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## **Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 114 October 1947**

[S.I.]: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division USFET, Information Branch, October 1947

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**CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATORS**



**WEEKLY  
INFORMATION BULLETIN**





# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

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- BACKNANG
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÜBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- NÖRTINGEN
- ULM



## COVER PICTURE

*CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATORS—Rep. John Taber of New York, who is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and other Congressmen are shown at the displaced persons camp in Berlin. In the picture are (left to right, foreground) Rep. Taber, Harry Messec, executive officer of the PW & DP Divisions, OMGUS; Rep. Clarence Cannon of Missouri; Harold Fishbein, director of the camp, and Rep. Richard Wigglesworth of Massachusetts. (OMGUS PIO)*

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Material for **Bavaria Crime Laboratory** was prepared by the Public Safety Branch, Office of Military Government for Bavaria. Lionel S. Partegas is chief of the Crime Laboratory Section of that office. He came to Germany in 1945 and for one year taught fingerprint identification at the European Theater Intelligence School, CIC Division. From 1940 to 1945 he was a fingerprint classification expert for the Identification Section, US Navy Department at Washington. He was assigned to his present job in July 1946. Pictures illustrating **Bavaria Crime Laboratory** were supplied by the Public Safety Branch, OMGB.

The article on **Newspapers Assured of Keeping Property** was written in the Information Control Division, OMGUS.

**Maximization of Agriculture**, Part 3 of which appears in this issue, was prepared by the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

## NEXT WEEK

Articles scheduled for issue No. 115 deal with civil aviation in Germany, Part 4 of **Maximization of Agriculture**, the Friends in Germany, and zone conferences for liaison and security officers.

