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VACATION-BOUND

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

WALDECK

WOLF-HAGEN

HOFGEISMAR

KASSEL

WITZEN-HAUSEN

ESCHWEGE

FRANKENBERG

FRTZLAR HOMBERG

MELIS UNGEN

ROTENBURG

BIEDEN-KOPF

MARBURG

ZIEGENHAIN

HERSFELD

DILL KREIS

ALSFELD

HÖNFELD

WETZLAR

GIESSEN

LAUTERBACH

FULDA

OBER LAHNKREIS

FRIEDBERG

BODINGEN

SCHLÖCHTERN

LIMBURG

USINGEN

UNTER TAUNUS

OBERTAUNUS

HANAU

GELNHAUSEN

RHEINGAU

WIESBADEN

MAIN TAUNUS

FRANKFURT

OFFENBACH

GROSS-GERAU

DIEBURG

DARMSTADT

BERGSTRASSE ERBACH

MANNHEIM

BUCHEN

TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM

HEIDELBERG

MOSBACH

MERGENTHEIM

BRUCHSAL

SINSHEIM

KÜNZELSAU

CRAILSHEIM

HEILBRONN

ÖHRINGEN

HALL

KARLSRUHE

VAIHINGEN

LUDWIGSBURG

BACKNANG

AALEN

PFORZHEIM

LEONBERG

STUTTGART

WAIBLINGEN

GMÜND

BÖBLINGEN

ESSLINGEN

GÖPPINGEN

HEIDENHEIM

NÖRTINGEN

ULM

## COVER PICTURE

*VACATION-BOUND—These children were in a group leaving Stuttgart for a lengthy vacation offered by the Swiss Red Cross to help rebuild their health. An article on this work appears on page 3. (Photo by DENA-BILD.)*

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

H. R. Kleinke, who provided information for **Swiss Vacations for German Children**, taught administrative and constitutional law at University of Berlin and practiced law before going to the United States and becoming an American citizen. In the United States, he acquired knowledge of American welfare programs and social legislation. In October 1944 he entered Federal Civil Service with Department of Justice and in January 1946 transferred to War Department for service in the European Theater as child welfare officer of the Public Welfare Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS.

The material for **Preventive Medicine and Public Sanitation** was furnished jointly by Lt. Col. E. J. Dehne, Chief of the Preventive Medicine Section, Public Health Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS, and by Capt. R. S. Paine, 279th Station Hospital, Chief of Preventive Medicine, Office of the Surgeon, Berlin Command, OMGUS.

## NEXT WEEK

The functions and organization of the bipartite and bizonal agencies being located in Frankfurt will be explained in an article written by Stephan Freeland of the Bipartite Public Relations Office.

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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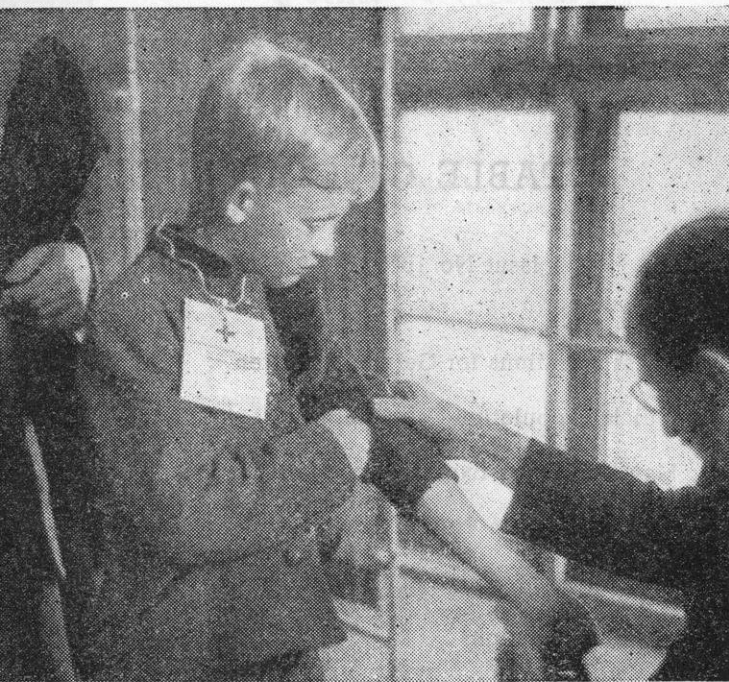
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Children transferred to War Department



Personnel Changes Announced



# SWISS VACATIONS FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

**A** FEW THOUSAND fortunate children have traveled to Switzerland this year for three-month visit in Swiss homes. These youngsters go under the sponsorship of the Swiss Red Cross, and are either chosen from needy families in areas where the housing and food problems are most serious; or go at the invitation of relatives or friends in Switzerland. They leave Germany pale and under-nourished, and usually return healthy and bright-eyed.

OMGUS, which has given the undertaking enthusiastic support and co-operation, believes that the children gain doubly by their stay in Switzerland. In addition to the improvement in general health, the children have an opportunity to absorb the atmosphere of Swiss family life, which may have a lasting effect on their characters.

Recent studies by psychologists into the German nature have indicated that the structure of German family life, with its dominantly paternalistic motivation, may supply a partial explanation for easily-dominated, sadistic yet sentimental type of German mind which produced the Third Reich. Old patterns are hard to change, especially when they involve anything as basic as family life, but these intimate contacts with the far more democratic home life of the Swiss may effectively influence the young Germans who benefit by them.

The Swiss Red Cross began the vacation program in the British and French Zones shortly after the war. At the end of last year they decided to extend their assistance to German children in the US Zone, and the first group of 450 left last January.

*CHILDREN LEAVING FOR SWITZERLAND (opposite page)—(upper left) A Red Cross nurse (one assignet to each coach) leads a group to the waiting train. (Middle left) A last minute physical check-up is given. (Lower left) A group in Frankfurt, Swiss trainmen in background. (Lower right) Nurse getting last word of advise at Munich. (Photos from Heute and DENA-Bild.)*

**O**RIGINALLY the program provided for vacations for 450 children a month, aged between four and ten years whose health was seriously impaired, but who were free from communicable diseases. German health and welfare officials selected the children and made the initial examination. Later, Swiss doctors and social workers visited the areas, and after further examinations made the final selection.

The Swiss provide transportation on a special Swiss train, with nurses in attendance. Last minute physical checks assure that no child on the train is likely to contract a contagious disease from any traveling companion. The youngsters are welcomed on their arrival by members of the families with whom they are to stay, so they do not have a chance to feel lonely or homesick. For the first few days they are often shy and diffident, but they eagerly gulp tall glasses of milk, and within a week they are usually happily adjusted to their new environment.

They are encouraged to write frequent letters home, and their Swiss "foster parents" treat them with the affection they reserve for small cousins, because since the youngsters must return home at the end of the three-month period their hosts must not allow themselves, or the children, to become overly attached.

As they become stronger the children are taken on picnics, and camping trips into the beautiful Swiss countryside. If of school age they may continue their education in a Swiss school.

**E**ARLY THIS summer the program was expanded to provide also for organized travel to Switzerland of children who have relatives or friends in that country who request them as guests. These "nominated children" may be between four and 15. They too must pass physical examinations before they are granted permission to make the trip. The duration of their stay is also limited to three months, and except in cases of illness they return to Germany in a group at the end of this time.

In addition to the regular trips of 450 children a month, 600 nominated children left Hesse the last of July, 600 went from Bavaria in early August, and 600 went from Wuerttemberg-Baden 5 Agust. Also 550 under-nourished children and 70 children threatened with tuberculosis left Berlin 20 August. Except for the Wuerttemberg-Baden transport, for which a German train was used, the children were all moved in special trains supplied by the Swiss.

**A**N INTERESTING check on the value of the vacations was provided by an examination of 370 children in Mannheim who had returned from such a stay in Switzerland. All except four had increased in height and weight "more than could be expected in three months," all others had either increased their height or weight or both beyond the average for that period. This was regarded as especially favorable since the children were particularly weak and below normal standards, and medical experience shows that it is usually extremely difficult to increase the weight of such children.

