161 counterfeit 50 and 100-mark notes of the old Allied

Military Mark issue, with a face value of 115,900 marks, was intercepted in Hesse during June.

Lower Saxony

Plans are under way to hand back to the Germans the village of Meerbeck, near Hanover, which has been a displaced persons camp since the end of the war.

Two Hanover companies, the International Handels Company and the Leichtmetallwerke, are jointly offering for export prefabricated aluminum theater and movie halls. These structures have two outstanding advantages—speed of construction and adaptability in size. A theater accommodating 200 can be erected in 72 to 82 hours, and later enlarged to a capacity of 1,000.

North Rhine-Westphalia

The regular payment of bizonal miners for their families in Berlin has been arranged. As an emergency measure, a representative of the US UK Coal Control Group flew to Berlin in August with DM 4,947,480 for the Berlin Magistrat as back payment for the 100 miners' families living in Berlin.

Schleswig-Holstein

The Kosmos III, 25,000-ton Norwegian vessel and the second largest floating whale factory in the world, is in Kiel for overhaul. The work is expected to take about one month and will cost \$140,000, which will go into the JEIA fund for the Bizonal economy.

Wuerttemberg-Baden

Approximately 50,000 tons of consumer goods, medical supplies and raw materials were turned over to the Wuerttemberg-Baden STEG office (German Public Corporation) during the first six months of 1948. These included \$500,000 worth of clothing, 35,000 tons of rubber scrap, more than \$2,500,000 worth of medical supplies and 7,700 motor vehicles

Some 25 students at the technical university in Karlsruhe are receiving a daily noon meal as a result of a special grant of the Americans in the Karlsruhe German-American Club.

Wuerttemberg-Baden became the first state in the US Zone to finish the 1947-48 mine pit-prop cutting and shipping program, filling this year's quota of 91,000,000 board feet seven weeks ahead of schedule.

Soviet Zone

Soviet authorities have released 11 bizonal inland-waterway craft, carrying Czechoslovakian cargo to Hamburg, and two bizonal craft with cargo for Czechoslovakia, through their control point at Wittenberge. However, Soviet authorities continued to hold 32 bizonal craft loaded with 4,595 tons of flour and wheat at Wittenberge.

EUCOM

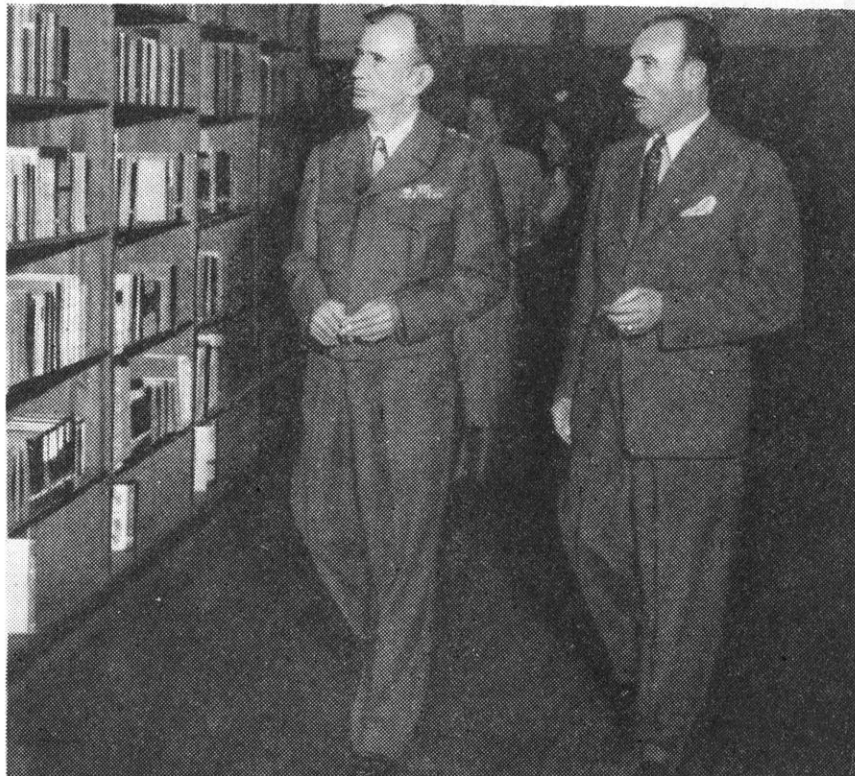
Branch banks of the American Express Company and the Chase National City Bank of New York located in the European Command have been authorized by the US Treasury Department to cash US Savings Bonds and US Armed Forces Leave Bonds, subject to the same terms under which bonds can be redeemed in the United States.

Ninety-three tons of US Army Engineer equipment and supplies surplus to the needs of the occupation forces are being released to the German economy. The transfer began in August and is continuing this month.

Doctors Complain

The Young Doctors' Association in Bavaria has complained that 3,000 youthful physicians are unable to make a living wage and that 1,600 of these work in hospitals and clinics without pay.

Some amelioration may take place as a result of two factors expected to keep medical school admissions down. First, all medical schools in the Bizonal Area recently agreed to limit admissions to 100 students each a year; second, preliminary estimates of the effect of the currency reform reveal that only one-fourth of the 5,865 medical students in the three Bavarian medical schools will continue their studies.



Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy military governor, inspects the library of the new US Information Center at Fulda, Hesse, accompanied by Mr. Emil P. Jallouk, chief of distribution services for the US Information Centers and Exhibitions Branch, ISD.

(Army Signal Corps)

The German Bizonal Economic Administration

clamation No. 7 vests in the Bizonal Economic Administration.

The High Court can hear and decide appeals on points of law from decisions of German courts which are no longer subject to any other appeal, if they involve the question on which the High Court has original jurisdiction. It can also be appealed to if such decisions involve the application or interpretation of Military Government legislation which established financial or economic bizonal institutions.

Finally, if the validity of any implementing regulation issued under any bizonal legislation becomes pertinent to the decision of any German court, and the court finds that such regulation is invalid, then it shall submit the question of such validity to the High Court.

THE validity of Military Government legislation cannot be challenged in German courts. Since all ordinances have to be approved by the Bipartite Board, the High Court cannot declare ordinances invalid. But it is free to make such a decision on implementing regulations, whether issued by the Economic Administration or by the state governments.

Except for this necessary limitation, the Bizonal High Court is so set up that it can develop into an independent instrument of German jurisdiction in a significant sector of German economic life.

The Bank of the German States is a central bank for the combined zones and is designed to serve as the fiscal agent for the German bizonal organization and to perform clearing functions for all the member banks as well as to provide unified control of currency and credit within the zones, and assume operation of foreign exchange and accounting. After the recent currency reform it was designated as a bank of issue.

The Bank is operated by a board of officers who are appointed by and responsible to a board of directors.

This board, consisting of a chairman, the president of the bank and the presidents of each of the member state Central Banks, determines the general policies of the Bank which are subject to direction and review by the Allied Banking Commission consisting of the representatives of the US, British and French military governors.

FROM the initial capital which was subscribed by the State Central Banks in proportion to their deposits and from required reserve deposits and free deposits left with the Bank by the member central banks, the Bank of the German States may make advances to the central banks and to the Bizonal Economic Administration, and may rediscount bills of exchange.

In addition, the Bank may buy and sell bizonal treasury bills and fixed interest securities as well as perform other fiscal services.

By purchasing and selling bizonal securities in the open market, by determining the interest rate at which it rediscounts and grants loans to the State Central Banks, and above all, by its unlimited power to prescribe reserve requirements of individual banks, the Bank is in a position to control the availability of credit to business, individuals, and government authorities in the two zones.

The Bank of the German States also serves as the fiscal agent for JEIA in its promotion and control of German foreign trade.

Aid for Czech Refugees

With authorization from the headquarters of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization in Geneva, area directors in the US Zone have been instructed to provide Czech residents in German refugee camps with supplemental food above the German ration; medical supplies, housekeeping, cleaning and sanitary items and amenity supplies required to bring their level of care essentially equal to that of displaced persons in PCIRO centers, and to establish camp administration under elected leaders comparable to that of PCIRO assembly centers.

Faction Leader Expelled from NDP

Dr. Heinrich Leuchtgens, chairman of the right-wing National Democratic Party, has expelled from membership Carl Christian Heinz, youthful orator who resigned his position as party propaganda director after charging that the elderly party leader was attempting to set himself up as a "party dictator."

A meeting of the Wiesbaden section of the NDP branded Heinz's expulsion as illegal and expelled three of Leuchtgens' supporters in reprisal. Ousted were Friedrich Nagel, chairman of the NDP faction in the Wiesbaden city council; Alexander Thon, city council member; and Renate Borg, local NDP office manager.

Heinz, who said he has rejected the nationalistic-monarchistic conservatism advocated by the party's elder element in favor of a more democratic political philosophy, declared, "I am fighting for Germany."

Unusual Contracts

In the first transaction of its kind licensed by the Joint Export-Import Agency, an American has contracted for the erection of tombstones for two relatives buried in a Wiesbaden cemetery.

Another unusual contract was an initial sale by a Frankfurt manufacturer of a small order of hat feathers and other hat ornaments to a firm in South Africa, home of ostrich feathers, a traditional item of millinery decoration.

Also, a German advertising agency contracted to display for a period of 30 days in Frankfurt 100 posters dealing with international trade in behalf of a Netherlands company.

Appointments Announced

Brig. Gen. Edward A. Noyes, chief surgeon, EUCOM, has been appointed as major general in the Medical Corps, Regular Army of the US, and Col. Gouverneur V. Emerson, deputy chief surgeon, has been appointed brigadier general in the Medical Corps, AUS.