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

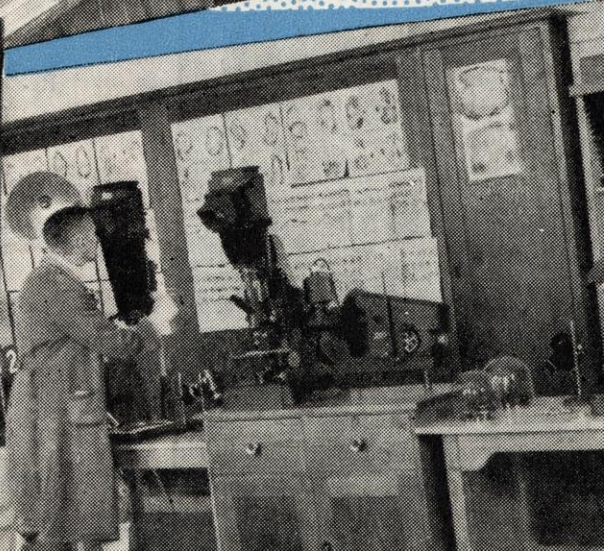
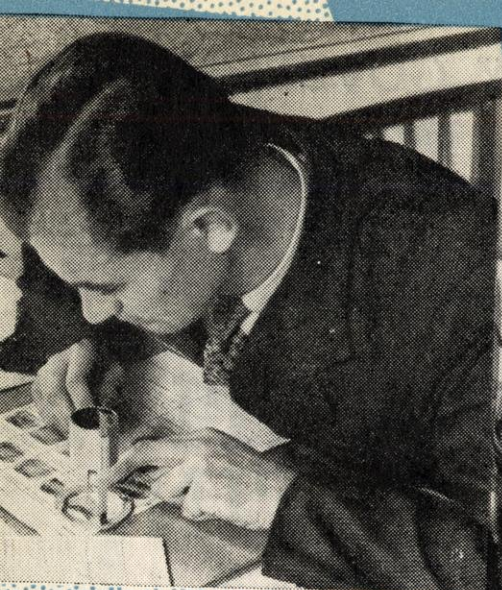
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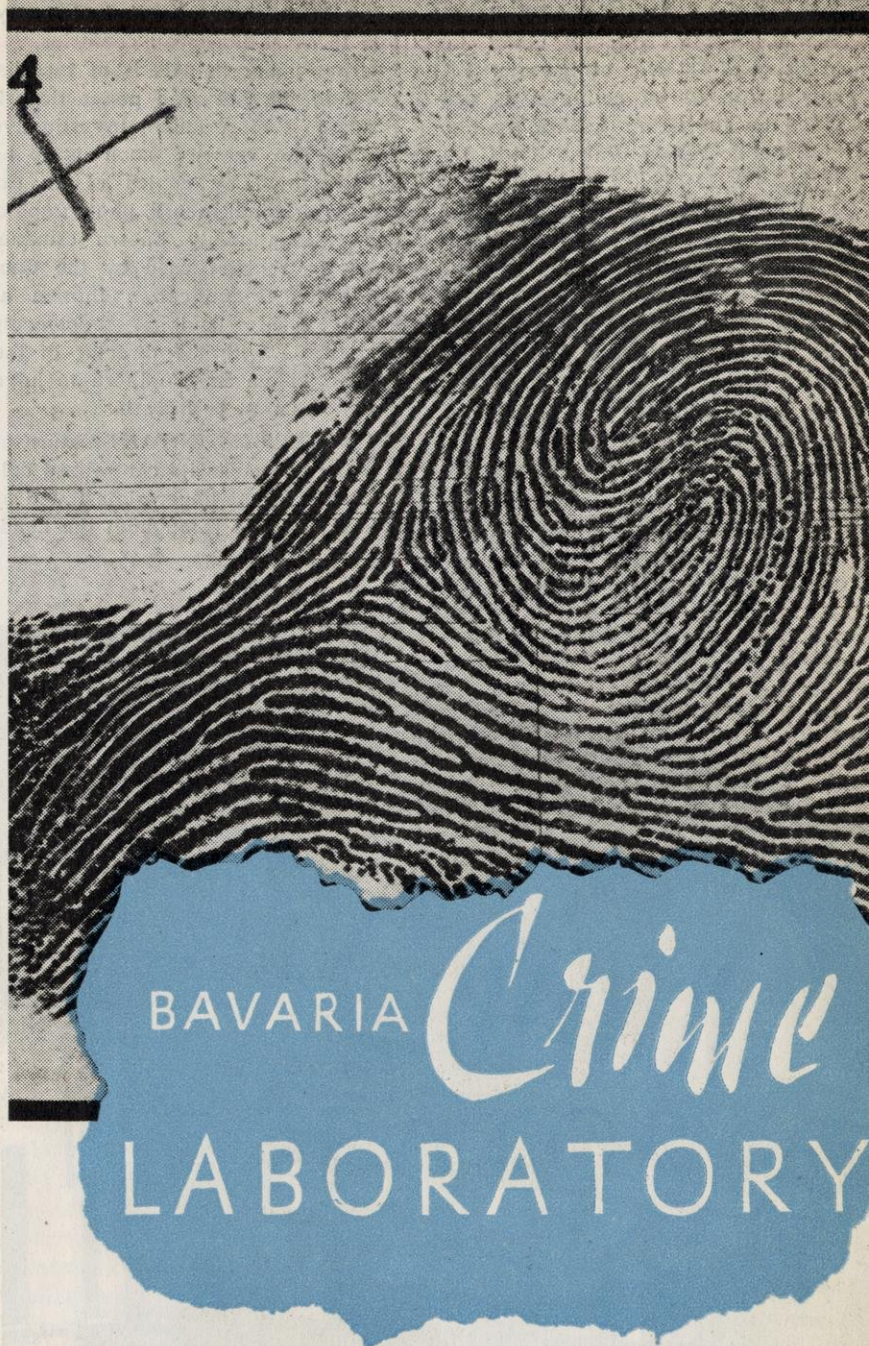


**B**AVARIA HOLDS an enviable position among the criminal investigating agencies of Germany in that it came out of the war with its complete fingerprint register and criminal case history file dating back to the early days of the century.

Berlin's Central Police Identification Bureau was completely wrecked, and all that could be salvaged from the rubble were approximately 2,000 old records. The Land Central Offices of Criminal Identification in Wuerttemberg-Baden and in Hesse have retained only a few hundred records. The once-famed Dresden collection was completely destroyed and burned.

But fortunately the Bavarian Central Office of Criminal Identification has intact the file of more than 700,000 records of criminal fingerprints, name cards, case histories, modi operandi, rogues gallery photographs, nicknames, and stolen properties. Not a single record from the Bavarian State Central Kripo and Police Identification Records Bureau was destroyed or burned.

Included in this file were the fingerprints and case histories of all known professional criminals arrested and fingerprinted in Prussia, Saxony, Wuerttemberg, and other Laender, together with fingerprints and criminal case histories acquired through exchange of information over the years with the United States, France, England, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Poland, Egypt, Australia, Africa, and other countries in the systematic registration of known international criminals.



