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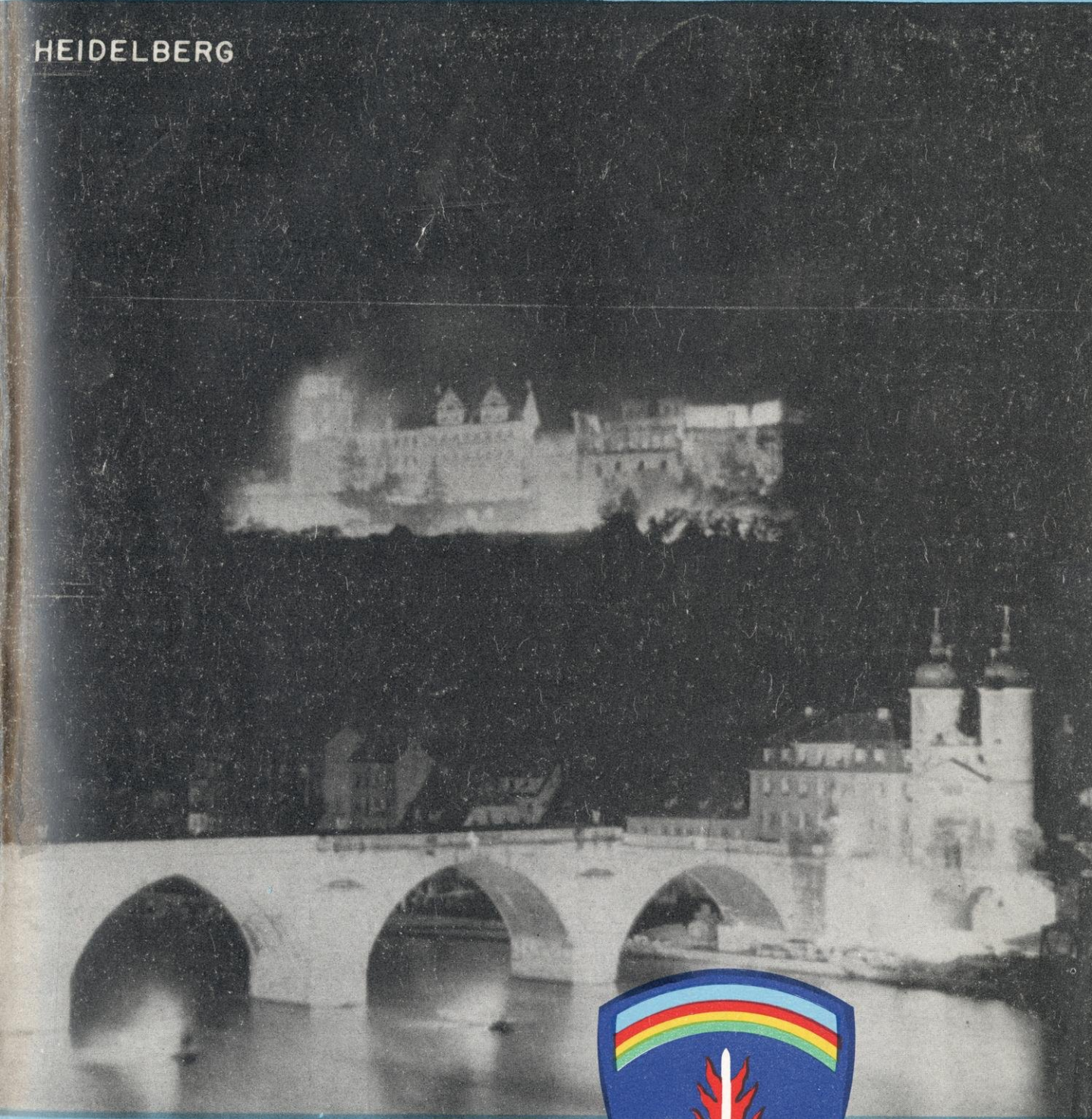
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HEIDELBERG



**WEEKLY**  
**INFORMATION BULLETIN**



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- HOFGEISMAR
- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- KASSEL
- MELS
- ESCHWEGE
- FRANKENBERG
- FRITZLAR
- HOMBERG
- UNGEN
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HÖNFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BODINGEN
- SCHLOCHTERN
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- USINGEN
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- WIESBADEN
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- OFFENBACH
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- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
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- ERBACH
- MANHEIM
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KÜNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
- ÖHRINGEN
- CRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- NÖRTINGEN
- ULM

## COVER PICTURE

**HEIDELBERG** — The famous old stone arch bridge across the Neckar River at Heidelberg was wrecked by the retreating German army in 1945. The broken spans have been rebuilt and the bridge was reopened 26 July with special ceremonies. The view shown on the cover was taken at night as floodlights illuminated the bridge and also the old castle on the hill in the background. (DENA-Bild)

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**Bremen Constitution** was written by Robert A. Fletcher, Political Affairs Officer, Civil Administration Division, OMG for Bremen. Mr. Fletcher, who has held his present position since June 1946, served as an infantryman with the 89th Inf. Division of the Third US Army from 1943 to 1945. He made the photograph of the legislative debates on the constitution in Bremen's 14th century Rathaus.

The material for **Berlin MG Biennial Exposition** was furnished by Miss Lynn Davis of the Public Information Office OMG, Berlin Sector.

Dr. Katharine Holtzclaw, who wrote **Farm Women of Germany** after a four-month tour of the American Zone of Germany, is a special consultant in home economics for the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

## NEXT WEEK

Articles scheduled for Issue No. 107 concern the sanitation program and preventive medicine, the survey recently made by a quadripartite group of food and agriculture in Germany, the taxes levied and collected in the Laender of the US Zone, and the Swiss vacations for German children.

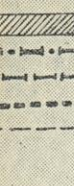
## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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 BOUNDARIES OF LÄNDER  
 BOUNDARIES OF LAND BREMEN  
 BOUNDARIES OF BREMEN ENCLAVE  
 SCALE 1:1.000.000



# BREMEN CONSTITUTION

BY ROBERT A. FLETCHER

**T**HE ELECTED representatives of the people of the land of Bremen on 1 August completed the draft of a democratic constitution. If this draft, after Military Government approval, is accepted by the electorate on 12 October, Bremen will attain full constitutional stature as the fourth Land of the US Zone.

The framers of the new constitution drew on the Free Hanseatic City's 79 years of practice in republican government to rebuild the frame work of democratic institutions. Their consciousness, sharpened by direct personal experience, of the importance of civil liberty and the danger of its loss helped them to draw up a Bill of Rights. These phases of the constitution were worked out with skill and understanding by the joint efforts of all political parties.

But party cooperation broke down over a disagreement on two points of social policy, the problem of confessional schools and the relation of works councils to management. This disagreement finally led the two strongest conservative parties and the Communists to withdraw their support of the whole constitution even after the majority Social Democrats had offered to submit the works council disagreement to separate decision by the voters. The manner in which these social issues were decided and the history of the broken compromise throw a clear light on the functioning of German politics in 1947.