The care by the Swiss of children threatened with tuberculosis represents another aspect of the program. Beside the seventy such children which left Berlin in August, 70 left Frankfurt in April and other movements are scheduled. These children are sent to Swiss health resorts and sanitoriums for special care for periods of four to six months. This care, which is expensive, is financed by voluntary contributions in Switzerland.

# Official Population Estimates

## MG Circulars Note Changes in Policy

**T**HE CIVILIAN population of the US Areas of Occupation in Germany totaled 18,514,000 persons on 1 July, according to the official quarterly population estimates compiled by the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS. These estimates, determined by an Inter-Divisional Committee on Population Statistics, are the only figures to be used for all official purpose by US Military Government.

The population increased between 1 April and 1 July by 109,000 persons, of which 27,000 was accounted for by excess of births over deaths, and the remaining 82,000 by migration and return of prisoners of war. The total

also included 2,000 civilian internees under US Army control with residence in the US Zone.

There is a proportion of 124 females to every 100 males, according to another CAD table giving the percentage age and sex distribution of the German population as of 29 October 1946. The proportions may be applied to the current population with the reservation that they are changing slightly with the return of prisoners of war, of whom 65,000 had been received in the zone between 1 January and 30 June 1947.

The official tables are:

### POPULATION ESTIMATES AS OF 1 JULY 1947

(Thousands of Persons)

Classes of Population	Bavaria	Hesse	Wuert-Baden	Bremen	US Sector Berlin	Total
Civilian Population ...	8,924	4,107	3,657	497	894	18,179
DP's in Camps .....	223	53	51	—	6	333
Civilian Internees .....	2	—	—	—	—	2
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>9,149</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>18,514</b>

### DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

Age Groups in Years	Proportion of			No. of females to 100 males
	Male	Female	Total	
under 6 .....	10.4	8.0	9.1	95
6 to 14 .....	15.8	12.2	13.9	96
14 ,, 20 .....	10.0	8.6	9.2	106
20 ,, 25 .....	6.0	8.3	7.3	171
25 ,, 30 .....	5.0	6.9	6.0	170
30 ,, 40 .....	13.0	16.1	14.7	153
40 ,, 50 .....	15.1	15.0	15.0	123
50 ,, 60 .....	10.8	11.5	11.2	133
60 ,, 65 .....	4.6	4.6	4.6	124
65 and over .....	9.3	8.8	9.0	117

## Teachers in Sweden

Sixty German adult education teachers in the US Zone will go to Sweden 1 September at the invitation of the Swedish Government for six weeks' reorientation and democratic reeducation training. The project is sponsored by the Joint Committee for Democratic Reconstruction at Stockholm.

MG Land office authorities will assist German educational leaders in selecting the 60 teachers, subject to approval by the Swedish committee. The latter will provide trans-

portation, room and board and funds for clothing and incidental expenses. Tuition is free.

After the six-week course, 40 of the German teachers will be selected for a full winter term of training at various adult education schools in Sweden.

### Union Membership Doubles

As of 31 May, there were 1,309,000 trade-union members in the US Zone, almost twice the number recorded as of the same date last year. The increase was greatest in Bavaria.

**C**IRCULARS ARE being initiated by OMGUS to promulgate immediately all changes in MG policies and directives and to eliminate the publishing of lengthy letters and cables. MG Circular No. 1, setting up this procedure under OMGUS Staff Memo No. 35 of 23 July 1947, declared:

"This is the first of a numbered series of Military Government Circulars which will contain directives published by this headquarters of a permanent or semi-permanent nature. These circulars will consolidate and afford a uniform publication of directives of a Military Government nature to Military Government installations and their subordinate units.

"All new Military Government policies and directives will be announced in this circular in the same way as War Department directives and changes are announced in WD Circulars. Henceforth, lengthy letters, cables, etc., will be published only in unusual circumstances.

"All addresses are enjoined that the file of these circulars is to be kept current."

Details of these circulars also will be carried over the official OMGUS broadcasts and in the Weekly Information Bulletin as is done with all official instructions and general information for MG personnel.

## Juvenile Case Services

The progressive provisions of the German Child Welfare Law and Juvenile Court Act are being brought in full effect in Wuenttemberg-Baden, with the adoption of a detailed plan, similar to one which has been in operation in Berlin for some time.

The child welfare offices will provide probation and case work service in each juvenile case which comes before a German court. A revision of MG Regulations, Title 5, now provides that all MG courts use the services of the child welfare offices in the same manner as do the German courts. This brings the juvenile work of the MG courts into conformity with German juvenile legislation and practice.

# NEW GUIDE FOR EXPORT BUYERS

**T**HE *Bipartite Export Buyer's Guide*, a pocket-size handbook published by the US and British Military Governments, contains essential information to aid businessmen in planning to visit the Combined US/UK Area for the purpose of negotiating commercial export contracts.

This booklet, a development from the *Export Buyers Guide to Germany* issued last spring by the Economics Division, OMGUS, is concise and informative, and covers the many problems which a visiting businessman may encounter. Its contents include sections on regulations and procedure for export, regulations for imports, procedure for entry into Germany, travel and visitors' bureaus, financial arrangements, travel facilities, accommodations, communications services, legal position of businessmen, and permitted business operations in Germany.

In the introduction to the booklet, the sponsors commented: "Every effort will be exerted to make your visit comfortable and productive, but conditions in Germany will call for your patience and consideration. Visits of businessmen will, it is hoped, be a means of improving conditions in Germany. Trade resulting from your contact with German exporters will enable a German peaceful economy to revive and make its contribution to world economic reconstruction, thereby helping Germany to pay her own way and so relieve the cost borne by the British and American peoples in financing imports of food and essential raw materials into Germany."

**C**OPIES are available at Military Permit Offices (MPO's) which are in touch with US and British Embassies in various world capitals, at the German Department of the Board of Trade, from the Foreign Office (German Section) in London, at the US Department of Commerce in Washington, at various field offices of the Commerce Department located in some 45 cities throughout the United States, at the Joint (US/UK) Export-Import Agency offices and at travel bureaus throughout the British and US Zone of Germany.

The Joint Export-Import (JEIA) with central offices at Minden, Germany, has the responsibility of promoting and directing the foreign trade of the fused zones. All commercial exports from the US/UK Zones require the approval of this agency. No contracts for exports from Germany are valid until approved by an office of the JEIA. No set form of contract is required, but the contracts must contain certain mandatory clauses as to delivery, title, risk and payment. They also must fulfill several general conditions as to price and nature of export.

**T**HE CONTRACTS must provide for payment to an account of the Military Government of Germany (US/UK) in a currency acceptable to the Military Government. Normally, a contract will not be approved until after receipt of notification of the establishment of an irrevocable letter of credit with an acceptable financial institution.

At the discretion of the buyer, deliveries may be made FOB German border, river vessel at a German river port, ocean vessel at a German seaport; airplane at a German airport, or at the factory. At present it is not possible for the German suppliers to insure goods beyond the German frontier.

JEIA approves the pricing of export contracts. The basis for pricing will be world market prices, with the view to obtaining maximum proceeds for exports within the framework of a sound, long-term commercial policy.

Because of the grave shortage of accommodations in Germany, it has been necessary to limit the number of visitors who can be allowed in the Combined US/UK Zones at any one time. This is effected by permitting entry on a quota basis, quotas being allocated monthly to various countries.

**A**N AMERICAN businessman wishing to visit the US/UK Zone of Germany applies to the Passport Division of the Department of State for a passport, stating the nature of his mission. His application may be

filed with the clerk of any federal court or the clerk of any court having naturalization jurisdiction. If his visit is approved and is within the quota allocated the United States, the applicant is granted a military entry permit valid for a specified two-week period in the Combined Zone. The permit is issued by the Military Permit Section, Civil Affairs Division, War Department.

Commercial buyers visiting the US/UK Zones report on arrival to a visitor's bureau in the US Zone or to a travel bureau in the British Zone. The bureaus arrange billeting and mess accommodation and provide transportation when necessary and available at the visitor's expense and, in cases where the buyer is traveling in his own car, arrange for purchase of gasoline.

**T**RAVELERS to the US Zone must carry travelers checks or other acceptable dollar instruments with which to purchase Military Payment Certificates in Germany from offices of the American Express Company or from other licensed foreign banking institutions. Travelers intending to visit the British Zone may purchase sterling letters of credit from the Military Permit Office which will be exchanged by the travelers bureau for British Armed Forces Special Vouchers.