*(Top left) Fingerprint expert classifying prints at the Crime Laboratory Section, Public Safety Branch, OMGB. (Top right) Fingerprint assembly, assorting and receiving department. (Center) A section of the crime laboratory showing the bureau's specialists at work. (Bottom left) Lionel S. Partegas, chief of the Crime Laboratory Section, checking microscopic findings of the bureau's specialists. (Bottom right) The bureau's apparatus used in examining and identifying evidence. Photo at right: Actual case history picture of a bureau expert's identification of a latent left-thumb fingerprint.*

Thus the record of a bank robber and safe breaker operating in London in 1930, arrested in later years in Chicago for a similar crime and registered with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C., will be found in the files of the Bavarian Central Office of Criminal Identification. In the same way a grey haired pickpocket now entering Germany under an assumed name could be confronted with his finger-

prints, which might have been taken, for example, by the Budapest Police and sent to Munich when he was still a young novice in his art.

The Bavarian Central Office of Criminal Identification operates as a service agency, independent of any police organization, but cooperates fully in providing information to Bavarian police departments. It also exchanges data with the central offices of criminal identification in the



The bureau, headed by Dr. Robert Heindl, operates directly under the Ministry of Interior of Bavaria. MG supervision of its activities is provided by the Crime Laboratory Section, Public Safety Branch, OMG Bavaria. Dr. Heindl, a noted German criminologist, had been living in retirement in southern Bavaria when he was requested to become president of the bureau. The personnel under him totals approximately 150 experts, specialists, technicians, and clerical workers.

In addition to the fingerprint and case history file, an extensive register of personal descriptions and photographs of local German, displaced person, refugee national and

other Laender of occupied Germany, and in other European countries. international criminals is at the disposal of the Bavarian police departments in their criminal investigative work. The register soon is to be supplemented by copies of an extensive criminal record, photographic, and internationally known criminal reference register used by the Central Police Identification Bureau at Berne, Switzerland. Arrangements were made with the director of the Central Police Bureau there to have the copies sent to Bavaria.

**A**NOTHER IMPORTANT feature of the bureau is its centralized collection of latent fingerprints found at scenes of crime throughout the Land.

The Crime Laboratory, in October, November, and December of 1946 identified 922 such prints received from Bavarian police agencies. Subsequent expert and specialist testimony in court by the bureau's fingerprint experts resulted in verdicts of guilty in all 922 cases.

Equipped to handle all types of criminal evidence, the bureau's daily work in fingerprint identification, ballistic identification of weapons and ammunition, moulage, tool marks, tire marks, questioned handwriting and typewriting, chemical analysis of blood stains, ink, poisoned foods, and other traces, is useful to all law enforcement and criminal investigation units in Bavaria.

Further expansion of the various departmental sections of the bureau has been planned. Dr. Heindl is completing a chemistry and physics laboratory for assisting in preparing evidence for the courts. Laboratories for mineralogical and botanical examinations will follow. In these laboratories, and in classrooms allotted the bureau at Munich University, theoretical lectures on criminology, scientific crime detection, police statistical reporting, fingerprint identification, palmprint identification and chemical analysis of evidence, will be taught to employees for the bureau.

**D**URING THE FIRST half of 1946, the following sections were established in the central office: (a) central fingerprint collection, (b) crime laboratory, (c) photographic laboratory, (d) crime reporting, statistical and historical, (e) missing person and unidentified dead, (f) editorial office of the Bavarian Police Bulletin, (g) Gipsy identification and records, (h) communications, (i) administration. The second half of 1946 was devoted to systematic reorganization of the various sections.

In the Central Fingerprint Identification Section, the fingerprint cards were classified or reclassified, according to the Henry-System, with a total now estimated at more than 1,000,000 entries.

From 1 July 1945 to 30 June 1946, 7,143 fingerprint records were received by the identification office from many





countries of Europe, while from 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947, the office received 52,748 fingerprint records or an approximate increase of more than 600 percent.

With the help of MG authorities and through the cooperation of the Bavarian Ministry of Interior, the Crime Laboratory was established and put into operation. As an illustration of its value, the activities of the technical laboratory between 1 July 1946 and 30 June 1947 included:

**General:** 3,254 latent fingerprint traces were examined, 2,128 latent fingerprint traces were photographed, 2,881 comparisons of master fingerprint records with latent fingerprint traces were made.

**Ballistics:** 65 examinations of firearms and ammunition were made, 10 reports, and 30 opinions in regard to examinations of firearms were given.