**BREMEN** was a city state of the Hanseatic League during the middle ages and a Free City in the German Confederation, the Kaiser's Empire, and the Weimar Republic. In 1945 the Allies designated Bremen and Bremerhaven as ports for the

*The shaded areas on the map show the location of Land Bremen (reproduction by PIO, OMGUS). Below is a view of a session of the Buergerschaft in Bremen (Photo from CAD, OMG Bremen).*

US Zone and set up Bremen and the surrounding area as the "Bremen Enclave" under American occupation and Military Government policy. On 10 December, 1945, by agreement between higher British and American headquarters, the area was placed under British Military Government policy while retaining its American occupation and Military Government personnel.

A Bremen Senate or executive branch of the city government had been appointed by Military Government early in 1945. Later in that year a representative council or legislature was chosen from nominations made by political parties and important population groups in accordance with British policy. On British instructions this body drew up a constitution which dealt only with governmental structure and which was narrowly bound by detailed British requirements for local government organization.

In October 1946, the first free elections were held for the city council of Wesermuende (later to take the name of Bremerhaven which at that time applied only to the port area) and for the Bremen legislature, traditionally called the Buergerschaft.

**LAND BREMEN**, comprising the cities of Bremen and Wesermuende, was created as the fourth Land of the US Zone on 21 January 1947 by a proclamation of the British and American Military Governors. The elected Bremen Buergerschaft plus 20 members of the Wesermuende (now Bremerhaven) council was designated as the provisional Land legislature. A fundamental principle of American policy in Germany is that the Laender as basic units of German government must draw up for themselves popularly accepted constitutions, establishing government responsible to the people.

The new Land was accordingly instructed to complete its development in this respect. The provisional legislature decided, with Military Government approval, that since it

was an elected body it could prepare the constitutional draft for popular referendum and so eliminate the necessity for yet another special election of a constitutional convention. However, in order to counteract the effect of the British modified majority election system used in October, constitutional work was referred to a special 15-member committee of the Buergerschaft in which political parties were represented according to their popular strength.

The constitutional committee believed that the brightest hope for the establishment of a vital and long-lasting constitutional government lay in the drafting of a constitution which all parties would support. Most of the committee members were men of the Weimar Republic who were, therefore, extremely conscious of the frailty of a democratic structure which was opposed by large sections of society. How could the necessary broad support be assured?

**FIVE** POLITICAL parties were represented on the committee: the Communists (two members); the Social Democrats (six members); the Bremen Democratic People's Party, a liberal group representing the commercial interests and local patriotism of Bremen's influential merchant class (two members); the Free Democratic Party, a liberal clique affiliated with the British Zone FDP (two members); and the Christian Democratic Union (three members). The SPD alone, because of the advantage which the modified majority election system had given to the largest party, had an absolute majority in the Buergerschaft.

Bremen's elder statesman, 72-year-old Dr. Theodor Spitta, senator for justice, who had helped draft the Weimar and the Bremen 1920 constitutions and who exemplifies the republican tradition of the Hanseatic City at its best, prepared a constitutional draft at the request of the Senate. He went back to Bremen's old and tried system of governmental

structure, wrote in his lawyer's and conservative's faith in a strong judicial branch, but made deep and thoroughly considered concessions to what he considered the new and valuable social spirit of this decade.

After long and earnest discussion a committee of the SPD prepared its draft which, while dealing with governmental arrangements in much the same way as Dr. Spitta, took a view of the judiciary conditioned by experience with the extremely conservative and aristocratic temper of the German courts in the 1920's. Above all, the SPD draft emphasizes the principles of social and economic life developed over decades of trade union and socialist practice.

The discussions of the committee were mainly concerned with the balance and interplay of Dr. Spitta's and the SPD's draft, though the KPD and the CDU had also done preparatory work. It seems certain that if the Bremen constitutional committee had been able to restrict itself to those subjects covered by the American constitution unanimity would have been preserved.

But the direction taken by constitutional practice in 20th-century Europe, based, on experience in modern France, the Scandinavian countries and Germany of the 1920's, requires that the basic charter of government also deal with the individual's economic and social relations to society. Though one issue in this field, socialization, was successfully compromised, the carefully built-up agreement of the parties broke down on two other basic problems, the role of organized labor in industry and the role of the churches in education.

**T**HE CONSTITUTIONAL committee met several times weekly from April through July. Real agreement of purpose created a Bill of Rights and a framework for the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government; common ground was reached on the independence of judges and its limitations; important provisions of the economic and social section were settled by give and take. The first great hurdle, socialization, was cleared by adopting, on President of the Senate Kaisen's suggestion, a plan which instead of dealing with

categories of industry provided that the legislature by separate measures could socialize monopolies, parts of cartels which retained dangerous power and enterprises which live or were built by subsidy. All sides were willing to move the field of conflict over socialization to later legislation and to support a constitutional article which might mean all or nothing in its implementation.

This carefully developed system of compromise was, however, stretched to the breaking point when the Social Democrats insisted that confessional schools exist, if at all, as private institutions unsupported by government funds, and that the right of elected works councils in industrial plants to take part in decisions of management in economic and personnel questions be laid down with finality in the constitution. The conservative parties, unable to yield on either of these points, decided to reject the whole constitution if these provisions were voted through against them. In this condition the draft was reported out of committee.

For a week party leaders labored to reestablish the compromise and to save the broad agreement on which the committee had based its hopes. But a pattern of events developed in the conference rooms which made the final split unavoidable: under pressure from their moderate leaders and in face of protests from part of the rank and file the socialists made a proposal embodying their most far reaching concessions; the conservative parties in spite of protest, in turn, from some of their leaders turned it down; the socialists then, outvoting their moderate wing, withdrew the compromise. Each repetition of this little circle drew the parties further apart and weakened those voices speaking for agreement.

**T**HE SAME TREND dominated the full session of the Buergerschaft which debated the constitution for two entire days. In a last attempt to save the situation the Social Democrats put through a motion placing the question of the right of employees, through their works councils, to have an equal voice with their employers in economic and personnel matters on the October referendum separately

from the rest of the constitution. They refused to repeat their compromise proposal on confessional schools.

The surprise of the session came when the Communist members who had supported the constitution at all previous stages switched to the opposition after a halfday blitz build-up of radical proposals moved and defeated. On the final vote the Bremen Democratic People's Party and the Christian Democratic Union opposed the entire constitution on the basis of their objections to the works councils and school provisions. The Social Democrats and Free Democratic Party were thus the draft constitution's only supporters. The draft is now under consideration by OMGUS.