Businessmen may bring their privately owned cars into the Combined Zones, but are entirely responsible for making their own shipping arrangements for their cars through commercial agencies.

The military entry permit which is issued to the commercial visitor, for travel in the US/UK occupied areas of Germany, is granted with the understanding that the purpose of the travel is to establish trade relations with German firms, in accordance with procedures established by the JEIA. Thus, the visitor may not acquire or dispose of any property, settle a debt or claim, use bank accounts owned by a person outside Germany, remove any property from Germany, or enter into any contract or agreement except as authorized.



# MG Plan Spurs New Trade

## Two-zone Business Groups Permitted

**T**HE first phase in a long-range plan for the financing of foreign trade in the Combined US/UK Zones was completed with the signing early this month of a financial agreement with Czechoslovakia. This plan, drawn up more than two years ago by OMGUS experts, was aimed at assisting the restoration of monetary trading in Europe.

Pointing that this agreement with Czechoslovakia disproved the fears of some European economic experts that a "dollar curtain" was being erected across central Europe, Jack Bennett, financial advisor to the Military Governor, declared:

"Military Government reversed the pressure for unsound barter and clearing practices which originated with the Nazi government in Germany. This radical alteration in German trade practices may well exert considerable leverage in moving the European economy into a sound financial condition, which will help trade instead of hindering it."

The basis of the new trading system is a series of so-called offset agreements, now completed with Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia. Negotiations are well advanced to include other countries in Europe, particularly to the north and east of Germany. Military Government's offset agreements provide that payments for trade and services flow through foreign accounts in local currencies, established with the national banks of the countries concerned.

**A**N average of three and one half months is allowed to the debtor on either side, in which to settle his bill by sale of goods or services to the other party. Thereafter, the balance becomes due in dollars or sterling at the choice of the creditor.

This system, OMGUS experts feel, cuts down the need for hardcurrency payments to the net balance in trade, thus sparing Europe's resources, while at the same time avoiding the pitfalls of bilateral clearing. The refusal

of Military Government to fix quotas to balance trade with each country, is "increasingly recognized to be the only means of putting European economy on a sound basis," Mr. Bennett said. "We are far ahead of most of the countries in Europe in eliminating bilateralism."

By establishing hard currency pricing and maintaining the principle of periodic hard-currency settlements, costly and inefficient exchange of merchandise under political pressure are avoided on both sides. In addition, the desire of European countries to minimize the amount of hard-currency settlements causes them to make special efforts to find goods Germany can buy, thus increasing the flow of trade in Europe. MG experts consider this tactic an effective antidote for the so-called "seller's market."

**T**HE fear that German exports would be used to draw dollars out of Europe is without substance, Mr. Bennett stated. According to the Anglo-American fusion agreement, Germany's food requirements, the main drain on hard currency resources, are paid for exclusively by the US and British taxpayers. These amount annually to about \$3 per capital in the US, and \$10 per person in Great Britain. "All dollars made in Europe by exports of German products, plus a part of the hard currency earned elsewhere, are available for expenditure in Europe," Mr. Bennett said. "Right now, our main problem is to find suppliers of the goods we need and can pay for, and we are looking for them in Europe."

Funds now available for purchases in Europe include about \$30 million per quarter for general imports for the civilian economy, plus a capital fund of up to \$100 million for investment in raw materials and semi-finished goods to produce exports under sound programs. These funds will increase in direct proportion to the increase in German exports, it was declared.

**L**IBERALIZATION of restrictions on membership in business and professional organizations in the Combined US/UK Area, previously limited in scope by Military Government Regulations to the Land level in the US Zone and to the zone level in the British Zone, was announced jointly by OMGUS and CCG(BE).

The new policy permits bizonal federations of associations (Arbeitsgemeinschaften) embracing a major industry or profession. It affects such groups as business associations, professional societies and guilds, and applies similarly to chambers of commerce.


The main purpose is to make cooperation between economic associations and the new bizonal agencies easier and more effective. Hitherto, bizonal economic agencies were obliged to negotiate with at least one association from the British Zone and up to four Land associations from the US Zone whenever they desired the advice of functional experts. Henceforth zonal and Land associations of the Combined Area will be able to represent their interests jointly.

The liberalized membership restrictions give members of one industry or profession ample opportunity for mutual exchange and coordination of ideas and information essential to the peacetime economic recovery of the Combined US/UK Area.

The new policy reaffirms the previous territorial jurisdiction of associations but permits persons or enterprises in any one Land to join an association in another Land within the Combined US/UK Area in cases where (1) the interested persons or enterprises in one Land are too few in number or size to warrant establishment of an association in that Land, or (2) where an enterprise domiciled in one Land does the greater portion of its business in another Land.

However, the basic principles for non-governmental economic associations, as expressed in the US MGR Title 13 and the British Technical Instruction No. 12, remain unchanged.

# PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC SANITATION



**T**HE OLD ADAGE about an ounce of prevention has as much veracity in Germany today as in any other place where large groups of Americans are living. Potentially a country as shattered as this could spawn terrible epidemics. Rigid health controls have kept this menace from materializing.

The Preventive Medicine Section of Berlin Command, OMGUS, is typical of the organizations throughout the US Zone which safeguard the health of American personnel and dependents. In a general way the activities of this section correspond closely to those of the public health department in any community in the United States. Close cooperation is maintained with the Public Health Branch of OMGUS, which supervises

public health work among the German population.

Sanitation work is under the supervision of the sanitary engineer. Routine checks are made on water, milk, ice cream, beer, soft drinks, and similar commodities which might become carriers of infection. The sanitary engineer makes recommendation to the surgeon and the commanding officer on all sanitary measures affecting the health of the command. An example of safety measures decided in this connection was the decision to declare the beach of Wannsee, a large lake bordering on the US Sector of Berlin, "off limits" to American personnel this year because of the pollution of the water.

**T**HE SANITARY ENGINEER supervises all swimming pools used by Americans, whether they are those assigned to troop units, or used by clubs, or even located in grounds of private billets. Chemical testing and treatment of water is done under his supervision and advice given as to the desirable frequency for changing water.

The sanitary engineer exercises technical supervision over rodent and insect control, while the actual execution of this work is done by the Corps of Engineers. A firm of German exterminators is employed and their services are available to eliminate rodents or cockroaches in troop units and clubs, following recommendation by the sanitary engineer.

The mosquito control program includes use of power sprayers mounted on trucks and aerial spraying operations conducted by the Army Air Forces.

Among his other duties the sanitary engineer supervises sanitary aspects of garbage and trash disposal.

*ILLUSTRATIONS—(above) Rapid filter gallery of Gallenklinge water works in Berlin. (Page 8) Laboratory assistants at 279th Station Hospital, Berlin, identifying bacteria and testing drinking water. (Page 9 top to bottom) US Army technician testing milk; alum being placed in dosage apparatus of swimming pool at Andrews Barracks, Berlin; US Army soldier taking water samples in swimming pool for testing. (Page 10) First sergeant having his innoculations brought up to date with typhoid booster shot. (Photos by Byers and Army Signal Corps.)*

**W**HILE THERE has never been an epidemic affecting American personnel here, the possibility always exists due to the low resistance to disease of the German population and the high incidence of certain diseases among them. Constant close supervision is made of all cases of communicable diseases admitted to the hospital in order to recognize at once the possibilities of any local outbreak. These are investigated on the spot, and recommendations made as to control measures which should be taken to prevent further spread.

Diphtheria and tuberculosis cases are watched with especial care. Effort has been made to acquaint all American personnel, especially soldiers in the younger age groups, of the dangers of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is very common among the German population and there are numerous "open cases" (infectious for other persons) walking the streets because of lack of hospital beds in which to isolate them. The incidence of tuberculosis among Americans has not been high (about 1.5 cases per 1,000 men per year), but the tragedy has been that the great majority of cases discovered have been in moderately or far advanced stages when detected. Three of these cases died in the process of being returned to the United States. One reason for this problem is inability of the average soldier to recognize this disease.