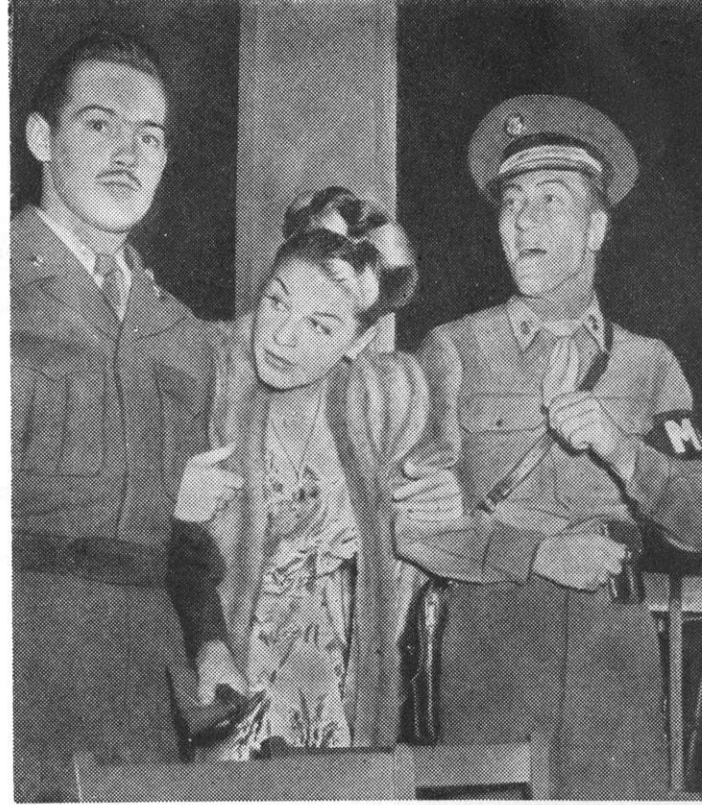


UCOM SPECIAL SERVICE PRESENTS:



Stars of the American stage, screen and radio for the entertainment of the US occupation forces in Germany. Recent entertainers include: (above) Wallace Beery with the Meddydemsters choir of Bowdoin College, at the Casa Carioca in Garmisch. (left) Charlie McCarthy with his doctor, Edgar Bergen, in an operating table scene in blockaded Berlin. (right) Martha Raye with a Military Police escort after her appearance in Garmisch. (below) Members of the Jack Benny party during its stop at the Palmgarden Club in Frankfurt, left to right, Mary Livingston, Alice Faye, Phil Harris and Marilyn Maxwell.

(Army Signal Corps photos)



Changes in Key MG Personnel List

Control Office

Budget & Fiscal Branch (only)
Assistant Control Office (Budget & Fiscal) and
Chief, **Budget & Fiscal Branch**: Mr. Fletcher
D. Mitchell, Jr., Frankfurt 21045/21146.
Chief, **Budget Analysis Section**; Mr. Curtis
W. Phythian, Frankfurt 21135.
Assistant Chief; Mrs. H. Farrington, Frank-
furt 21135.
Chief, **Fiscal Control Section**: Mr. Harold W.
Graham, Frankfurt 21048.
Chief, **Procurement & Requirements Section**:
Mr. Vernon C. Jones, Frankfurt 21035.
Purchasing & Contracting Officer: Mr. D. W.
Bernard, Frankfurt 21135/22345.
Chief, **Voucher Audit Section**: Mr. F. W.
Blanchette, Frankfurt 21144.

Armed Forces Division

Director: Maj. Gen. William E. Hall, Berlin
43934.
Deputy Director: (vacant), Berlin 42860.
Chief, **Executive Branch**: Mr. G. B. Robbins,
Berlin 43036.
Deputy Chief and Chief, **Administrative
Section**: Mr. Robert B. Burroughs, Berlin
43013.
Chief, **Reports & Statistics Section**: Miss. G.
Plagmann, Berlin 45168.
Chief, **Army Branch**: Lt. Col. Glen W. Camp-
bell, Berlin 42013.
Chief, **Air Forces Branch**: Lt. Col. B. E. Stead-
man, Berlin 42062.
Chief, **Navy Branch** (attached): Capt. Joseph
P. Thew (US Navy), Berlin 42363.
Chief, **Civil Aviation Branch**: Mr. Thomas D.
Johnson, Wiesbaden 8341, ext. 489.
Chief, **Economic Regulations Section**, Mr. John
S. Parker, Wiesbaden 8341, ext. 448.
Chief, **Airways Operations Section**; Mr.
Emerson Mehrling, Wiesbaden 8341, ext. 441.
Chief, **Airways Engineering Section**: Mr. L.
Meade Hammond, Wiesbaden 8341, ext. 443
and Munich 2681, ext. 666.
Chief, **Military Government Civil Airport
Section Bavaria** (vacant): Munich 2681, ext.
505/595.
Deputy Chief: Mr. John F. Clymer, Munich
2681, ext. 505/595.
Berlin Liaison Officer: Mr. James F. Ferretti,
Berlin 42111.
Chief, **Meteorological Branch**: Mr. Clayton Van
Thullener, Bad Kissingen 2271, ext. 67.
Chief, **Instruments and Supply Section**: Mr. J.
E. Gallagher, Bad Kissingen 2271, ext. 67.