**W**HAT ABOUT the public? Most of it was thinking about food and clothing rather than constitutions. It is notable that the socialists did not emphasize, and the conservative parties apparently did not fear possible public reaction to their final refusal to approve even those sections of the constitution which they had previously supported. All sides apparently worked on the theory that the people were divided by party loyalty into solid blocks which could be tied together, counted and balanced like bundles of carrots on a grocer's scales. The single exception was President of the Bremen Senate Wilhelm Kaisen who in a radio address at the close of the session asked the public to support the constitution regardless of party lines for the sake of the common effort which had gone into its essential parts.

Laying aside the problems of social and economic organization which split the committee and the Buergerschaft, what does that part of the constitution on which there was genuine agreement look like? The Bill of Rights guarantees equality before the law, freedom of conscience, freedom of art and scientific investigation, inviolability of person and dwelling, freedom of opinion, assembly and movement, the right of habeas corpus, and the guarantees and limits of property rights.

The power of government is declared to originate in the people who exercise it in free elections. The

(Continued on Page 16)

# RUHR COAL INDUSTRY



The following article is reprinted by permission of the *British Zone Review*, monthly magazine of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element).

**O**N OCCUPYING the Ruhr in April and May, 1945, United States and British Forces found the mining industry in a state of collapse. The Nazi leaders had flown, railroads were out, waterways blocked, less than 30 percent of the roads were passable, telephone and telegram communications were practically non-existent and fighting was still going on in other parts of Germany.

On these ruins the coal industry — the life blood of Germany — had to be planned and rebuilt.

Planning fell into three phases. First there was the emergency phase, where a mere handful of Allied officers assumed complete control of production and distribution of immediate needs.

Then came the transitional phase, where the restoration of the industry as a whole was the problem. This implied denazification; the grouping of mines into workable units; labor matters such as trade unions; rates of pay; holidays; pensions; food; housing (not only for the miners, but for their wives and families); mining supplies and pit wood; transport; the return of miners to work; and the recruiting of new labor.

Lastly, came the final phase, when the Germans themselves were once again to take over the responsibility of running the industry for the benefit of the German and of world economy.

**T**HE EMERGENCY phase came to an end in a matter of a few months, when British technicians, consultants,

and specialists who could ill be spared from their responsibilities at home, came to Germany in June and July 1945 to carry out the transitional phase. Already by that time production had gone up to 60,000 tons a day and Operation "Coal Scuttle," for the immediate release of German prisoners of war who were miners, had been set in action.

In the transitional phase, now fast drawing to a close, much has been done and the industry as a whole is to be congratulated on its achievements, some of which are mentioned hereafter.

The whole organization is now a working machine. Trade unions, who lost everything during the war, have been restored, and one trade union federation with five committees and a membership of 380,617, operates for the whole of the mining industry. Works councils have been set up at every mine and trade union representatives set on the Coal Production Advisory Committee.

**M**INERS' rates of pay have, by quadrupartite agreement, been increased by 20 percent so that mining now stands in a favorable position. Holidays, miners' pensions and social insurance entitlements have also been agreed and restored.

Miners' housing has received priority over all other housing. Much of the work has been of necessity in the nature of "patching up," but additional dwelling space has also been made available. Furthermore, in addition to a special allocation of Bavarian

A group of volunteers from the US Zone leaving the Frankfurt railroad station to work in the Ruhr coal mines. Slogans written on the side of the car say: "Germany needs coal. We help to get it." Shown in the foreground is the 3,000th volunteer, a 20-year-old youth from Weissenburg, Bavaria, getting a light for a gift cigar. (Photo by DENA-Bild)

timber, miners' housing has had the "lion's share" of all building material allotted under the provisions of the five-year plan for housing repair. By cooperation between the United States and British authorities, this plan has been accelerated so as to allow repair to all miners' houses damaged to 60 percent next two years.

As far as food is concerned, even in the emergency phase, special meals were arranged by the military authorities for consumption in the mine canteens. Underground workers now draw the maximum heavy workers rations and in addition, under the miners' points scheme, certain articles like coffee, bacon, schnaps, and consumer goods are available to them. To maintain this the Allied authorities have imported textiles, coffee, consumer goods, etc., up to the value of \$ 5,000,000.

**T**HE FACTORIES that produce the mining supplies need coal; the mines need supplies in order to produce the coal. This apparent deadlock has been overcome. The Mining Supplies Department in conjunction



## Third Phase Initiated In Coal Incentive Plan

Phase III of the new incentive scheme for coal miners, issued by the Offices of Military Government for the Combined US/UK Area, provides for the setting aside of a portion of the foreign exchange proceeds realized from the export of coal for the purchase of a variety of imported food and consumer goods at a fixed incentive rate beginning at 18 cents per ton of "gross clean daily output" at a production of 225,000 tons per day and increasing for higher daily production on a graduated scale.

Under terms of the program, each coal mine will be assigned a production target based on efficiency and manpower. The coal mine will be awarded credit coupons according to its output, which are then distributed to mine workers on the basis of individual performance. The coupons would entitle the miner to buy food and consumer goods at a reasonable mark value.

The equivalent value of normal food coupons or points scheme vouchers would be surrendered, with the effect of increasing the range of choice but not the quantity of the miner's purchases. The latter is expected to include scarce items such as bacon, butter, lard, jams, tinned fruits, chocolates and sweets, cigarettes, shoes and clothing. The actual list of commodities will be selected by the joint Mine Management/Trades Union Committee.

The effect of this extension of the points scheme is twofold. The miner who earns points will have a wider choice. The community in general will benefit from the larger amount of domestic consumer goods which will become available as a result of these imports.

### Relief Decreases

The number of persons receiving relief in the US Zone decreased from 1,318,080 in May to 1,313,052 in June, and expenditures from RM 35,410,418 to RM 35,211,355. Opportunities for agricultural employment accounted for the small decreases.

every fit man between the ages of 18 and 35 (later raised to 40), who was not engaged in essential work, to find out whether he was suitable for and willing to take employment in coal mining.

Powers of compulsory direction were used in the opening stages, but later the improved conditions in the industry have made it possible to rely on voluntary recruitment. By these methods by June 1947 the labor force has been raised to 318,700 over-all, of which figure some 280,000 are employed in the Ruhr. Recruits have come from all over the British Zone and recently from Berlin and from the US Zone. This has been achieved in spite of a wastage amounting to approximately 1,000 men per week due to old age, death, and injury. The task, therefore, is by no means over and the manning of the mines still demands that the utmost efforts are made in the two zones.

ONE SATISFACTORY feature has been the increase in the number of apprentices and young workers. Particular attention has been paid to this and special campaigns have been arranged through the Labor Office Vocational Guidance Service with the result that the figure of youth has risen from 5,386 in December 1945 to 14,112 in May 1947.

One outstanding fact, however, is that today the hard coal miners in the British Zone are only producing 50 percent of their 1938 production.

In all discussions connected with the coal industry the Germans have been consulted and given encouragement to take over the responsibilities that must devolve on them in accordance with the final state of the original plan. As the time for the implementation of the final phase approaches it will be appreciated that the problem of producing more coal will be that of enlarging and improving the efficiency of a going concern rather than one of restoring "order out of chaos."