**I**N MOST CASES the manner in which the victim becomes infected is undetermined. Efforts have been made to acquaint every soldier with its early symptoms and non-commissioned officers have been given orientation on this subject, in order that they may be watchful for the symptoms among their men. Persons having had close contact with TB cases are located and X-ray examinations are made.

Diphtheria is the only other non-venereal communicable disease which has given our health authorities serious concern.

There have been numerous cases of infectious jaundice throughout the US Zone but the incidence of this disease has been constant, and there have been no temporary increases. A fine, modern, well-equipped hospital in Bayreuth, which was one of Hitler's model "baby farms" has been turned into a clinic, and all American patients are taken there for treatment and study.

The immunization program is all-important in keeping Americans in this zone healthy. The Preventive Medicine Section organizes this program and makes facilities available for carrying it out. The down-curve of diphtheria cases in the US Area of Germany bears testimony to its success.

The figures below, which strikingly demonstrate this point, are given on a percentage basis, give the diphtheria rate per 1,000 US troops in this zone and total deaths. The per-

centages for the incidence of the disease among US civilians is closely parallel; and show the same decided drop in 1947.

	1946		1947	
	rate	deaths	rate	deaths
Jan. . . . .	4.53	7	3.84	0
Feb. . . . .	6.01	3	2.96	1
Mar. . . . .	8.27	6	1.49	0
Apr. . . . .	9.87	2	0.67	0
May . . . . .	4.54	3	1.19	1
June . . . . .	3.59	0	1.29	0
July . . . . .	2.83	1	0.75	0
Aug. . . . .	2.27	2	—	—
Sep. . . . .	1.43	0	—	—
Oct. . . . .	3.19	0	—	—
Nov. . . . .	4.23	0	—	—
Dec. . . . .	3.76	0	—	—

The cases which come into the hospitals now are usually persons who never finished their immunization shots. These are usually lighter cases, because the partial inoculation provided some protection against the disease. However, paradoxically, when deaths occur as a result of such infection, it is usually because the lightness of the case prevented the disease from being promptly recognized. In some instances anti-toxin is not used until too late, and damage is done the nerves and muscles of the heart.

**A**DRIVE IS currently being carried on to bring all immunizations up to date. In the case of military personnel this is accomplished by unit commanders, and civilian personnel officers are checking immunization registers, but dependents' immunizations are their own responsibilities.



The Medical Department is responsible for the medical aspects of VD control, and for making recommendations as to control measures to commanding officers. An active publicity campaign is carried on, including eye-arresting posters, and special programs. The Preventive Medicine Section supervises prophylactic facilities.

The Preventive Medicine Section makes routine inspections of all clubs, messes, and snack bars to insure maintenance of proper sanitary standards. A medical team is also part of the command inspection team which visits major troop units regularly. This team checks for sanitation of barracks, latrines, and messes, for completion of immunizations, and for proper operation of unit dispensaries.

**A**ND IN HAND with the work of the Preventive Medicine Section goes the work of the public health functions of Military Government. It would be as impossible to guard the health of one slice of the population of a country without supervising the health of the remainder of the people as it would be to keep a spot on an apple from spreading. The safety of the American occupation forces in Germany is to some extent contingent on the level of health of the German people.

A comprehensive environmental sanitation program is one of the essentials of a well-balanced public health program. In the United States this is achieved by having a public health officer in each community. He and his staff are responsible for water supply, sewage disposal, industrial hygiene, food and restaurant sanitation, control of nuisances, and milk sanitation.

German practice spread all these functions over different and often unrelated agencies of the German government.

Because MG officials have felt it essential to obtain a complete picture of the status of sanitation in each community they required the German Public Health Officers to report periodically on all phases of environmental sanitation. In order to make these reports to Military Govern-

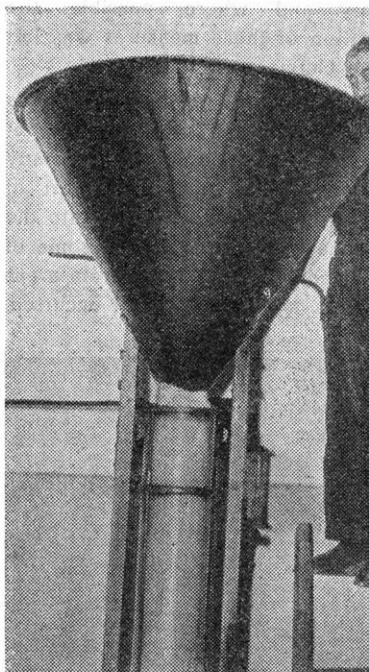
ment it was necessary for German health officers to maintain a constant liaison with other German agencies. As a result they often found that they could make important recommendations for the betterment of conditions, and they did so in informal liaison with the respective officials. For the first time the jigsaw picture of community health was beginning to fit together into a recognizable whole.

**W**ATER SUPPLIES were not generally under a close supervision by health department officials, except in some of the larger cities. Actual examination of water supply facilities by competent health department or laboratory personnel were sometimes years apart. However, German laws and regulations were specific with regard to the protection of water sources, and in general provided excellent protection when carried out.

The effects of the war, with dislocation of people and the great increase of population in the US Zone, together with a lessening of supervisory activity, resulted in the deterioration of many water supplies with an accompanying increase in small outbreaks of water-borne disease. To meet this situation a close supervision of all water supplies was necessary. This was arranged by the various health departments and laboratories, with complete surveys and laboratory examinations to be made at intervals of from six months to one year.

A schedule for periodic examination of water supplies has been established with a followup at frequent intervals for those supplies which show unusual contamination. The larger cities have their own laboratory facilities and make laboratory examinations frequently, in some cases daily tests are run. Laboratory procedures are excellent when the proper facilities and supplies are available.

The usual German practice in insect and rodent control programs calls for annual or semi-annual rodent extermination. Insect control usually involved only measures required for the elimination of insects affecting agriculture.



**O**VERCROWDED housing conditions in all parts of Germany, obviously increase health hazards. Inequitable population distribution resulted in some communities in the US Zone being more overcrowded than others, so the health departments commenced reporting on the degree of overcrowding and when a maximum density of 2.4 persons per room was reached, made recommendations to the appropriate German agencies that such places be closed to new inhabitants until housing facilities were improved. Much of this work was initiated and carried out by various functional offices, but the responsibility for this work was deemed a proper German responsibility and where possible the execution of these measures was left to the German officials.

The expulsion of racial Germans from neighboring countries for resettlement in occupied Germany resulted in the mass transport of over two millions of persons into the US Zone of Germany. Since some of these people were coming from areas in which typhus fever still occurred,

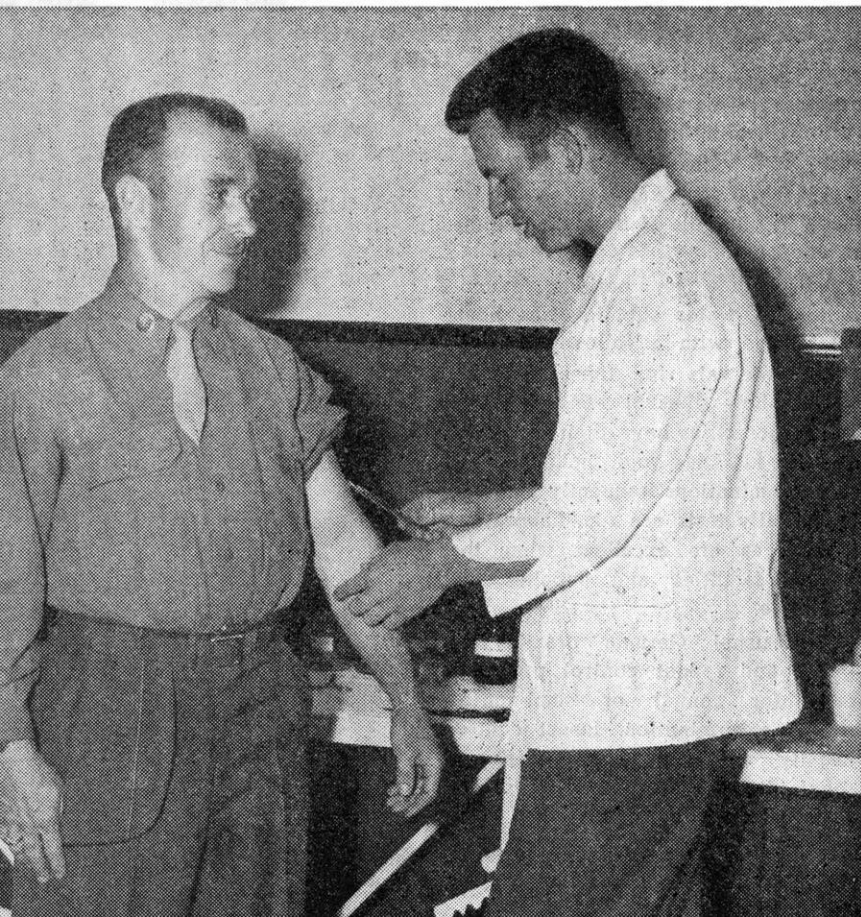
stricts sanitary border control measures were necessary to prevent the importation of typhus fever and other communicable diseases into the US Zone. A border control program, set up under US supervision, required that all persons entering the US Zone be deloused with DDT dusting powder and given a brief physical examination for evidence of communicable disease. DDT was furnished by Military Government from US Army stocks until late in 1946, when production of DDT delousing powder at Farbwerke Hoechst was adequate to permit German purchase from German sources.