Civil Administration Division

Director: Dr. E. H. Litchfield, Berlin 42576.
Acting Director, **Office of Director, Nurem-
berg**: Mr. H. Philip Metger, Nuremberg 61253.
US Representative, **Tripartite Liaison Group**:
Dr. E. H. Litchfield, Frankfurt 8230.
Alternate US Member: Dr. Hans Simons,
Frankfurt 8685.
Deputy Director for Bizonia and Governmental
Affairs Adviser: Mr. Kenneth Dayton,
Frankfurt 8429.
Assistant Adviser: Mr. Anton Pabsch, Frank-
furt 8429.
Assistant Adviser: Mr. Sam Wahrhaftig,
Frankfurt 8728.
Executive Officer: Mr. A. Giggall, Berlin 43523.
Chief, **Personnel & Administration Branch**:
Mr. F. Joseph Tesmer, Nuremberg 61251.
Acting Personnel Officer (Berlin): Miss M.
Mayer, Berlin 43331.
Chief, **Secretariat**: Mr. W. Thad Lovett, Frank-
furt 8064.
Chief, **Governmental Structures Branch**: Dr. H.
Simons, Berlin 42610.
Assistant Chief, **Legislation Branch**: Mr. D.
Hunter, Berlin 43557.
Chief, **Political Activities Branch**: Mr. John
Elliot, Nuremberg 61300.
Deputy Chief: Dr. Rawland M. Myers, Nurem-
berg 61301.
Chief, **Population & Analysis Branch**: Mr. Karl
Shafer, Nuremberg 61315.
Assistant Chief: Mr. L. Kamsky, Nuremberg
61314.

The changes in the Key MG Personnel list on this page have been reported to the editorial office of the *Information Bulletin* since the compilation of the last complete roster published in Issue No. 138 of June 29. Other changes will be published as they are reported until the next complete roster is compiled, probably in October.

Chief, **Civil Service & Administrative Courts
Branch**: Mr. Ellsworth C. Wolfspenger,
Frankfurt 8205.
Chief, **Public Safety Branch**: Mr. Theo E. Hall,
Berlin 43624.
Deputy Chief: Mr. J. L. McCraw, Nuremberg
61245.
Chief, **Police & Fire Section**: Mr. U. C. Urton,
Nuremberg 61248.
Chief, **Public Health Branch**: Col. T. Kubia,
Nuremberg 61304.
Deputy Chief, Lt. Col. W. R. de Forest,
Nuremberg 61304.
Chief, **Nutrition Section**: Major Robert Ryer,
Nuremberg 61305.
Chief, **Narcotics Control Section**: Mr. Charles
Dyar, Nuremberg 61305.
Chief, **Public Welfare Branch**: Mrs. Mildred B.
Smith, Nuremberg 61250.
Deputy Chief: Mr. T. M. Willcox, Nuremberg
61250.
Chief, **Displaced Persons Branch**: Mr. L. G.
Kelly, Berlin 42175.
Displaced Persons Officer: Mr. E. Glazier,
Berlin 45411.
Chief, **Refugee Section**, Mr. G. Weisz, Nu-
remberg 61302.
Chief, **Civil Liberties & Democratization
Branch**: Dr. Harold W. Landin, Nuremberg
61306.

OMG Wuerttemberg Baden (Stuttgart APO 154)

Director: Mr. Charles M. LaFollette, 550.
Deputy Director: Mr. Harvey M. Coverley, 275.
Acting Executive Officer — Lt. Col. Edward
J. Drinkert, 542.
Assistant Executive and Personnel Ad-
ministration Division: Mr. Harry B. Wolfe,
586/438.
Adjutant: 1st Lt. Felix Zak, 538/642.
Public Information Office: Mr. Charles D.
Beckman, 486.
French Adviser: Mr. Robert R. Hutton, 264.
Intelligence & Reports Division: Mr. J. Ward
Starr, 510.
Inspections Officer: Lt. Col. Joseph H.
Rousseau Jr., 379.
Housing Adviser: Capt. Herman Brunke, 385.

Governmental Affairs Division

Director: Mr. Chester B. Lewis, 266.
Chief: **Civil Advisory Branch**; Mr. Harold A.
Wyatt, 258.
Public Health Adviser: Lt. Col. Philip E. Beck-
jord, 515.
Refugee and Welfare Adviser: Mr. James H.
Campbell, 548.
Public Safety Adviser: Mr. Robert L. Perry,
288/429.
Chief, **Denazification Branch**: Mr. David An-
derson, 544/480.

Bipartite Affairs Division

Director: Mr. George L. Erion, 549.
Transportation Adviser: Mr. Arthur M. Car-
rison, 268.
Manpower Adviser: Mr. Edwin F. Beal, 569.
Finance Adviser: Mr. John Van Stirum, 531.
Chief, **Food, Agriculture & Forestry Branch**:
Mr. Paul F. Taggart, 214.

Commerce Adviser: Mr. Joseph Letteriello, 557.
Industrial Adviser: Mr. Lionel Brunton,
520/489.
Decartelization Adviser: Mr. Otto E. Hurdi-
man, 339.

Property Division

Director: Mr. Zinn Garrett, 563.
Chief, **Property Control Branch**: Mr. Zinn Gar-
rett, 563.
Chief, **Reparations Branch**: Mr. John A.
Holbrook, 562.
Chief, **Restitutions Branch**: Mr. Edward O.
Smith, 348.

Legal Division

Director: Mr. Ribhard L. Jackson, 259.
Chief, **Military Government Courts Branch**:
Mr. Carl W. Fulghum, 221.
Chief, **German Justice Branch**: Mr. Ralph E.
Brown, 332.
Chief, **Prisons Branch**: Mr. Paul J. Gernert,
262.
Chief, **Legal Advice Branch**: Mr. Wesley A.
Smith, 363.