### Exports from US/UK Zones

Total export deliveries from the Combined US/UK Zones in the first five months of 1947 totaled Dollar 57,900,000.

with German Mine Supplies Organization have, during the transitional phase, made available to the mines among other necessities, approximately: 708,272 tons of iron and steel; 32,349 kilos of soap; 1,000,000 pairs of footwear, 800,000 working suits; 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline; 3,500,000 electric light bulbs. Pitwood is now being delivered from all zones of Germany to the Ruhr.

In the field of transport the initial burden fell on the railroads, which by the end of 1945 achieved a monthly lift of 2,200,000 tons, and by that date also the Allies had cleared navigation gaps through the twisted steel work of wrecked bridges blocking the Rhine and canals, sufficient to enable the movement of some 270,000 tons of coal per month by waterway. Today, in spite of the critical shortage of steel, electric power, building materials and labor, the railroads and inland waterways are jointly lifting a monthly tonnage of 5,200,000 tons of coal, in addition to hauling the urgently required material to enable the miner's homes to be repaired and to produce more coal.

**M**ORE COAL calls for more miners. Even before 1939 young men were not coming forward in sufficient numbers to maintain a balanced labor force in the German coal industry. During the war years there were no recruits and in the latter stages many working miners were called up for service. The mines were kept going by foreign slave labor and prisoners of war; and by this means the total employed rose to the figure of 390,000 in 1943-44, as compared with 311,000 in 1939. By May 1945 all foreign workers disappeared and the industry was left with about 100,000 Germans actually working.

Plans had been made long before this for a quick release of miners from the German Army on its demobilization and "Operation Coal Scuttle" quickly followed "Operation Eclipse." Efforts were made to trace all miners who had left at the time of collapse and they were directed back to the mines. Men in prisoner-of-war camps volunteering for mining were offered priority in release; and the labor offices throughout the British Zone were instructed to interview

# FARM WOMEN OF GERMANY

By Katharine Holtzclaw

**T**HE LANDFRAU has two problems uppermost in her mind. Her primary concern, as is the case with all Germans no matter where they live, is the securing of food. She tells of the endless hours of toil she spends in helping her husband cultivate their widely separated strips of land to produce food and feed, of her household duties performed with the most primitive of equipment, and of the never-ending routine of caring for the farm animals. She thinks that if more efficient home and farm equipment were available, this problem would be greatly minimized. Metal must be allocated for the farmers, if food for the families of Germany is to be produced, she believes.

The second cause of worry which the rural women always mention is that of the refugees. Almost every farm house is filled to overflowing with this unfortunate group of people. I have been into homes where the size of the family has been doubled or tripled by additions of people from the Soviet- and Polish-administered areas of former Germany and other eastern countries. The housewives' attitude toward these "new citizens" is surprisingly sympathetic. Sometimes she admiringly says that the people are energetic, and again she merely makes the statement that they will not work. The factor which troubles her most in regard to the refugees is the overcrowded condition of her home.

**T**HE GERMAN farm woman surprised me in being interested in certain phases of government. She wants representation on local committees with which she is concerned. For example, she says that she does all the work connected with the pro-

duction of milk in her home. She, therefore, considers that she has a right to be represented on the committees which make the policies regarding milk deliveries. She also wishes a voice in making decisions concerning housing and education.

I am convinced that the farm woman in Germany is thinking for herself and not always as "her man" thinks. For example, a group of women from very small farms told me that they were all in favor of land consolidation. I asked if their husbands agreed that this was a good plan. With one accord they shook their heads, and said that the men clung to tradition and refused to see the advantage in labor-saving which the consolidation would bring.

Another *Landfrau* told me that German women are tougher and not so

easily discouraged as men. As an example of this she said that a refugee dentist had offered to examine the teeth of all school children in the village and do the necessary dental work at a very low cost. The men held a meeting to discuss this, and finally said, "Why repair the children's teeth—we have so little to eat." In spite of this decision, I might add, the dentist is now at work!

**I** HAVE SEEN farm girls and women in their homes, in their fields, in community meetings and in one large bizonal meeting. It is hard for them to think beyond the insurmountable difficulties of the present day. These are so close and pressing! Occasionally they catch a glimpse of possibilities for the future. The basis of most of these, involve increased educational opportunities for their sons and daughters.

These people need trained leadership. They are not imaginative nor ingenuous, and have had no contact with modern ideas from the outside world. If the right kind of leadership can be furnished, I have an idea that the farm women of Germany will be a potent force in rebuilding Germany into a democracy.



These farm women are cutting rye near Bad Nauheim, Hesse. Most of the grain in Germany is cut in this method, except on very large fields. (Army Signal Corps photo)

# BERLIN MG BIEN

Goods for Export



THE Biennial Exposition of Military Government, Berlin Sector, presented a concise, graphic review of two years of US military government in Berlin. Arranged in the 45 rooms of the former Berlin Consolidated Schools building in Berlin, it attracted 45,000 visitors during a three-week showing.

Through the mirror of the exhibits both American and German visitors were afforded an opportunity to orient themselves on the primary objectives of the occupation and the work of military government. Germans who attended the show were able to compare conditions immediately following the fall of the city with present conditions, and observe how problems had been met and solved.

The exhibit drew praise from about six percent of the visitors interrogated by a special Public Opinion Survey Unit.

According to this survey, results of which are available for the first two weeks of the exposition, 94 percent liked the exposition for being "well"

# ANNUAL EXPOSITION



CARE Program

One Day's Food Allowance for Family of 4

Photos by Byers and Army Signal Corps

executed and prepared," "colorful," "inspiring." Others "liked it but were sorry there were not more explanatory German translations." Only six percent termed the exposition "worthless—because you cannot buy the things you see displayed."

The work of every branch of OMG Berlin Sector was exhibited. Exhibits showing at a glance the total amount of food brought into Berlin since the beginning of the occupation, industrial activity in the US Sector, and the development of press and film attracted interest. Also of major interest was the Public Welfare exhibit displaying the activities of CARE and CRALOG in Berlin.

**E**XHIBITS illustrating the activities of the Economics Branch were among the most informative displays. Included was an internal trade display of items currently reclaimed from waste—new material from old clothes and cloth scraps, wall paper from waste paper.

Other displays featured merchandise—fine mechanics and optics, a collec-

SUGAR	25	40	50	20	20	155
COFFEES	13	13	13	13	13	13
MEATS	20	20	65	40	105	
MILK	15	15	15	15	15	
FATS	93	700	700	700	700	

DER NEUE 1 1/2 to OPEL BLITZ 1947

tion of scientific thermometers, textile furnishings, radio equipment, pianos, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, toys, costume jewelry and leather goods—presently manufactured in the US Sector to fill export contracts.