**F**OOD SANITATION activities are normally divided in Germany among various agencies, with supervision of food processing plants under one ministry, milk control under another, and routine inspection of food vending establishments done by a section of the German police agencies. In the past two years the health departments have studied the activities of these various agencies and have developed periodic

liaison to discuss work in progress and to suggest changes which might improve the overall food sanitation program. This phase of environmental sanitation is still being developed by the German health departments.

The improvement of the standards of performance of the lower level health department workers who are frequently inspectors with no professional background has been recognized as essential. Methods of accomplishing this vary, but occasional lectures, seminars, and circular letters are now being used to inform these "helpers" as they are called of changes in policy and improvements that they can make in their work.

German health departments have barely begun to develop information programs to secure adequate support of public health programs. Under MG supervision, there have been extensive campaigns in this direction on the subjects of venereal disease and tuberculosis control, and now a campaign is being instituted to inform the German population of the extent, causes of, and methods of prevention of intestinal parasitic infections which are transmitted to a large extent by inadequate control of the disposal of human wastes and of the use vegetable crops fertilized by human wastes.

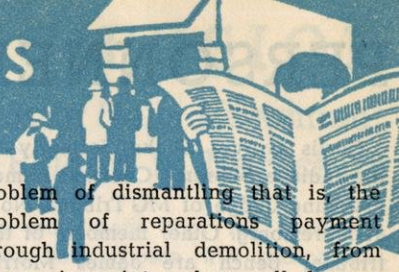


## Law Violations

German offenses against Military Government law in the US Zone of Germany show a sharp increase in the monthly report on police and fire statistics issued by the Public Safety Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS.

A 20 percent rise in June, as compared to May 1947, was attributed principally to increases in boundary travel violations—27 percent in Hesse and 74 percent in Bavaria—and in black market violations—71 percent in Hesse.

The reports said that since August 1946, when the present reporting system was started, the efficiency of the German police has improved through training programs, more and better equipment and the experience police recruits received on the job.



## Aim of Marshall Plan

Editorializing on the Marshall Plan and US economy, the **Frankfurter Neue Presse** said:

"The Marshall Plan, which will not come, into full existence for some time, is to be regarded more as an American emergency program to maintain production and standards of living than as an attempt to secure political influence by extending markets abroad.

"The European nations, mainly the non-agricultural countries, will perhaps suffer from a temporary decrease of their own export through the plan, and, therefore, will need large-scale financial aid from America. The loans, then, may 'contribute' to a stabilization of the tense economic situation of America. America herself hopes for good business prospects for the coming decade."

## Denazification Defended

The **Passauer Neue Presse**, criticizing a sermon on denazification delivered recently at the Internment Camp Moosburg, declared:

"Our eyes are open to the difficulties of our people. We claim the right to free criticism wherever it is proper. We stand up for justice, and for justice alone, and have been willing to accept criticism for the sake of justice. For this reason, we oppose any attempt to poison our people . . .

"In view of our knowledge of gas chambers, of mass executions, of starvation of hundreds of thousands, of the cruel experiments on internees and the conscious killing of sick people, we should be ashamed to use the word concentration camps when speaking of the Internment Camps of 1947" (as mentioned in the sermon).

The **Offenbach Post** said: "The Parliamentary Council of the Landtag is debating about denazification again. If they worried just once about the Victims of Fascism, we could understand their worry about block and cell leaders and fellow travelers . . .

"General Clay declared he was ready for some change in procedure if it would bring about a quicker end to denazification. But he will not change the law itself. Denazification is in America the most important criterion of policy toward Germany."

## Occupation Directive

The **Weser Kurier** (Bremen) emphasizing the importance of the new directive for US occupation policy in the present difficult state of German politics, said:

"In all these questions of vital importance to us no occupation power, not even England, has developed a plan which is so well coordinated and so considerate of our right to exist. It need not necessarily be limited in its effect to the American Zone or the combined US/UK Zone but also includes some elements for a complete solution . . .

"America, however, with her immense technical and financial resources and her consciously developed political conceptions is wholly aware of her pioneer role in post-war Europe . . . In any case it is noteworthy that General Clay, in commenting on the directive given him by his government, states that the United States intends to follow in the future a 'less rigorous' policy towards Germany, especially where economy is concerned.

"It was the frankness with which the United States declared its future policy in Germany to the whole world and to the defeated German people, that demonstrated most convincingly the power and honesty of democratic foreign policy."

## Lend-Lease Proposal

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) and other Bavarian papers suggested that Germany retain her industrial plants on a "lend-lease" basis instead of dismantling them. The Munich paper said:

"The basic question arises whether the time has not come to regard the

problem of dismantling that is, the problem of reparations payment through industrial demolition, from other viewpoints, above all from a more sensible economic one. We believe it would be worth careful thought and common effort to investigate the idea of whether dismantling could not be combined with World War II lend-lease procedure.

"We submit the following proposal: instead of outright destruction, which in too many cases results in economic destruction without a corresponding increase of industrial potential, the plants concerned (insofar as they are essential for peace production on the basis of the industry plan) are to be maintained and continue working under international control. The countries to which part of the production equipment was granted, should leave their machinery on the spot on the basis of a 'lend-lease' agreement."

## Newspaper Exchange

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich), commenting on the interzonal exchange of newspapers, remarked:

"For the first time since the end of the war the zonal boundaries were officially opened a few days ago for the exchange of news and for the bearers of this news — the newspapers . . . Measured by paper tons it will be a somewhat one-sided exchange at first. The newspapers of western Germany which are greatly handicapped in their development by the paper shortage, can spare only a few copies which will scarcely counter-balance the anticipated imports from the East . . .

"Each occupation zone of Germany reflects more or less the conceptions and politics of the occupation power that controls it. The Germans may be condemned to inactivity because they were the activists of this fatal war. But nobody should force them to be parrots who endeavor to imitate on a small scale what they learned from their respective victors."

# PERSONNEL CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Curtis Grover Shake, formerly of the Indiana Supreme Court, is named Presiding Judge of MG Tribunal No. 6 at Nuremberg. Other members of the tribunal bench are James Morris, former chief justice of the North Dakota Supreme Court, and Paul Macarius Hebert, dean of the Law School, Louisiana State University. The alternate judge is Clarence F. Merrell. Tribunal No. 6 is scheduled to hear the IG Farben case.

James L. Sundquist is appointed Control Officer, OMGUS, in addition to his duties as Director of Management Control, EUCOM. Mr. Sundquist has been associated for six years with the US Bureau of the Budget and last spring was with a Budget Bureau team which made an organizational survey of EUCOM problems. Waldemar Thorson, who has been acting Control Officer, retains his duties as Assistant Control Officer.