**Examinations of Handwritings:** 241 opinions were rendered on the laboratory and microscopic analysis of handwriting.

**Examinations of Instruments:** 25 expert examinations and comparisons of tool traces were made.

**Opinions given by the Central Office in:** 11 examinations of blood, 11 examinations of hair, 12 examinations of foodstuff, 20 other examinations and chemical analysis.

The photographic laboratory, with four specialist photographers, has some of the finest photographic, enlarging, and developing equipment in Germany for the photography and handling of criminal and documentary evidence.

A recent activity of this section is shown in its report for last July: 769 photographs were taken, 189 reproductions of documentary evidence were made, and 11,373 enlarged photographic prints of such photographs and copy reproductions were made and processed.

The Criminal Information and Case History Section between 1 July 1946



and 30 June 1947 processed 13,320 case histories on crimes, offenses and serious incidents and 1,728 other reports and teletype requests.

**I**N ADDITION to a large collection of criminal case histories, this section maintains the modus operandi file, or special register, on individual working methods of all professional criminals known to the police, the central stolen vehicle and property file, the nickname and alias file, and many other criminal record registers which play an important part in the daily work of the bureau.

Crime statistical reporting in Germany prior to occupation was not deemed a matter of importance by German police authorities. Because of this feeling little effort was extended in compiling uniform crime

statistics. Needing this statistical information in evaluating and formulating opinions on crime trends, MG authorities directed the establishment of a Crime Reporting, Statistical and Historical Section in the Bureau.

In accordance with MG directive, this section compiles statistics from information received from police agencies for submission to Public Safety Branch, OMGB, and prepares periodical reports concerning offenses against German laws, offenses against MG laws, police personnel, police equipment, and cases of death and injury.

Large colored maps of Bavaria are designed each month to give a picture of the development of crime in the Land. These show at a glance the

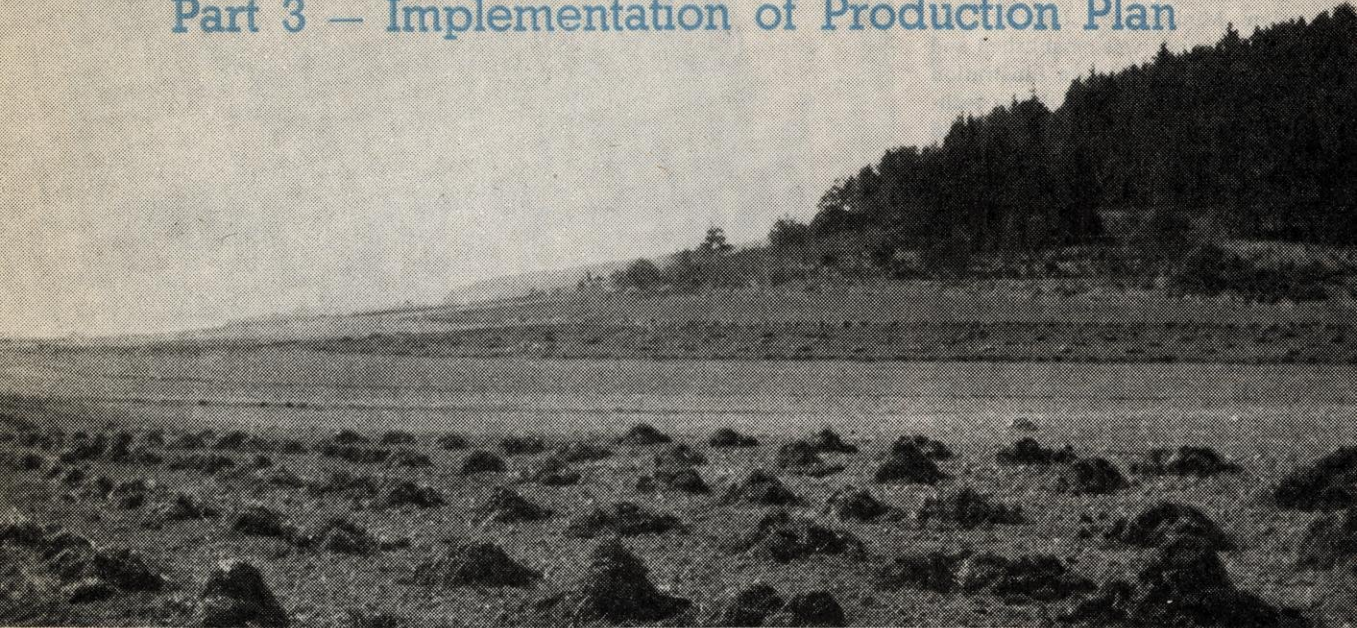
(Continued on Page 12)