The Export and Import Section of the Economics Branch also exhibited finished pieces of clothing which were designed, tailored and manufactured by German firms in the US Sector of Berlin for export and were made solely from materials furnished by the buyer.

Berliners visiting the Export-Import displays who frequently asked "Why can't I buy this?" or "Why is that being exported when I need it and can't buy it?" were told that no clothing constructed from US Sector textile allocations is used for export production.

**I**TEMS which are scarce but not critical often are not placed on the US Sector market but are exported to secure dollar instruments to begin payment for the \$85,349,006.22 worth of foodstuffs—one of the food displays—which has been imported to Berlin since the beginning of the US occupation, plus medicines and other necessities presently brought into the city financed by the US taxpayers.

Other food displays included samples of food imports from the United States and from German sources. A huge wall chart indicated in metric tons, the amount of food imported from the United States and also food obtained from indigenous sources.

The Transportation Section of the Economics Branch exhibited major vehicles assemblies of Opel, Daimler-Benz, Adler and Bosch parts which after being shipped to Berlin from the American and British Zones are assembled here. A one-and-a-half ton Opel truck, a Kraus-Maffei bus, a Daimler-Benz ambulance, and NSU and Adler bicycles were also displayed in addition to a US Army truck of the type turned over to the German administration for civilian use.

The Legal Branch exhibited displays featuring the progressive educational prison system which has been implemented in the US Sector of the city. Handicraft displays fashioned by inmates of US Sector jails, prisons, and juvenile detention homes included

toys, garden tools, household utensils, kitchenware from American tin cans and other waste scrap materials, dolls from waste paper, and locks, keys, and candle holders from scrap iron and steel found in rubble heaps about the city.

**O**THER large and interesting exhibits were those of the Information Control Branch. Among its displays were a DENA (US-licensed German News Service) office and a small theater where exposition visitors could see a cross-section of the newsreels produced in the US Sector. The development of RIAS, the American sponsored radio in the US Sector from early operations as Drahtfunk (wired-wireless) to its present operation of a 20-kilowatt transmitter was also featured.

The Press Section produced a complete replica of Deutscher Verlag, the largest publishing and printing plant in the US Sector and formerly the largest in Europe. The US publications display featured samples of all books and pamphlets—more than 300 titles—which had been published by US licensed Berlin publishers during the past two years.

One widely discussed exhibit was that of a typical US Sector home for a family of four, and the question always asked German visitors was "How typical do you consider this typical Berlin home?"

Other exhibits featured the activities of the Manpower, Public Health, Public Safety, Property Control, Finance, Civil Administration, Communications, and Education and Religious Affairs branches of the Office of Military Government, Berlin Sector.

**O**NE OF the exhibits told the history of the original American Military Government Detachment in Berlin, while visitors to the Historical exhibit saw illustrated Allied Kommandatura proceedings.

When questioned by the Public Opinion Survey Unit as to which particular exhibit they liked best, most respondents were undecided and therefore, mentioned on an average of six exhibits as among the best. Exhibits mentioned most frequently were Industry in the US Sector; Ebetex, the Purchasing Agency of Berlin Textile

Firms; RIAS; Press and Publications; Film and Newsreel, and the Export of Berlin Goods.

When asked which part of the exhibition was of the least interest, three out of ten respondents stated that the Industry in the US Sector display was of the least interest, because they felt that products shown were unattainable to them and therefore uninteresting. So it happened that paradoxically Industry in the US Sector produced the greatest interest among visitors of this exposition, and at the same time was most frequently mentioned by the small number who expressed an opinion as to the least interesting.

Exhibits considered the most informative were Industry in the US Sector and Export of Berlin Goods and Textiles.

**V**ISITORS, when asked whether they believed that Military Government in the US Sector of Berlin has fulfilled its task during the past two years, answered 72 percent in the affirmative. Eighteen percent thought that Berlin Military Government had fulfilled its task only in part, while only three percent stated that it had fulfilled its task only to a very small extent or not at all. Seven percent withheld their opinion.

Survey results indicated that the German visitors of the exposition were, on the whole, better educated than the average Berliner, that all age-groups were proportionately represented, and that an approximately equal number of men and women visited the exhibition. Visitors were largely German businessmen or business employees and housewives.

### Vacations for Children

A hundred children needing vacations at the seashore because they are recuperating from illnesses will be sent to Schleswig-Holstein in the British Zone, while 100 convalescent children from there who need care in the mountains will be sent to Bavaria to recuperate as part of an exchange program worked out by the Red Cross of the two areas. The youngsters will stay three or four weeks and then be returned and replaced by an equal number.



## Comments on Economic Council

The *Neue Presse* (Coburg) called the election in the bizonal Economic Council "the most important event on the home front since the collapse."

"The die has been cast in a way that nobody foresaw during the time of coalitions that now has come to an end... A first great provisory decision has been made in the central question... which Dr. Schumacher (foremost SPD leader) correctly formulated: 'Either reconstruction of the bankrupt, politically and economically guilty rump-capitalism or a new socio-economic structure'...

"The ice is broken and, if we are not very much mistaken, new elections will have to take place at the end of a period of general confusion... The zigzag course of the parties urgently demands the corrective action of the people's vote."

The *Weser Kurier* (Bremen), commenting on the election of the directors in the council, attributed the result exclusively to the Social Democratic Party:

"If Dr. Schumacher now accuses the CDU of attempting to seize total power over the economy of western Germany, one may point out that the SPD did not try for less but rather for more with its demand. It already wields considerable economic influence through its eight ministers of economics in the Lands. Its attitude of 'everything or nothing' is all too reminiscent of the totalitarian example..."

"One can only regret that the SPD, now that the vote has decided against it, tries to deepen the existing antagonism by speciously construing a split of western Germany into the party of socialism and the party of 'rump capitalism.' With these arguments it only serves the forces which in the eastern Zone are its most ardent enemies..."

Das *Wuerttembergische Zeit-Echo* (Schwaebisch-Hall) declared: "This match between SPD and CDU, two

almost equal rivals, had made it clear how ardently the internal structure of German economy is being fought for. The question is: private industry or socialism? This question will be solved neither now nor at Frankfurt, but will be decided by the people itself in the elections of the coming year."

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* explained in detail what happened in the election in Frankfurt and found the SPD not innocent. "The decisive mistake," however, was that the other side succumbed to a bad principle, it said, continuing:

"Soon we are going to hear the calls to battle: Here propertied citizens, there the property-less; here Christianity, there Marxism; there free, here planned economy. We have drawn the line of conflict so as to benefit most the ultra-left of the eastern Zone... The simple man in the street shakes his head...: 'Aren't those fellows hungry? Don't they have to worry about a place to live, a workshop, a modest standard of living?' He can't find the faith that these are new beginnings, and he has no old faith left."

### Denazification Upheld

In an editorial in the *Stuttgarter Zeitung*, Licensee F. K. Maier, declared that the crisis in denazification is not caused by the denazification law but by those "who have voluntarily assumed the carrying-out of denazification and who have made a political business out of it."