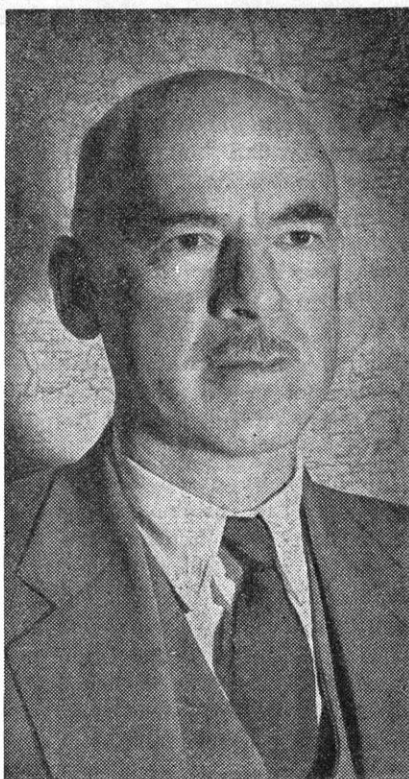
Lloyd V. Steere is acting Director of the Office of Political Affairs, OMGUS, succeeding Donald R. Heath who has been transferred by the State Department to another post.

Jacob D. Beam, who has been Special Assistant on German Affairs to the US Political Advisor, has been transferred by the State Department to Moscow as First Secretary and Consul.

Thomas P. Headon, New York newspaperman and former lieutenant colonel with the Psychological Warfare Division and the Office of War Information during the war, is Deputy Director of the Information Control Division, OMGUS. He fills the vacancy caused by the return of Lt. Col. William Kinard to the United States.

Alden E. Bevier has resigned as Chief of the Public Welfare Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS, to return to the United States as assistant director of the Division of Welfare and Medical Care, New York State Department of Social Welfare. He is succeeded by Miss Mildred Biklen, Chief of the Welfare Branch, OMG Berlin Sector.

Dr. Roger H. Wells, Deputy Director of the Civil Administration Division,



*LEAVES GERMANY—Henry Parkman, Governmental Affairs Advisor to the Commander-in-Chief, European Command, and US Military Governor in Germany, is returning to the United States to become a partner in a Boston law firm. Formerly a brigadier general in the Civil Affairs Division, War Department, he was appointed Director of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, in November, 1945, and continued in that capacity until named to the staff of CINCEUR last March. (Photo by PIO, OMGUS.)*

OMGUS, has left for the United States to resume his duties as professor of political science at Bryn Mawr College.

Recent appointments in the Finance Division, OMGUS, include Albert F. Bender, Jr., former chief of the External Assets and Intelligence Branch, as Executive Officer; Samuel M. Rose, formerly of the Foreign Funds Control Division, US Treasury, as Chief of the External Assets and Intelligence Branch; Frank J. Miller as Deputy Chief of the same branch.

Recent appointments in the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, include Kenneth Dayton, former budget director of the City of New York and treasurer for UNRRA, as Deputy Director of Bizonal Affairs; Philip Mettger, former food and agricultural advisor to the director of the RGCO, as Chief of the Legislative Branch; Alexander R. Forest, formerly associated with Civil Affairs work of SHAEF, USGCC, and OMGUS, as Chief of the Council of Foreign Ministers Secretariat, OMGUS.

As Chief of the Legislation Branch Mr. Mettger is responsible on behalf of CAD for the conduct of analyses and preparation of policy recommendations and procedures concerning the approval, modification, disapproval, or suspension of all types of German legislative proposals, including Land legislation, Laenderrat legislation, bizonal legislation, and ultimately, federal legislation, for the immediate guidance of the Legislation Review Board in making its final recommendation as the OMGUS "Supreme Court" on legislation to the Deputy Military Governor and Military Governor.

As Chief of the Council of Foreign Ministers Secretariat of OMGUS, Mr. Forest is responsible, under general direction of the Director, for Administrative and technical coordination of the work being carried on by various Divisions at OMGUS to implement and enforce CFM decisions. Arranges preparation of such OMGUS materials for presentation at future sessions of CFM and Deputies for Germany as State Department may request. It is the center for all coordinative activities connected with the basis of peace conferences.

Brig. Gen. William Hesketh has been named Deputy Inspector General, EUCOM, replacing Col. Stanley G. Saulnier.

Lt. Col. Blake C. Miller has been assigned by Hq EUCOM as Senior US liaison officer to Headquarters, British Army of the Rhine at Oeynhausen, British Zone.

# PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC FUSION

## Pump must be Primed, British Deputy Military Governor Tells Newsmen; Unity of all Germany Still Prime Aim; Financial Reform is Necessary

*Progress in the economic fusion of the Combined US/UK Zones and steps which must be taken to overcome the many problems were detailed by the British Deputy Military Governor, Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, at a press conference in Berlin 14 August. Excerpts from the official report of his remarks follow.*

**T**HE IMPORTANCE of a speedy and substantial recovery in the German economy is now generally recognized . . . After the problem presented by the present economic situation of Great Britain herself, there is perhaps no question more ardently discussed in public speeches and in the press in the United States, Great Britain, and other western countries. It is clear that this recovery depends on external assistance. The pump must be primed.

An attempt at this was made when the agreement for the economic fusion of the American and British Zones was signed last December. It was, however, fully realized at that time that although the assistance which would be injected into the economy of the two zones under that agreement would impose a very considerable burden on the British and American Governments yet it would not be adequate. It was, however, all that was, at that time, practicable . . .

It must be remembered that the fact of fusing the two zones does not detach them from the rest of Germany. One of the most serious brakes retarding economic recovery in the bizonal area is failure to institute financial reform. We cannot, however, reform the finances in the two zones independent of the rest of Germany. Such a step would indeed mean a division of Germany and we are quite unwilling to take it unless and until we are forced to do so.

**I**T WAS NEVER to be expected that fusion would solve all economic difficulties in the two zones. On a previous occasion I described fusion

as a useful step but warned that it would not be a panacea for all ills. Fusion became effective on 1st January of this year. In the early months Germany was in the grip of one of the hardest winters experienced in recent times. The economy of the two Zones was frozen literally. When the thaw came a fresh disaster occurred in the form of a breakdown in the supply of food. These circumstances which occurred during the infancy of fusion have had a very serious effect in retarding its development.

**T**HE INSTRUMENT which we have chosen for reconstituting the bizonal economy is the Economic Council which we have set up at Frankfurt, together with the Executive Committee and economic administrations which are subordinate to it. I think that the Economic Council itself has so far displayed an encouraging attitude and zeal for its task. During its last session it devoted principal attention to the critical questions of food administration, transport, and economic planning. Useful discussions took place on coal allocation, price control, and other important subjects. I believe that this Economic Council means business.

I was disappointed, however, regarding the steps taken to appoint the executive directors of the various administrations. These executive directors are civil servants. They should be chosen for their technical competence, and certainly not for their political views. It remains our policy to persuade the Germans to accept our views as to the essentially non-political character of a civil service. In this instance lengthy bargaining took place between the chief political parties. In the end all appointments were filled by the nominees of one political party while the other retired into constructive opposition.

This result is not regarded as satisfactory either by the Americans or by ourselves. However,

we must hope that the men who have been chosen will realize that they have been selected to carry out a task of supreme difficulty and importance in the interests of their fellow countrymen and not to promote the narrow interests of a political party.

It has to be admitted that it is extremely difficult for the Economic Council and the Executive Committee to carry out their task effectively at the present time when the various administrations are still dispersed. Effective coordination and control will not be possible until the important economic and transport administrations have been transferred from Minden and Bielefeld respectively to Frankfurt. The physical difficulties about effecting these concentrations are immense. The provision of adequate accommodation for the German staffs and of communications are the principal difficulties. The United States administration at Frankfurt is doing its utmost to overcome them, but there is still much to be done.

I wish next to remind you that economy of a country cannot be revived by Governmental machinery alone. Our present arrangements have been widely criticized as cumbersome and over-bureaucratic. To a very large extent I agree with these criticisms. The difficulty is that the complement to governmental machinery does not exist. Under the government there must be efficient machinery within industry and commerce themselves to coordinate and master this critically serious economic situation. The fabric of industry and commerce in the two zones which was destroyed by the collapse of Nazism has not yet been recreated. It must be recreated.

**I** BELIEVE that one of the most urgent tasks for the Economic Council is to insist that industry and commerce should see to it that the voluntary types of trade organization normal in any industrial country are effectively created so that



the administrative departments may be able to enlist expert advice in the planning of resources and requirements which is so urgently necessary.