Education & Cultural Relations Division

Director: Mr. John P. Steiner, 527.
Chief, **Education Branch**: Mr. Payne Templeton,
243.
Chief, **University Branch**: Mr. Robert J.
Ittner, 516.
Chief, **Cultural Exchange Branch**: Mr. John
Mead, 346.
Chief, **Religious Affairs Branch**: Dr. Carl J.
Arndt, 216.
Chief, **Group Activities Branch**: Mr. Leon Shel-
nutt, 574.

Information Services Division

Director: Mr. Nicholas Canady, 529.
Chief, **Plans & Operations Branch**: Mr. John
Boxer, 588/629.
Chief, **Press Branch**: Mr. Joseph Dees, 577.
Chief, **Publications Branch**: Mr. Ewald W.
Schnitzer, 579.
Chief, **Radio Branch**: Mr. Fred G. Taylor,
93678.
Chief, **Theater & Music Branch**: Mr. John A.
Scott, 378.
Chief, **Exhibition & Information Centers**: Mr.
Michael Weyl, 93091.

Field Relations Division

Director: Mr. Eugene P. Walters, 556.

Combined Travel Bureau

Communications for the United States
Element of the Combined Travel Board will
be addressed as follows:

Correspondence: Combined Travel Board,
United States Element, APO 757, US Army.
Classified cables: Communicatins Center,
Frankfurt, For Combined Travel Board, United
States Element, Bad Rothenfelde.

**Unclassified cables under military or com-
mercial wires**: Combined Travel Board, United
States Element, Bad Rothenfelde.

Bad Rothenfelde telephone numbers of the
respective branches of the United States El-
ement, Combined Travel, are:

Chief, United States Element, 149.
Deputy Chief, United States Element, 150.
United States Entries, 157/158/159/160.
United States Exits, 161/162.

Location of Offices

The Office of the US Naval Liaison Officer
has moved from the old SCU Building at
76 Bergheimer Strasse, Heidelberg, and is now
located in Building C, Command Post.

The Office of the United States Political
Adviser, EUCOM, is presently located in the
north and of the first floor of Building C,
Command Post, Heidelberg.

The Headquarters and Service Company,
7780 OMGUS Group, Wuerttemberg-Baden
Section, Stuttgart, Germany, APO 154, was
discontinued Aug. 16.

Excerpts Taken from Official Instructions

MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

The following Titles and Changes to Titles of Military Government Regulations are currently in effect.

General Table of Contents (Completeness of individual General Table of Contents (GTC) can be assured by checking individual page number against the latest Change in which the page appears, as indicated below)

Change 1 (1 thru 4, 7, 8, 21, 22, 29, 30, 43, 44, 48, 53, 54, 57 thru 60, 67, 68, 81 and 82)

Change 2 (5, 6, 55, 56, 65, 66)

Change 3 (69, 70)

Change 4 (35, 36)

Change 8 (61, 62, 62(a), 62(b))

Change 10 (15, 16)

Change 14 (63, 64)

Change 16 (39, 40 (41 and 42 eliminated))

Change 19 (Eliminates pages 37 and 38)

Change 20 (17, 18)

Change 21 (19, 20)

Change 22 (76(a), 76(b))

Change 25 (51, 52)

Change 27 (71, 72)

Change 30 (45, 46)

Change 31 (31 thru 34)

Change 32 (77, 78)

Change 33 (73, 74)

Change 37 (79, 80)

Change 38 (75, 76)

Change 39 (27, 28)

Change 40 (9 thru 14)

Change 41 (49, 50)

Change 42 (23, 24, 25, 26)

Title 1 — General Provisions

Change 1 (Superseded original Title)

Corrigendum 1 to Change 1

Title 2 — Eradication of Nazism and Militarism

Change 1 (Superseded original Title)

Change 2

Title 3 — Political Activities

Change 1 (Superseded original Title)

Corrigendum 1 to Change 1

Change 2

Change 3

Title 4 — Civil Administration

Change 1 (Superseded original Title)

Title 5 — Legal and Penal Administration

Change 1 (Superseded original Title)

Corrigendum 1 to Change 1

Corrigendum 2 to Change 1

Change 2

Change 3

Change 4

Change 5

Change 6

Title 6 — Public Health

Change 6 (Superseded original Title and Changes 1 thru 5)

Title 7 — Public Welfare

Change 8 (Superseded original Title and Changes 1 thru 7)

Title 8 — Education and Religious Affairs

Change 3 (Superseded original Title and Changes 1 and 2)

Change 4

Title 9 — Public Safety

MGR's 9—901, 905, 906, 907, 950, 952, 953, 954, 957 in original Title

Change 11

Change 12

Change 13 (Superseded Changes 1 thru 10 and parts of the original Title not specifically mentioned above)

Change 14

Change 15

Change 16

Change 18

Change 19

Change 20

Change 21

Change 22

Title 10 — Communications

Change 1 (Superseded original Title)

Title 11 — Commerce and Industry (Superseded Titles 11 and 13 and all Changes thereto)

Change 1

Change 2

Title 12 — Food and Agriculture

Change 1 (Superseded original Title)

Change 3 (Superseded Change 2)

Title 14 — Transportation

Change 4 (Superseded original Title and Changes 1, 2 and 3)

Title 15 — Manpower Administration

Change 2 (Superseded original Title and Change 1)

Corrigendum 1 to Change 2

Change 3

Change 4

Change 5

Title 16 — Finance

Change 2 (Superseded original Title and Change 1)