"That no denazification law would be free from shortcomings was clear from the beginning. Much good, however, can be achieved even with the worst law. It depends on the determination with which it is carried out. This determination could not be expected from the people, too many of whom were directly connected or at least morally tainted with Nazism.

"Determination had to be shown by the political leaders. They did not show it... (Instead) they soon began to sing—solo and ensemble—the song of the 'poor Nazis pressed into the party,' the 'countless harmless Nazis,' or the 'politically misguided' who could and should not be reproached with anything..."

"Today most of the persons originally charged under the law have stood trial. What was bearable for all, cannot suddenly have become too hard for a remaining minority. It is also a fact that the largest number of the really small cases have been finished, and that they often have been dealt with magnanimously—as, e. g., by the Christmas amnesty."

Maier advocated keeping the law as it stands.

### Fear of Winter

The *Offenbach-Post* said the Germans cannot enjoy this beautiful summer because of the fear of the winter ahead, lamenting:

"With horror and anguish we think of the winter that is coming, the winter 1947/48. In 1945 we hoped that by then life would become bearable again... How shall we heat our rooms? Coal is more than scarce; and where shall we get the fire wood to take its place? These are the reasons which rob us of the joys of summer..."

### Internees Seek Pity

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* reported that writers, who offer to go into internment camps to lecture, are sent by the inmates a thick pamphlet that uses every possible argument to arouse sympathy for the internees. In the pamphlet the term "guilt" occurs only in quotation marks and it is explained that "sinful actions are a tragic component in the life of every human being." After a lecture by the Bishop of Rottenburg some of the internees complained that the Bishop "insulted the Fuehrer." The paper commented:

"There is a limit to the ability to absorb education. Unless the camps

are strictly combed out, money and gasoline for the speakers are simply wasted... There are, however, also letters from camp, a few, from individual internees which speak quietly and timidly of an inner change. But these have no press agency."

### Honesty Survives

The *Wiesbadener Kurier* found the desire for honesty and dignity in Germany not extinct:

"Everybody in Germany—be he 'normal consumer' or 'compensating' farmer, businessman, industrialist—is driven to dishonesty by his family or by the workers in his shop... yet there is also still the positive element: 'We want to become honest again!'"

### Food Delivery Plan

*Passauer Neue Presse* carried an editorial based on a report by a scientific agronomist sent by the paper to inspect typical farms in the area. The editorial presented the four-point program of Schlange-Schoeningen, the agronomist, as a necessary beginning, but added:

"Any money fine for a deficit-delivering farmer is ridiculous, if he can supply the black market. Schlange-Schoeningen proposes, therefore, the following graduated punishment: confiscation of cattle above and beyond the quota, without recompense; administration by custodians of the farm; expropriation in favor of new settlers; announcement that at the end of the year, the ten farms delivering the least would be expropriated. An announcement of such a nature, made in time, would work wonders."

"Much of our remaining farmland is managed incredibly badly. The three-field system of a century ago still prevails. Eight-five to 90 percent of the total available acreage in the Bavarian forest is wasted on uneconomic cattle-raising, and only a small percentage is devoted to the nourishment of humans..."

"Since we do not wish to starve, we all have an interest in seeing to it that the soil of our homeland is exploited as efficiently as the present state of science makes possible. The training of our farmers must be substantially improved."

# Small Firms Model for Germany

ONE OF THE most important single factors responsible for the tremendous output of American industry is that it is decentralized and consists for the most part of small, independent business units, Lloyd V. Steere, acting director of the US Office of Political Affairs and chief of the Economics Branch, Political Affairs Division, OMGUS, said in a radio broadcast from Berlin to the German Residents of the US Zone.

Mr. Steere, declaring America is the most productive country in the world, attributed this to the "efficiency and vitality of its small businesses," which are daily growing in strength and number. He added that the small businessman "keeps the wheels of American industry humming and provides the balance and stability of American society."

"If we can lay the foundations for economic democracy in Germany in which small business establishments can compete and flourish, free from restraints and regimentation imposed by governments, cartels or political parties," he asserted, "Germany will benefit tremendously through an increased standard of living and through the impetus and stability which this environment will give to a truly politically democratic society."

STRESSING the fact that small businesses make up 98 percent of all American business firms, excluding the millions of American farmers, and account for 50 percent of all laborers in the United States, the speaker said that one of the most important single factors responsible for the tremendous output of American industry is the fact that it is largely decentralized and consists for the most part of small, independent, extremely progressive business units.

He defined a small business as one having fewer than 50 people working for it, and pointed out that there are over three and a quarter million small firms in the United States at the present time, as compared with 52,000 large business enterprises, that is, those employing more than 50 workers.

Mr. Steere emphasized the importance of competition in keeping

the small businessman on his toes and assuring maximum efficiency. Denying that under a competitive system, benefits accrue only to a minority, he declared that all elements of the population benefit from efficient production and the resulting higher standard of living, and pointed out that other countries of the world were also benefiting today from America's amazingly high output of farm and factory products.

MORE THAN 500,000 small businesses closed up shop as a result of World War II, Mr. Steere said, but since the war 800,000 new business establishments have opened up and are making a notable contribution toward the reestablishment of a sound, peacetime economy in America.

"The efforts of American Military Government to break up I.G. Farben and other cartels in Germany, to decentralize the German banking system and to give more economic and political responsibilities to the Laender, the communities and the people, is aimed at giving Germany this same type of economic environment," he declared.

### Changes in Personnel

Lt. Col. William H. Connerat has been appointed acting deputy director for operations of the Economics Division, OMGUS. Chief of the Civil Branch of the Services, Supply and Procurement Division, European Command, he was loaned to the Economics Division during the absence of Maj. Gen. William H. Draper Jr., Economics Adviser to the Military Governor.

Dr. John B. Canning, Deputy Chief of the Food and Agricultural Branch, Economics Division, has retired after six years in government service. He formerly was professor of economics at Stanford University.

Capt. Edward W. Jones was named assistant chief for administration, Administration and Personnel Branch, Economics Division. He succeeded Capt. Carl J. Maiser, who has returned to the United States.

## CTB Branch Offices Set up in US Zone

**B**RANCH offices of the Combined Travel Board are to be established in the capital of each Land in the US Zone under provisions of OMGUS directive, AG 322 of 7 August 1947.

Advising liaison and security offices to forward all applications for Temporary Travel Documents and/or Military Exit Permits directly to the branch office of their respective Land capital, the directive authorized the branch offices to process the applications submitted by the following persons:

Holders of currently valid passports of the United States, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the occupying powers).

Holders of currently valid passports of the United States, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the occupying powers).

Holders of currently valid passports of any European country, except Spain, provided that the bearer is not also of German birth or nationality (as will be indicated on his passport or exit application form 265).