The requirements and the capacity of industry must be assessed by industry itself and the true facts presented to the departments concerned. Trade, internal and external, must be promoted by the coordinated efforts of commerce. The problems which are produced by this economy of extreme shortages must be grasped by those who have the knowledge and experience to handle them. They must play their part in proposing and in implementing practical solutions. There is a field for government action, and a field for action by industry and commerce. They must work together, each making his proper contribution to the common effort.

Lastly, I must refer to the German worker. He has many causes for justifiable complaint. The recent food shortage is the most serious of them. The lack of positive incentives is another. I can understand and sympathize with his grievances. However, I feel still bound to say this. The German worker, and particularly the miner, is not today working to his full physical capacity. The recovery of his country depends on his efforts more than on anything else. This should be his big incentive.

**T**HE GERMAN economy has got into such a mess that all who have any responsibility for it must unite their maximum efforts if it is to be redeemed. I have never been one to throw all blame on the Germans, either on those who are in positions of responsibility or those who work in the mines and factories. I recognize fully that the Occupying Powers have heavy responsibilities in this matter. On the other hand it is no good for the Germans to sit back and blame the Allies. It is time for all to put their backs into it, and I repeat that the German worker can do better than he is doing at present . . .

A critical and fair test of the success of the fusion arrangements is the progress made towards making the economy of the combined zones self-

supporting. I have always believed in judging by results and do not dispute that it is a fair test in this case.

The progress to date has not been very encouraging. In the first seven months of this year the combined areas' exports were valued at \$ 89,000,000, and of this amount over \$ 55,000,000 came from export of coal and \$ 15,500,000 from export of timber. There are some additional exports in the way of port and transit charges which have not yet been fully assessed but which are quite substantial. Manufactured goods, which contributed so much to the total of Germany's pre-war exports, are still contributing only relatively small amounts. This is not nearly good enough. Improvement, of course, would result from a general raising of the bizonal economy . . .

**T**HE DIFFICULTIES encountered in restoring Germany's export trade are very great. First of all there is the general low level of the German economy which restricts production in all forms. Secondly there is a certain reluctance on the part of the Germans to export to other countries goods which are badly needed in Germany itself. That is quite natural but the Germans must make sacrifices in order to obtain foreign exchange with which to purchase the materials and other things they need from abroad. Just as we in the United Kingdom are denying ourselves many things we need in order to raise the volume of exports quickly, so the Germans, in no less measure, will have to do. I am sure that the time is approaching when responsibility for making ends meet, subject to a defined extent of Allied assistance, must be placed firmly on German shoulders.

Then there is the break of German contact with other countries which has got to be repaired and many prejudices to be overcome. Everyone should recognize that it is necessary, in the interests of world trade, to bring Germany back into the family of trading nations, and should make it as easy as possible for individual Germans to resume their commercial contacts.

## Wage Negotiations Permitted by Order

**A**PPROXIMATELY 600,000 workers including 25,000 women will be affected by the quadripartite agreement designating the building industry and related trades and the building materials industries as industries in which wage adjustments are authorized in order to eliminate inequalities imposed during the Nazi regime, according to an announcement by the Manpower Division, OMGUS.

This authorization will permit the trade unions representing such crafts as the carpenters, masons, plumbers, electricians, and painters, and such industries as sawmills, brick, cement, concrete block, and natural stone to proceed to negotiate new collective agreements with their employers. The new agreements may, within limitations, raise the level of wages in the respective trades and industries in order to correct inequities.

This ACA decision concludes the efforts of the trade unions of the US Zone to correct injustices introduced into the wage structure during the Nazi period of war and war preparation and seeks to encourage the building industry in the peaceful recovery of the German economy. The adjustments granted in these industries are expected to stimulate the expansion of employment and the development of housing and other needed construction.

## Bonds Required

All custodians and their assistants responsible for non-appropriated funds are to be bonded, at the expense of the funds, in amounts that will protect the funds from loss, according to OMGUS directive, AG 168 (FD), "Bonding of Custodians of Nonappropriated Funds," 19 July 1947.

Position schedule forms of bonds covering the position and not the individual by name will be used. Only corporate sureties approved by the War Department and qualified with the Treasury Department may furnish such bonds.

Application for bonds will be made to the Office of Chief of Finance, European Command, APO 757 (Attention: Personnel and Bonding Branch).

# BOOKS AT OMGUS REFERENCE LIBRARY

HM271 Martin, E. D., Liberty (c1930)  
M1  
D825 McCormick, T. C. T. (ed.), Problems of the Postwar World; a symposium on postwar problems, by members of the faculty of the Division of the social studies at the University of Wisconsin and others (1945)  
M2  
JC423 McDowall, T. (ed.), America in Literature (c1944)  
M3  
JN2597 Mencken, H. L., Notes on Democracy (c1926)  
M52 Middleton, W. L., The French Political System (c1933)  
JX1975.A1 Miller, D. H., The Drafting of the Covenant (1928)  
M5  
HV9471 Millspaugh, A. C., Crime Control by the National Government (1937)  
M5  
JS331 Millspaugh, A. C., Local Democracy and Crime Control (1936)  
M5  
D821.U8 Millspaugh, A. C., Peace Plans and American Choices; the pros and cons of world order (1942)  
M5  
PN4121 Monroe, A. H., Principles of Speech; military ed. (1943)  
M7  
DK290 Moore, H. L., Soviet Far Eastern Policy, 1931—1945 (1945)  
M77  
HG538 Morgan, C., Bretton Woods: clues to a monetary mystery. (1945)  
M721  
E38 Morison, S. E., The Growth of the American Republic (1942)  
M7  
HD2766.A6 Mosher, W. E., Public Utility Regulation (1933)  
M7  
D825 Moulton, H. G., The Control of Germany and Japan (1944)  
M7  
HG153 Moulton, H. G., Financial Organization and the Economic system (1938)  
M7  
D648 Moulton, H. G., War Debts and World Prosperity (c1932)  
M72  
JN318 Muir, R., How Britain is Governed; a critical analysis of modern developments in the British system of government (1940)  
M9  
HV7061 Municipal Police Administration (1943)  
M9  
Ref. The Municipal Year Book 1946; the authoritative resume of activities and statistical data of American cities.  
JS301  
M92  
HC286.3 Nathan, O., The Nazi Economic System; Germany's mobilization for war (1944)  
N1  
HD6974 National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. Industrial relations programs in small plants (1929)  
N1  
JS101 National Municipal League. Model state constitution; with explanatory articles (1941)  
N12  
DD253 Neumann, F., Behemoth; the structure and practice of National Socialism 1933—1944 (1944)  
N3  
HF5547 Neuner, J. J. W., Office Management and Practices (c1941)  
N3  
E178.1 Nevins, A., America, the Story of a Free People (1942)  
N3  
820.T4 Newman, B., The New Europe (1944)  
N39  
HB236.U5 Nourse, E. G., Price Making in a Democracy (1944)  
N7  
PZ1 O'Brien, E. J. (ed.), The Best Short Stories 1936 and the Yearbook of the American Short Story (1936)  
015  
Ref. Official German Documents relating to the World war (1923)  
D505  
044  
HM66 Ogburn, W. F., Sociology (1940)  
04

## 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 third in a series repeating this list is printed on this page and more will appear as space allows in future issues.