Corrigendum 1 to Change 2

Change 3

Change 4

Change 5

Change 6

Title 17 — Property Control

Change 2 (Superseded original Title and Change 1)

Change 3

Title 18 — Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

Change 1 (Superseded original Title)

Title 19 — Restitutions

Title 20 — Displaced Persons, Dislodged Germans and Expellees Change 1 (Superseded original Title)

Title 21 — Information Control

Change 3 (Superseded original Title and Changes 1 and 2)

Change 4

Change 5

Change 6

Title 22 — Reports and Histories

Change 5 (Superseded original Title and Changes 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Title 23 — Military Government Legislation

Change 1 (Superseded original Title)

Change 2 Change 26

Change 3 Change 27

Change 4 Change 28

Change 5 Corrigendum 1 to C—28

Change 6 Change 29

Change 7 Change 30

Change 10 Change 31

Change 11 Change 32

Change 12 Change 33

Change 16 Change 34

Change 18 Change 35

Change 19 Change 36

Change 20 Change 37

Change 21 Change 38

Change 22 Change 39

Change 23 Change 40

Change 24 Change 41

Change 25 Change 42

Title 24 — Important German Legislation

Change 1

Change 2

Change 3

Change 4 (Superseded original Title)

Change 5

Change 6

Change 7

Corrigendum 1 to Change 7

Change 8

Change 9

Change 10

Change 11

Change 12

Change 13

Change 14

Change 15

Title 27 — Control of Scientific Research

Change 1

Addressees on "M" distribution list, who have not as yet received copies of the Titles and Changes to Titles, should request them from the Commanding General, OMGUS, APO 742, Attention: Adjutant General. Units or sections subordinate to addressees on "M" distribution list, should obtain them from the major addressee to whom they are subordinate.

Requests by listed addressees for increased or decreased distribution should be addressed to Commanding General, OMGUS, APO 742, Attention: Adjutant General.

Care should be taken by all concerned that an accurate record of the location of all sets of the Regulations is maintained so that subsequently issued Changes may be distributed and inserted promptly and expeditiously. —

From *OMGUS Letter AG 010.6 (CO)*, Aug. 11.

PAY FOR GERMANS ON TDY

In view of the dual currency system in Berlin, it is necessary that all indigenous employees from Berlin on TDY and on detached service in the US Zone of Germany for periods in excess of 30 days be paid through local zonal civilian personnel offices. Any indigenous employee from Berlin on TDY or detached service in the US Zone who has been or will remain in the zone for a period in excess of 30 days will be administered by the local zonal civilian personnel office for payment of wages. Each OMGUS division having personnel in the zone for a period exceeding 30 days will submit all back payrolls and future payrolls on such employees to the social zonal Civilian Personnel Office. — *From EUCOM Cable SCI12445.*

DEUTSCHE MARKS IN BERLIN

The Deutsche mark notes which were issued in the western sectors of Berlin by the Currency Commission bear the letter 'B' in a circle. The marking of the notes was done through stamping. Now notes are being issued on which the 'B' without a circle is marked on the notes through perforation instead of through stamping. Notes which already have the 'B' mark in the form of a stamp may also be perforated. All notes bearing a 'B' marking whether in the form of perforation, stamp or both are equally valid. —

Statement By Currency Commission, Aug. 12.

FEEDING INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL

The "Monthly Report on Feeding of Indigenous Civilian Contract Workers in the US Area of Control, Germany, MG/Food/101/F" will be prepared for the period July 1 to 31 and will be due at Reports and Statistics Group, Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS, Aug. 31. Succeeding reports will be prepared every calendar month and submitted in accordance with the instructions on the report form. —

From OMGUS Letter AG 319.1 (EA), Aug. 9.

BIZONAL ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

Text of MG Order No. 1 Pursuant to Article III (5) of Military Government Proclamation No. 7—Bizonal Economic Administration:

Whereas Article III, paragraph (5) of Military Government Proclamation No. 7 provides that the Economic Council shall have the power to adopt and enact ordinances on such matters as may be determined from time to time by the Bipartite Board; and

Whereas the Bipartite Board has determined that the Economic Council shall have certain powers in the field of manpower; and

Whereas the British Military Government is issuing Order No. 1 pursuant to British Military Government Ordinance No. 126,

Now it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The Economic Council shall, within the United States Zone, have power to adopt and enact ordinances dealing with matters of general policy which affect more than one Land (state) with respect to:

a. Employment and placement service, unemployment insurance and allocation of labor;

b. Protection of labor and labor law (Arbeitsrecht); and

c. Social insurance to the extent that uniformity within the Bizonal Economic Area is necessary.

2. This Order shall be applicable within the Laender (states) of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse and Bremen and shall become effective on 16 August 1948. —

Attached to OMGUS Letter AG 010 (LD), Aug. 6.

CHANGE IN REPORT PERIOD

Progress Report — Confiscation of Landed Property, MG/Food/75/F, (Dec 47), is changed from a monthly to a three-monthly basis. The revised report will bear the report control symbol MG/Food/75/F (August 1948). The old report forms are to be used until present supplies are exhausted.

The report will henceforth indicate the situation as of the first day after the report period, instead of the last day of the report

period as heretofore. The report will be due at state OMG 25 days after, and at Reports and Statistics Group, Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS, APO 742, 30 days after the status date as described above.