*MAIN BUILDING of the Central Office of Criminal Identification, Police Statistics and Communications for Land Bavaria, at Munich, is shown (left). (Right) Dr. Robert Heindl, president of the Central Office.*



# Maximization of Agriculture

## Part 3 — Implementation of Production Plan



**T**HE ANNUAL crop-production plan for the bizonal area seeks to maximize food production by increasing the total planted area and by emphasizing the increase of direct food crops and the reduction of feed and fodder crops, meadows and pastures. The plan is drawn up by the production specialists of the various Laender in consultation with the farmers' associations and the Land minister of agriculture, and after agreement among the German authorities it is subjected to close scrutiny and criticism by US and UK officials before final approval.

The occupation authorities have insisted upon the highest planting goals believed possible of attainment. A considerable use of premiums in kind has been attempted in encouraging the growing of sugar beets, oil crops, and fiber plants. Thus 4.4 pounds of oil are granted as a bonus for every 220 pounds of rape seed produced, 26.4 pounds of sugar for every 11 short tons of sugar beets, and 25 percent of the flax value in linen

articles for small scale deliveries of flax straw.

In some Laender there are special fertilizer allowances for high planting quotas. It is planned in the future to reserve 25 percent of the total available fertilizer for use as an incentive. Because of varying farming conditions—climatic and natural fertility variations—it is not believed practical to make a larger distribution of fertilizer as a premium to the better performers; seeds are also allocated to farmers on the basis of their undertakings to plant.

**T**HE APPROVED over-all production program is transmitted to the various Laender which allocate the quotas among the separate Kreise. The latter in turn, subdivide the assigned acreages within the communities where in most cases community farmers' committees, composed of the best qualified farmers working on an honorary basis, assess the production quotas among the individual farmers. This assignment of acreage takes full account of the historical records of production from the separate farms

and makes every effort to assign increased planting quotas to the areas capable of such increase. Farmers are frequently asked to subscribe their part of the called-for increase and decreases—after which the unsubscribed remainder is assigned by the committee. Often the total assigned exceeds the quota of the local area—to allow for some individual failures to accomplish quotas.

After the allocations have been made they are reported to the Kreis offices which then formally notify the individual farmers of their production quotas. In most of the Laender today, at the suggestion of Military Government, a written acknowledgment is required from each farmer as to his assessed cultivation area.

An actual enforcement of the planting quotas, however, still presents great difficulties. The basic occupation policy calls for a federalized rather than a highly centralized German government, and this necessarily limits the executive powers of the central German agencies. Implementation of the cropping plan is, there-



# Bavarian Coal Production Soars

**B**AVARIAN coal production is now substantially exceeding the prewar output due to the exploitation of new mines and an incentive program for miners, the Coal and Mining Section, Industry Branch, OMG Bavaria, announced.

Production for the first eight months of 1947 has averaged 248,893 tons monthly, as compared to 241,747 tons monthly in 1938, the peak year of prewar production. An enlarged labor force, totaling about 11,800 workers, as compared to 6,900 in 1938, has been employed in the mines.

In addition to the 4,000 calories of food daily for heavy workers in the mines, the incentive program provides special rations of schnaps and tobacco for miners with good atten-

dance records. The extra rations range up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  liter of schnaps and 100 grams of tobacco depending upon the type of work performed and the attendance record of the miner. For each pit a weekly production estimate is published in advance. If the pit attains this goal, each member of the immediate family of the miners in that pit is issued extra rations of 400 calories per day.

While Bavarian mines produce a low quality brown and pech coal, and only small amounts of soft coal, every ton produced reduces the amount of coal required from the Ruhr and relieves correspondingly the burden on the transportation system, MG coal and mining officials said.

fore, dependent on the voluntary cooperation of the Laender and on the pressures which the latter can bring on extraordinary farmers. The supplies available for incentives are still extremely inadequate, since, except for fertilizer and seed, producers and consumers goods are completely insufficient for minimum needs.

Furthermore, close check-up on what has actually been planted is virtually impossible, because of the extraordinary extent to which German farms tend to be broken up into small parcels — especially in the south. There are about 1,500,000 agricultural enterprises in the bizonal area with an average size of less than 20 acres.