Persons of any nationality who are in possession of currently valid visas for permanent residence in British, French, or United States territory or of written evidence that such visas will be issued to them. (This does not apply to holders of transit visas unless they are also bearers of passports of one of the nations included the above categories.)

Persons of any nationality who are proceeding, under group contract, for employment in British, French, or US territory.

Persons of any nationality who are proceeding, under group contract, for employment in any European country by authority of agreement to which the US Zone Commander is a party.

Persons whose travel is specifically sponsored by the Zone Commander or his authorized representatives.

Children under 16 years of age traveling abroad for reasons of health.

Holders of Temporary Travel Documents issued to them by the Combined Travel Board or one of its branch offices.

## Check Put on Telephone Calls

**I**N ORDER to reduce the volume of occupational traffic passing over the German long-distance communications system and to insure that such traffic is essential, all long-distance calls made by the occupational forces over the German network will be ticketed by long-distance operators, effective 1 September, it was announced jointly by the Communications Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS, and the Chief Signal Officer, EUCOM.

This step is in conformance with the policy of the Military Governor, calling for maximum reduction of the load placed on the civil communications system by the requirements of the Occupational Forces. The Deutsche Post in the US Zone is critically short of telephone instruments, central office equipment, and long lines facilities, primarily as a result of damage and destruction during the war.

Renewal commercial activities concurrent with the economic merger of the UK and US Zone and the necessity of providing efficient communications for the newly formed German bizonal agencies has placed an additional burden on the civil system. The continued rehabilitation and expansion of essential communications services are vital to the success of the program for the effective restoration of the German economic structure.

**A**N ADEQUATE teletype system is available and should be fully utilized whenever possible for essential communications requiring immediate transmission and reply. The postal service must be used wherever practicable for correspondence of a routine and/or voluminous nature which does not require expeditious action. Each individual to whom a class "A" telephone line is assigned will be held fully responsible for ascertaining that each long-distance call initiated on his particular telephone is within the prescribed limitations. Utmost discretion in the use of long-distance lines must be exercised in view of the reduced facilities which will be available.

In order the release all civil telephone communications facilities not essential to the success of the occupation and to insure a reasonable grade of long-distance service for the military forces and the Military Government, it will be necessary to reduce drastically the volume of long-distance telephone traffic passing over civil lines.

**The number of telephones from which official long-distance calls may be made will be limited and strictly supervised.**

**These telephones are categorized as class "A" stations.**

**The calling party will be required to certify the essentiality of each call by a statement to the long-distance operator that such calls are official.**

**Each individual in whose name a class "A" telephone is listed will be required to keep a record of each long-distance call initiated from his particular telephone.**

These records will be used for comparative purposes in checking toll tickets prepared by the German Deutsche Post; for inspection purposes to determine the necessity for such calls; and for use in periodic surveys toward further reduction of long-distance traffic.

Instructions were being disseminated to all military commands calling for immediate action toward maximum reduction of the number of class "A" telephone lines in service and emphasizing that only the minimum essential facilities will be retained. Further, any military or Military Government unit or installation unable to effect at least a 30 percent reduction of class "A" telephone lines, based on the number in service as of 1 May 1947, for military and Military Government personnel will be required to justify an excess allocation by written report. After this reduction is completed, no class "A" telephone lines will be installed without the specific approval of Chief Signal Officer, EUCOM.



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E45 Sanitation (1943)  
Ref. Electrical Engineers' Handbook;  
TK153 'electric communication and elec-  
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F7 (1926)  
D613 Forster, K., The Failures of Peace;  
F7 the search for a negotiated peace  
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D650.M5 Fraenkel, E., Military Occupation  
F76 and the Rule of Law; occupation  
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F76 (1944)  
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LB1051 Gates, A. I., Educational Psycho-  
G1 logic (c1942)  
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H72 Peace Aims of the United  
Nations September 1, 1939-  
December 31, 1942 (1943)

## Key to List

Books of value in presenting a better understanding of international and local affairs are constantly being added to the OMGUS Reference Library, located in Room 3002, Director Building, Hq OMGUS, Berlin. A list of recent acquisitions has been prepared by the Chief Librarian. The second in a series repeating this list is printed on this page and more will appear as space allows in future issues.

The books are arranged in alphabetical order of authors or titles with the date of publication. The number at the left is the key to its filing in the library. Those marked "Ref" cannot be taken from the library. The letter at the start of the top number indicates the subject matter. The key to these numbers follows:

- A—General Works
- B—Philosophy and Religion
- C—History and Auxiliary Sciences
- D—History (except America)
- E—America
- F—America
- G—Geography and Anthropology
- H—Social Sciences
- J—Political Science
- K—Law
- L—Education
- M—Music
- N—Fine Arts
- P—Language and Literature
- Q—Science
- R—Medicine
- S—Agriculture
- T—Technology
- U—Military Science
- V—Naval Science
- Z—Bibliography

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JX1952 Hoover, H., The Problems of Last-  
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H9 poration Finance (1944)  
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HC256 Kahn, A. E., Great Britain in the  
K14 World Economy (1946)  
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# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Kaplan, A. D. H., The Liquidation of War Production; cancellation of war contracts and disposal of government-owned plants and surpluses (1944)

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Kuno, Y. S., Japanese Expansion on the Asiatic Continent; a study in the history of Japan with special reference to her international relations with China, Korea, and Russia (1937, 1940)

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(To be continued)

**Change 3 to Title 14, Transportation,** AG 014.12, OMGUS, 13 May 1947. Supersedes Title 14 and Changes 1 and 2. Text issued same date.

**Consolidated Strength Recapitulation of European Command,** 15 May 1947, AG 330.31 AGU, Hq EUCOM, 29 May 1947.

**Civilian Fire Fighting Units,** AG 322 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 June 1947. Replaces USFET letter AG 486.94 GDS-AGO, of 10 January 1947 with provisions of USFET letter AG 322 GCT-AGO, "Organization, Command, and Administration of Military Posts in Germany," 31 January 1947, as to necessary fire fighting equipment.

**Office Space for Deutsche Post,** AG 310.2 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 July 1947. Concerns the business facilities and space needed by the Deutsche Post when in the near future they become operational instead of US commercial telecommunications firms.

**Standing Operating Procedure No. 2 Postal,** Hq Berlin Command, OMGUS, 11 July 1947. This SOP cites the responsibilities for unit mail clerks.

Economics Division Memorandum No. 75, **Allocation of Cameras, Binoculars and Toys, Third Quarter 1947,** ED 300.6 (T-C), OMGUS, 16 July 1947.

**Change 6 to Title 7, Public Welfare,** OMGUS, 21 July 1947. Supersedes Part 7 in Change 5. Text issued same date.

**Army Photography Contest for Military Personnel,** AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 July 1947. Cites the rules governing the entry of photographs.