The first report on the three-monthly basis will indicate the situation as of Sept. 1 and will be due at this headquarters not later than Sept. 30. —

From *OMGUS Letter AG 319.1 (EA)*, Aug. 6.

CONDUCT ON LEAVE

Each commander, recommending approval of or approving any leave order, pass or oral permit for military personnel to travel in and visit non-occupied countries is responsible for the proper orientation of the personnel so applying, covering the customs, standards of living in the country concerned, and instructions on military courtesy, appearance and conduct.

The commander will assure himself that such personnel have sufficient funds to defray anticipated expenses and that personnel are of such moral character and have attained such standards of military training and discipline that they will reflect credit upon the military service in their contacts with foreign personnel. —

From *EUCOM Circular No. 62*.

VISITS TO NUREMBERG

The required prior clearances for official visits granted by the Commanding General, Nuremberg Military Post, will not include dependents.

All visits to Nuremberg will be restricted to official travel with the following exceptions: Military and civilian personnel US and Allied quartered or billeting within immediate surrounding Nuremberg area, not requiring lodging.

Individuals on official visits covered by leave or pass during daylight hours and which involve no messing or lodging.

Personnel on non-duty status may visit relatives or friends provided a bona fide Nuremberg address is included in their travel orders or pass. —

From *EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 31*.

FOOD RATION DISCONTINUED

Food Ration Coupon Report, MG/Food/25/F, is discontinued, there being no further requirement for the information contained in this report at OMGUS level. Henceforth the information formerly supplied by the subject report will be available through German bizonal channels.

From *OMGUS Letter AG 319.1 (EA)*, Aug. 17.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Circular No. 56, EUCOM Hq, 1 Aug. 1948.
Sec I — Procedure for Payment of Freight Charges by Certain Nonappropriated Fund Agencies. Sec II — Disposition of Deceased: Rescinds EUCOM Cir 60 of 1947 and states new procedure.

Troops Assignment No. 23, EUCOM Hq, 3 Aug. 1948.

Regrading of Security Classification, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 6 Aug. 1948. Involves four letters of 1944.

Progress Report — Confiscation of Landed Property, AG 319.1 (EA), OMGUS, 6 Aug. 1948. Weekly Directive No. 31, EUCOM Hq, 6 Aug. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I — Engineer Support of European Command Exchange System.

Sec II — 1948 EUCOM Football Championships.

Sec III — Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records.

Sec IV — Release of Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "Peripheral Nerve Surgery, Part I — Sciatic Nerve," "Dynamic Physical Reconditioning," "Physical Medicine Service," "Foundations," "Structure" and "Methods."
Sec V — Course of Instruction in Property Accounting.

Sec VI — Appointment of Officers in the Women's Army Corps, Regular Army and in the United States Air Force. Amends wording in Sec V, WD 30.

Sec VII — Frankfurt—Heidelberg—Munich Train Schedule. Amends Sec XVI WD 30.

Sec VIII — Recruiting Reports.

Sec IX — Enlistment — Amendment to Pamphlet 12—16.

Sec X — Living Quarters for Chaplains.

Sec XI — Correspondence and Cable Address of the United States Element, Combined Travel Board.

Sec XII — EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables.

Sec XIII — Rescissions. Lists Sec VII, WD 14 of 1947; Sec XIII, WD 3, Sec XIII WD 9, Sec VII WD 14 of 1948.

Feeding of Indigenous Civilian Contract Workers in the US Area of Control, Germany, AG 430.2 (EA), OMGUS, 6 Aug. 1948. Amends OMGUS letter of July 7, 1948 to read: "Deduction at the rate of sixty (60) pennings per meal will be made on pay vouchers or pay rolls of individuals concerned."
Order No. 1 Pursuant to Article III (5) of Military Government Proclamation No. 7, "Bizonal Economic Administration." AG 010 (LD), OMGUS, 6 Aug. 1948. Gives texts of order extending Economic Council's power to manpower field.

Military Government Court Letter No. 7, AG 015 Mil Govt Courts (LD), OMGUS, 6 Aug. 1948. Gives extracts from reviews on confessions.

Policy on Construction and Maintenance Projects, AG 600.1 GSP-AGO, EUCOM Hq, 5 Aug. 1948.

Circular No. 62, EUCOM Hq, 8 Aug. 1948. Sec I — Conduct of US Military Personnel in Non-Occupied Countries. Sec II — Personnel Rosters: Rescinds Sec XVII WD 8 and Sec XV WD 13 of 1948 and gives current procedure.

Sec III — Restriction of Venereal Disease Cases. Sec IV — Ownership and Operation of Privately Owned Aircraft in US Zone of

Germany: Rescinds Sec XI WD 9 of 1947 and states new restrictions. Sec V — Quarters, Billets and Transient Accommodations: Rescinds EUCOM letter AG 620 GAP-AGE, Jan. 11, 1947, and gives new instructions for entertaining in quarters. Sec VI — Sale of Parts to EES for Privately Owned Vehicles of Military Design. Sec VII — Use of Meal Tickets (EC Form 55-20): Concerns those issued for travel.

Reporting on Indigenous Funds (GARTOA, G-811) Expended for Personal Services, AG 123 GCO-AGO, EUCOM Hq, 7 Aug. 1948.