**T**HE BEST encouragement for carrying out the assigned cultivation plans would be the establishment of sound relationships between farm prices and the producer and consumer goods which a farmer needs to buy. The use of ordinary economic incentives to encourage production activity is fundamental to the American conception of democracy but is impossible under present German conditions. That assigned production goals have been achieved as far as they have been may be considered a tribute to the cooperativeness of the German farmer and his fundamental willingness to produce as much food as possible.

It should be clear that the necessary increase of total German food production will be extremely difficult to realize within the next four or five years. It may confidently be asserted that such an increase will not be realized so long as the present low level of feeding in Germany and general economic stagnation continue.

Indigenous production available to the non-self supplier last year was less than 1,000 calories per capita per day (less than 800 for "normal consumer"). Under the favorable assumptions associated with the preliminary Marshall Plan it should be possible to raise this level a total of 300 to 400 calories over the next three or four years.

*GRAIN FIELDS are reaped and the crop is in, but this family—like others throughout rural Germany—adds to its rations by gleaning.* (DENA-Bild)





# Food Saving in EUCOM Urged

*The following statement was issued by General Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor of Germany:*

**T**HE PRESIDENT of the United States has called on the people of the United States to conserve food and has appointed a Food Committee to develop a conservation program, so that more food may be made available from America to millions of underfed people elsewhere.

Here in Germany, we see daily the effects of an inadequate food supply and realize fully the extreme need which makes it essential that no food be wasted anywhere.

From the beginning of the occupation we have had food conservation measures in effect. However, conditions are even more se-

rious now than when these measures were first installed. We must make a wholehearted effort to see that all food conservation measures are carried out and that no food is wasted.

In this way, we can demonstrate, as in no other, our devotion to the accomplishment of our objectives in Germany and at the same time earn the satisfaction which comes only as we play our part in making a better world in which true democracy can survive and grow.

Therefore, I ask every American man, woman and child in Germany to do their part in eating less and avoiding all waste of food so that we may join with those at home in meeting our President's request.

# Payments Arranged For Ex-War Prisoners

**F**ORMER GERMAN prisoners of war, released by the French authorities and residing in the British or American Zone, can obtain settlement of payment certificates issued to them by French authorities upon release, according to Finance Division, OMGUS.

The former prisoner of war must report personally to the nearest branch of the Land Central Bank or Reichsbank and present the following documents: (1) discharge certificate; (2) payment certificate (clearly endorsed on the back with the address to which the claimant wishes payment to be made); and (3) civilian identity card. Failure to appear personally or to produce all of these documents will result in a refusal to accept the claim.

The discharge certificate will be clearly stamped to the effect that the payment certificate has been retained. The bank will forward the payment certificate to the French authorities who, after checking, will remit, by postal money order, the sum due to the claimant at the desired address.

If the former prisoner has died since release, his family may obtain settlement of the payment certificate by submitting the following documents directly to: The Paymaster-General, French Occupation Zone, Prisoner of War Branch, Baden-Baden (17b):

(1) Discharge certificate of deceased prisoner; (2) payment certificate of deceased prisoner (clearly endorsed on the back with the name and address of the claimant acting on behalf of the estate); (3) a certificate drawn up by the Amtsgericht testifying that the claimant is acting legally on behalf of the estate and is entitled to receive the funds due to the prisoner. After verification, payment will be made by postal money order directly to the address given on the back of the payment certificate.

## Book Export Contract Signed

The story of scientific development in Germany from 1939 to 1946 will be published under terms of an export contract concluded between the Cambridge (Mass.), Book Publishing Co., Schoenhof's Publishers Inc., and the Hessian Printing Firm, Dietrich'sche Publisher of Wiesbaden.

# Priority on Travel Requests

**T**HE COMBINED Travel Board will give priority to requests for Military Exit Permits for German businessmen whose foreign travel is desired by the Joint Export-Import Agency or any of its branch offices, according to OMGUS directive AG 014.331, "Procedure for Procuring Military Exit Permits for German Businessmen," dated 9 September 1947.

The requests should be made at the same time steps are taken to procure the required visa from the country or countries to be visited. Time will be saved if both procedures are accomplished at the same time.

Sponsorship by the Joint Export-Import Agency branch office is sufficient and reference for sponsorship need not be made to the head office, but the application should be forwarded through channels to the Land office of the Combined Travel Board. In the case of the JEIA branch in Berlin the application should be forwarded through channels to the Combined Travel Board in Berlin.