**Authorized WAC Personnel for Major Commands in European Command,** AG 322 (WAC) GPA-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 21 July 1947. Substitutes for EUCOM letter, 17 April 1947

**Household Goods,** AG 524.2 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 July 1947. Refers to filing EC Form 55-17, "Notification of Permanent Station Address," with each individual's orders when clearing from posts.

**Distribution of Orders on Officers Returning to the United States for**

**Permanent Change of Station,** AG 210.3 AGP-B (9 July 47), Hq EUCOM, 21 July 1947.

**Reduction of Noncommissioned Officers who have Contracted Venereal Disease,** AG 726.1 GPA-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 21 July 1947. Cites Limitations of AR 615-5 of 23 September 1946 for accomplishing such reduction but states that flagrant violation of the rights of the individual under the Articles of War and Army Regulations cannot be condoned.

**Warrants as First Sergeants,** AG 220.1 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 22 July 1947. Clarifies an established War Department policy regarding permanent grade of first sergeant.

**Command Maintenance Inspections,** AG 333 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 July 1947. Gives procedure to be followed by major commands when visited by command inspection teams.

**Transportation Charges for Personnel with Nonappropriated Fund Activities,** AG 510 RYT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 July 1947.

**Personnel Redeployment Reporting,** AG 370 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 July 1947. Amends USFET letter, AG 370 GCT-AGO, 31 July 1947, to read "These reports will bear Reports Control Symbol ECGPA-46."

**Maintenance Memorandum No. 5,** Hq EUCOM, 23 July 1947. Contains instructions on winterization for the coming winter.

**Procedure for Disposition of Class VI Supplies,** AG 435 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 July 1947. Bars alcoholic liquors on board an Army transport.

**Currency Exchange for Nonappropriated Funds,** AG 123.7 FIN-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 July 1947. Gives substitution for USFET letter, AG 123.7 GAP-AGO, 27 November 1946.

**Quotas for Recreation Areas, Garmish and Berchtesgaden,** AG 354.1 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 July 1947. Substitutes for EUCOM letter, 30 June 1947, paragraph 6d, by stating that "Class 1 IRO employees and similar type employees of volunteer agencies working under IRO agreement."

**Emergency Return of Allied and Neutral War Department Civilian**

**Employees, AG 230.53 GPA-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 25 July 1947.** Revises EUCOM letter of 21 June 1947, as to address of the Belgian Military Mission.

**Emergency Return of Military Personnel to Zone of Interior, AG 210.711 GPA-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 25 July 1947.** Pertains to application which originate in the United States by sources other than individual concerned.

**Officer Candidate Schools, AG 352 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 25 July 1947.** Gives amendments to EUCOM letter, 20 June 1947.

**Transfer of Captured Enemy Material to Office of Military Government for Germany (US), AG 386.3 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 July 1947.** Cites method of transfer.

**Warning Posters for Railway Cars Transporting US Government Mail and Supplies, AG 415 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 July 1947.** States that five-language warning posters will no longer be used on US military or US military sponsored movements, and that stocks of excess posters on hand will be salvaged.

**Orders Requiring Participation in Aerial Flights, AG 360 GPA-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 28 July 1947.** Pertains to total requirements for the Fiscal Year 1948 for each non-rated non-Army Air Forces' individual justified for flying status.

**Formation of Military Government (US) Discussion Clubs, AG 331.2 (CS), OMGUS, 28 July 1947.**

**Priorities for Allocation of Indigenous Civilian Manpower in the US Occupied Zone of Germany, AG 230.033 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 28 July 1947.** Establishes proper allocation of the available labor supply (German civilian and DP's) between essential military users and German civilian users.

**Small Arms Competitions, AG 353 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 July 1947.** Gives guidance of competitions.

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

**Class "X" Clothing for Indigenous Fire-fighting Personnel, AG 420 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 30 July 1947.**

**Confinement of Personnel Awaiting Trial, AG 250.4 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 30 July 1947.** Cites factors governing civilians awaiting trial by courts-martial.

**Enlistment of Negroes, AG 342.06 GPA-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 31 July 1947.** Gives authorized quotas for enlistment in the Regular Army.

**Quotas for Recreation Areas, Garmish and Berchtesgaden, AG 354.1 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 31 July 1947.** Amends paragraph 6 of EUCOM letter of 20 June 1947 by adding paragraph "e. American Red Cross personnel."

**Noncommissioned Officers Courses at the US Constabulary School, AG 352 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 August 1947.** Gives substitutions for USFET letter, AG 352 GOT-AGO, 10 February 1947. "Company Administration Course, US Constabulary School."

**Report of Oversea Subsistence Losses, AG 430 CGM-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 4 August 1947.** Gives instructions for preparation of this report and assigns it as War Department Reports Control Symbol QMC (OT)-29.

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests I 20-1, LX 22-2, LX 22-4, and LX 22-5, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 4 August 1947.** Gives MG replies to the Laenderrat on the following: Draft Law Concerning Amendment of, and Supplement to, Law on Employment of Severely Disabled Persons; Comment on Proposal of Manpower Division, OMGUS, concerning Establishment of a Bizonal Regular Liaison Committee on Labor Questions; Guiding Principles for Establishment of Land Institutes for Labor Placement and Unemployment Insurance; Guiding Principles for Combining the Institutes mentioned above in a Coordinating Committee; Special Committee for Further Preparation of Final Restitution Law and Establishment of a Committee Labor Protection.

**Wage Raises in the Building Construction and Building Materials**

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

**Industries, AG 248 (MD), OMGUS, 5 August 1947.** Gives list of trades and industries within which wage adjustments are permitted.

**Change No 1 to Letter, OMGUS, AG 010.6 (FD), "Property Control Accounting and Auditing Procedures, and Legal Forms, Supplementing Title 17, Military Government Regulations", 25 February 1947, AG 010.6 (FD), OMGUS, 6 August 1947.** Gives substitution for paragraph 50 of the above directive.

**Supply Responsibilities for Military Government Information (German-language) Operations, AG 000.7 (CO), OMGUS, 6 August 1947.** States policy on the furnishing of supplies, materials and services, both from US Army stocks and from the German economy for certain MG information activities.

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## BREMEN CONSTITUTION

legislative functions of government are placed in a legislature elected for a four-year term, supplemented by popular referendum. The executive organ of government is a Senate, which though analogous to a cabinet in the normal sense of the word has several peculiar feature which are part of Bremen's tradition. It might be described as an executive committee responsible to the Buergerschaft, indirectly elected for a fixed term.

**S**ENATORS ARE elected by the Buergerschaft but may not remain members of it; each senator is responsible for a particular executive branch but the senators make major decisions by vote as a body; the president of the Senate is the head of the government but has little control over the other senators.

The principle of judicial independence was limited by a provision that judges could be charged before the constitutional court if their decisions showed intentional disregard of constitutional rights. This constitutional court was given the duty of passing on the constitutionality of laws but was set up in such a way that the majority of its members are not necessarily jurists.