The book 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

JK421 Ogg, F. A., Essentials of American Government (c1943)  
0412  
E302.H Oliver, F. S., Alexander Hamilton; an essay on American union (1927)  
06  
JC585 Orton, W. A., The Liberal Tradition; a study of the social and spiritual conditions of freedom (c1945)  
088  
PS586 The Oxford Book of American Verse; chosen and ed by Bliss Carman (1927)  
095  
Ref. The Oxford English Dictionary; being a corrected re-issue... of a English dictionary on historical principles (1933)  
PE1625  
095  
Ref. Paechter, H., Nazi-Deutsch; a glossary of contemporary German usage (1944)  
PF3683  
P1

PS1331.P1 Paine, A. B., Mark Twain; a biography; the personal and literary life of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (c1912)  
P1  
DK41 Pares, B., A History of Russia (1944)  
P1  
DK290 Pares, B., Russia and the Peace (1945)  
P18  
HC55 Patterson, E. M., The World's Economic Dilemma (1930)  
P1  
HB171 Peek, G. N., Why Quit Our Own (1936)  
P3  
JX1425 Perkins, D., The Monroe Doctrine 1826—1867 (1933)  
P3  
HV8143 Perkins, R. M., Elements of Police Science (1942)  
P3  
PE1477 Perrin, P. G., Writing Good English (1940)  
P3  
HJ1119 Poole, K. E., German Financial Policies 1932—1939 (1939)  
P7  
JX1975.P5 Potter, P. B., An Introduction to the Study of International Organization (1935)  
P7  
HC405 Privredni godišnjak jugoslavije i priručnik za trgovinu i promet u Jugoistočnoj Evropi, 1935—40; urednik A. M. Premuzić (c1940)  
P76  
TR146 Quarles, G. G., Elementary Photography (1940)  
Q9  
PR1175 Quiller-Couch, A. (ed.), The Oxford Book of English Verse, 1250—1900 (1910)  
Q9  
LB2805 Reeder, W. G., The Fundamentals of Public School Administration (c1941)  
R3  
D659.G3 Reinhold, P. P., The Economic, Financial, and Political State of Germany since the War (1928)  
R3  
HD3611 Regua, M. L., The Relation of Government to Industry (1925)  
R3  
HD91 Ridgeway, C. L., Merchants of Peace; twenty years of business diplomacy through the International Chamber of Commerce 1919—1938 (1938)  
R52  
DD255 Ripka, H., Munich: before and after; a fully documented Czechoslovak account of the crises of September 1938 and March 1939. 1939.  
R5  
HB171 Robbins, L., Economic Planning and International Order (1938)  
R7  
HB3717 Robbins, L., The Great Depression (1934)  
R7  
HC246 Rogers, J. E. T., The Economic Interpretation of History (1894)  
R72  
JX1407 Rogers, J. C., World Policing and the Constitution; an inquiry into the powers of the President and Congress, nine wars and a hundred military operations, 1789—1945 (1945)  
R7  
HF1456 Rohlffing, C. C., Business and Government (c1941)  
R74  
E660.R5 Roosevelt, T., Selections from the correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge 1884—1918 (1925)  
R7133  
DD101.5 Rosinski, H., The German Army (c1944)  
R7  
DC203.A Rosner, Ch., The Writing on the Wall 1813—1943 (1943)  
R7  
ER515 Rowe, H. K., The History of Religion in the United States (1928)  
R7  
HJ2129 Russian Public Finance during the War (1928)  
R98  
DG468 Salvatorelli, L., A Concise History of Italy; from prehistoric times to our own day (1940)  
S1

(To be continued)

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**EUCOM WAC Athletic Advisory Committee**, AG 334 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 May 1947.

**Change 5 to Title 22, Reports and Histories**, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 1 June 1947. Supersedes Title 22 and Changes 1 through 4. Text of new title issued same date.

**Phase out of Finance Offices**, AG 322 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 June 1947. Pertains to the establishment of Finance Office US Army in Paris by 1 July.

**Organizational Maintenance—Automotive Activities**, AG 451 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 July 1947. Cites results of spot check survey for 20 June to 29 June.

**Enlistment in the Army Security Agency**, AG 342.06 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 11 June 1947. Cites the necessary qualifications.

**Financing and Reporting Costs of Care and Handling Surplus Property**, AG 400.703 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 13 June 1947. Gives instructions for preparation of monthly reports.

**Personnel Survey of the Army, 31 March 1947**, AG 201.3 TIE-AGU, Hq EUCOM, 17 June 1947. Reports tabulated survey data of military personnel.

**Move of Restitution Control Branch, OMGUS (Rear) and Claims Office Team No. 7726 to Karlsruhe**, AG 322 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 June 1947.

**Distribution of P & A Policy Cables**, Staff Memorandum No. 49, Hq EUCOM, 18 June 1947. Requests staff divisions discontinue asking for SMC copies of WD cables on P & A policy matters.

**New Location of Units (ECGOT-13)**, AG 322 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 June 1947. Rescinds USFET Message No. SC-19506, 19 October 1946.

**Circular No. 46, Disposition of Effects**, Hq EUCOM, 23 June 1947. A guide for all concerned with the disposal of personal effects of deceased personnel subject to military law and in the European Command.

**Graphic Training Aids**—AG 060 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 July 1947. Pertains to training posters for soldiers.

**Physical Examination of Indigenous Household Servants, Mess Attendants, Bakers, Barbers, etc.**, AG 702.3 MCH-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 July 1947.

**Report of Personnel in Army Exchange Activities, ETAES-4**, AG 331.3 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 July 1947. Rescinds USFET letter of 21 February 1947.

**Circular No. 62**, Hq EUCOM, 31 July 1947. Section I, **Abence without Leave**; Section II, **Duty Travel Orders and Clearance**; Section III, **Photography**; Section IV, **Recission of Obsolete Circulars**.

**Circular No. 63, Overseas Separations**, Hq EUCOM, 1 Aug. 1947. Cites provisions and establishes responsibilities governing overseas separation of eligible personnel.

**Circular No. 64**, Hq EUCOM, 1 Aug. 1947. Section I, **Reassignment of Officers**; Section II, **Reporting of Crimes, Offenses and Serious Incidents**; Section III, **Individual Transportation in the European Command**.

**Military Government Regulations**, AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, 2 Aug. 1947. Gives current list of Titles and Changes to Titles of MGR's.

**Standing Operating Procedure No. 52, Security of Supplies**, Hq EUCOM, 2 Aug. 1947. Supersedes USFET-SOP 52 of 22 June 1946.

**Tables of Allowances**, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 Aug. 1947. Concerns principles governing the use of and accountability for authorized equipment.

**US Army Logistical Support of IRO Operations and IRO Personnel in the US Occupied Zone of Germany**, AG 400 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 Aug. 1947. Supersedes former instructions which may conflict with this directive.

**60mm and 81mm Mortar Ammunition with Fuze, PD, M 52 and M 53**,

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

AG 471 ORD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 Aug. 1947. Concerns the withdrawal of this ammunition and the reporting of same by 31 Aug. 1947 on Reports Control Symbol ECORD-OT-35.

**Assignment and Use of Message Precedence**, AG 311.2 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 Aug. 1947. Cites policy set forth in Circular 140, WD, 4 June 1947.

**Status of Captured Enemy Material and Aluminum Scrap Dumps**, AG 386.3 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 Aug. 1947. Concerns former US Army installations presently guarded by German police or civilian guard personnel.

**Leaves, Passes, and Travel in the European Theater**, AG 210.711 GPA-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 6 Aug. 1947. Rescinds USFET letter, 30 December 1946.

**Reparation of US Army Requisition Forms 6GA and 6GR**, AG 400.12 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 Aug. 1947. Cites common errors in preparation of procurement documents.

**School for Mess Stewards and Food Service Supervision**, AG 352 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 7 Aug. 1947.

**Branch Offices, Combined Travel Board**, AG 322 (AG), OMGUS, 7 Aug. 1947. Refers to future boards in the four Laender and their responsibilities.

**Objectives of Military Government**, AG 092 (SS), 8 Aug. 1947. Refers to OMGUS letter AG 201 of 18 July 1947 and changes file number to AG 092 (SS).

**Leipzig Fair 2—7 September 1947, Leipzig, Saxony (Soviet Zone)**, AG 001 (ED), OMGUS, 8 Aug. 1947. Gives full information concerning the Fair and the allocation of Fair Identity Cards.

**Relations of Bipartite Control Office and Existing Control Groups**, AG 091.3 (SG), OMGUS, 9 Aug. 1947. Concerns transfer of responsibilities and functions from the Control Groups to the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt.

**Travel Authorization for US Allied and Neutral Civilian Employees, OMGUS, Berlin Command, Berlin Sector and OCC, Berlin**, AG 200.4 (PO), OMGUS, 12 Aug. 1947.

**MG Circular No. 2**, OMGUS, 14 Aug. 1947. Cites advanced notice of amendments to MG Circular No. 1.