Each such application should be plainly marked: "This application is

made in connection with necessary export-import business and is sponsored by the (blank) office of JEIA. It is requested that clearance be granted on a priority basis."

**W**HERE PRACTICABLE, such applications should be hand-carried through proper channels to the Land office of the Combined Travel Board which should obtain any further clearances by telephone, and should normally be able to give approval or disapproval within a few days.

After the first Temporary Document and Military Exit Permit have been issued to a particular applicant, the only formality necessary for a subsequent exit by the applicant is a letter of sponsorship from the JEIA branch office (or head office) and submission of the Travel Document already issued. These subsequent applications do not go through channels but may be submitted directly to the designated Land Office of the Combined Travel Board and should norm-

(Continued on Page 14)



# NEWSPAPERS ASSURED OF KEEPING PLANTS

**P**ROTECTION of the property tenure of the 48 licensed German-language newspapers in the US occupied area for a minimum of five years and, in certain cases, for a maximum of eight years, has been assured by the US Military Government, through the Information Control Division, in its determination to lay a solid foundation for an independent and democratic press in Germany.

This protection involves mandatory property leases in cases where the US-licensed publishers have been unable to negotiate voluntary agreements with owners of printing plants. If, at the termination of the five-year mandatory lease, the publisher has been unsuccessful in his attempts to find other printing facilities, after a thorough search, then Military Government will effect another mandatory lease for a period of three years. Thus, a newspaper publisher, under certain circumstances, is protected against possible eviction for eight years.

Col. Gordon E. Textor, director of the Information Control Division, OMGUS, said this property safeguard was instituted because of the unwillingness of newspaper plant owners to sell or lease their properties, despite the fact that they could not qualify as newspaper publishers.

"Attempts to effect voluntary leases have been successful in only a few cases," Colonel Textor said. "Most of the printing plants are owned by former Nazis, many of whom have been cleared by denazification courts and still retain their properties, only, of course, if their penalties did not include property confiscation. But apparently these people never did and never will accept the idea of a free or democratic press. And so to protect our patriotic publishers, who by their own background and their efforts as editors since 8 May 1945 have been demonstrating their belief in democratic principles, Military

Government has decided upon mandatory leases."

**T**HE NEW REGULATION provides that a voluntary lease between an owner and a newspaper licensee of the Information Control Division is to be preferred over a mandatory lease made between a property control custodian and a newspaper licensee. A mandatory lease will not be transacted until it is clear that a voluntary lease is unobtainable. However, if no voluntary lease has been concluded by 30 days after the licensee's first offer to negotiate a lease, then the presumption arises that the owner has no real intention of concluding a voluntary lease and a mandatory (involuntary) lease will be concluded forthwith by Military Government.

The terms and conditions of voluntary leases will be determined by the agreement of the parties to the lease except that the minimum term of the lease shall be the same as is provided for in the case of mandatory leases. Where an owner having voluntarily entered into a lease agreement violates the lease in such substantial manner as to constitute a breach of the contract of lease and as to justify its rescission, property control custody may be reasserted over the property and a mandatory lease

thereupon made through a property control custodian.

The regulation stipulates that a mandatory lease made through a property control custodian shall require the payment of a fair rental by the newspaper licensee. The rental rate shall be subject to review and revision in the light of changing economy and financial conditions at the close of each 12-month period, starting with the effective date of the lease and in case of a major change, such as the introduction of a new currency, as soon as practicable after such major change takes place. The rental rate shall be fixed in conformity with applicable local ordinances or regulations of the community in which the property in question is located by mutual agreement between the parties concerned or, if they are unable to agree, by such non-judicial body or agency, consisting of persons experienced and skilled in business and commerce, which normally performs arbitration services in business and commercial disputes, or by such other methods as may be designated by Military Government.

**I**N CITIES WHERE only one newspaper printing plant is available and more than one newspaper licensee is established, all newspaper licensees shall have equal printing privileges or equal opportunities of management and control of the property. This shall

## Bavaria to Fill All Hop Contracts

All export contracts from the 1947 Bavarian hop crop, amounting to 2,700 tons and worth \$5,500,000, will be filled as a result of a rapid labor recruiting program which saved the crop from major losses through drought, the Export-Import Promotion Section, OMG Bavaria said.

A labor force, recruited primarily from refugees through cooperative action by the MG Manpower and

Economic Divisions and the Bavarian Labor Ministry, was rushed to the fields to pick the hops when they ripened prematurely as a result of dry weather in September.