Amendment to Instructions Implementing Military Government Law No. 58 and Control Council Directive No. 50 (MGR Title 23-337 [a]), AG 010.3 (PD), OMGUS, 9 Aug. 1948. Inserts in par 6 of instructions: "Upon specific approval of Military Government, this liability may be waived in any particular case."

Amendment of the Report of the Military Governor, No. 36, AG 383.3 (CO), OMGUS, 9 Aug. 1948.

Monthly Report on Feeding of Indigenous Civilian Contract Workers in the US Area of Control, Germany, MG/Food/101/F, (Aug 48), AG 319.1 (EA), OMGUS, 9 Aug. 1948.

Unblocking and transfer of Property Referred to in Article IX (1) of Control Council Directive No. 50, AG 602.3 (PD), OMGUS, 9 Aug. 1948.

Command Type Installations Forecast, AG 680 GSP-AGO, EUCOM Hq, 9 Aug. 1948.

Construction and Maintenance Program for Calendar Year 1949, AG 600.1 GSP-AGO, EUCOM Hq, 9 Aug. 1948.

Advance Copy of Change 2 to Title 20, "Displaced Persons, Dislodged Germans and Expellees," AG 383.7 (DP) (CA), OMGUS, 10 Aug. 1948.

EUCOM Publication, Depot Bulletin 32, EUCOM Hq, 10 Aug. 1948. Covers period between Aug. 2 and 6.

Historical Notes of Key OMGUS Personnel, AG 201.3 (CO), OMGUS, 10 Aug. 1948. (See Information Bulletin Issue No. 142).

Military Government Regulations, AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, 11 Aug. 1948. Lists Titles and Changes to titles of Military Government Regulations currently in effect.

Indication of Required Distribution, AG 461.01 (AG), OMGUS, 11 Aug. 1948.

Monthly Pilferage Report, AG 400.73 GDS-AGO, EUCOM Hq, 10 Aug. 1948.

Revisions of Portions of Title 2 and Part 8 of Title 9, MGR, AG 010 (CA), OMGUS, 11 Aug. 1948. Concerns denazification functions.

Withdrawal of Military Government from Denazification Operations, AG 383 (CA), OMGUS, 11 Aug. 1948.

Redesignation of Information Control Division, AG 322 (IS), OMGUS, 12 Aug. 1948. (See Information Bulletin Issue No. 142).

European Command Equipment Modification Lists and Tables of Allowances, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, EUCOM Hq, 12 Aug. 1948. Rescinds EUCOM letter of July 13 and lists documents currently in effect.

Weekly Directive No. 32, EUCOM Hq, 13 Aug. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I — Mechanical Failures of Volkswagens.

Sec II — Sale of Unserviceable M-1903 Caliber .30 Rifles.

Sec III — Change of Address, US Naval Liaison Officer.

Sec IV — Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records.

Sec V — Fire Prevention in the Handling of Gasoline.

Sec VI — Courses of Instruction at European Command Engineer School.

Sec VII — Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "Military Police Town Patrolling" and "Point Control of Traffic."

Sec VIII — Advancement on the Retired List.

Sec IX — Efficiency Reports. Rescinds Sec IX WD 16 and cites DA circular.

Sec X — Location of USPOLAD, EUCOM, Heidelberg.

Sec XI — Inclusion of Indemnification Clause in Forms 6 GA for Automobile Spare Parts Procurement.

Sec XII — Rescission of Command Directives, Amends EUCOM letter of July 22 to give three deletions.

Sec XIII — Transportation of Alien Dependents after 27 December 1948. Cites limitations and subsequent procedure.

Sec XIV — Appointment of Warrant Officers to the Regular Army and United States Air Force. Cites extension of time limit.

Sec XV — Removal of Deutsche Marks from the Berlin Area. Cites OMGUS regulation as to DM 300 limit.

Sec XVI — Tours in Italy. Amends Sec XIII WD 30.

Sec XVII — Reduction of Enlisted Personnel. Cites regulations and limitations in venereal disease infection cases.

Sec XVIII — Recurring Reports. Lists revisions in EUCOM letter AG 319.2 AGX-AGO, "Recurring Reports Register," of May 6.

Sec XIX — Recruiting Regular Army and Air Force. Amends Sec XIX WD 28.

Sec XX — EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables.

Civilian Personnel Memorandum No. 44, EUCOM Hq, 16 Aug. 1948. Lists: I — EUCOM Employees Utilization Program Information; II — Payment of Wages to Indigenous Civilian Contract Workers; III — Amendment to CP Memo 42 of 1948.

Food Ration Coupon Report, MG/Food/25/F, AG 319.1 (EA), OMGUS, 17 Aug. 1948. Discontinues report.

Issuance of Regulation Implementing Article 17, paragraph 2, of Military Government Law No. 59, "Restitution of Identifiable Property" by Ministers President (in Bremen the President of the Senate, AG 014.1 (LD), OMGUS, 18 Aug. 1948.

Issuance of Regulation Implementing Article 30, paragraph 3, and Article 32, paragraph 2, last sentence, of Military Government Law No. 59, "Restitution of Identifiable Property" by Ministers President (in Bremen the President of the Senate), AG 014.1 (LD), OMGUS, 18 Aug. 1948.

Authorization No. 1 to Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, AG 010.6 (PD), OMGUS, 18 Aug. 1948.