Major buyers of the 1947 crop, amounting to 3,700 tons, of which 2,700 tons went for export, were the United States, Denmark, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and England.



be accomplished by one of the following methods:

1. The property shall be directly managed and operated by the property control custodian who will print the newspapers of the licensees upon a job contract basis. The custodian will grant equal treatment to all newspaper licensees and will fully perform his contract with such licensees before doing printing work for others.

2. The property shall be managed and operated by an independent printer who will lease the property from the property control custodian upon the same conditions as is provided for in the case of other mandatory leases. The independent printer shall print the papers of the newspaper licensees upon a job contract basis. The terms of the printer's lease will be such that he will be required to grant equal treatment to all newspaper licensees and to fully perform his contracts with such licensees before undertaking printing work for others.

3. The newspaper licensees will join together in the formation of a printing company or partnership in which they will all have equal capital participation. The printing company will lease the property from the property control custodian upon the same terms as provided for in the case of other mandatory leases.

**T**HE PROPERTY in question may in some instances consist primarily of printing equipment suitable for general contract printing and only secondarily, and in minor part, consist of equipment suitable for the printing of a newspaper. Where that part of the equipment for newspaper printing is thus relatively small compared to that part of the equipment devoted to general printing, the owner may be allowed to remain in possession of the property and given opportunity to contract with the licensees for the printing of the newspaper on a job contract basis. Such a contract will be subject to the same conditions as apply herein to voluntary leases.

All mandatory leases shall contain a stipulation to the effect that the lease may be cancelled by the authority of Military Government at any time without prior notice.

## German Girl Wins Scholarship



(Photo by PIO, OMGWB)

*MISS GOERDELER receives from John P. Steiner, director of the Education and Religious Affairs Division, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, her papers for her plane flight to New York, her entry into the United States, and her study on a scholarship at the Briarcliff Junior College for Women.*

**N**AZI OPPRESSION faded more into unpleasant memories as Benigna Goerdeler, 18-year-old student residing in Stuttgart since the war, headed toward the United States to continue her education toward becoming a doctor of medicine.

Miss Goerdeler was selected for a scholarship by Briarcliff Junior College for Women in New York City from a list of five candidates submitted by the Wuerttemberg-Baden Ministry of Culture, in cooperation with the OMGWB Education and Religious Affairs Division.

She will study biology, chemistry, physics, and liberal arts courses at Briarcliff for two years, with all expenses, including passage to and from America, paid by the college. She

left Stuttgart two weeks ago for New York.

Miss Goerdeler is the youngest of four children of the late chief mayor of Leipzig, Karl Goerdeler, who was executed by the Nazis for a leading role in the unsuccessful bomb plot of 20 July 1944 against Hitler. She spent nine months in a Nazi concentration camp in the Dolomite Mountains until her liberation by US Army troops.

### Two Branches Abolished

The Program Control Branch and the Organization Branch of the Control Office, OMGUS, have been abolished and their functions delegated to the newly-created Organization and Program Branch.



# CONGRESSMAN EXPLAINS AID PROCEDURE

## Representative Dirksen Orients Germans in Basis of U.S. Government And in Reasons for Fact-Finding Survey of Conditions in Europe

**T**HE GERMAN people of the US-Occupied Area were oriented in the governmental foundations of the United States and in the reasons for the fact-finding survey of European conditions by several members of the US Congress in a radio address on 1 October in Stuttgart by Rep. Everett M. Dirksen, chairman of a joint House Armed Forces-Appropriations Committee. The address, made in German by Representative Dirksen, Republican from Illinois, was broadcast over the radio stations Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Bremen, and RIAS Berlin.

After explaining the fundamental principles of the three distinct branches of government, the broad sense of "law" in the United States, and the method of providing funds for governmental expenditures, Representative Dirksen declared:

"I am accentuating these things, because the men who more than 150 years ago formulated the Constitution of the United States were endeavoring to insure the welfare of the people and to protect them by putting the authority to levy taxes and to spend money into the hands of the representatives of the people, and by making it possible through periodic elections to remove these representatives from their offices if they misused this authority. This has always been one of the greatest and most cherished safety factors in the whole Constitution."

His address continued in part:

"And now, this fact becomes especially important in regard to the subject of the assistance in destroyed countries or for assistance to countries which are now wholly or partially occupied by American troops and

under the complete or partial jurisdiction of American authority.

"Whatever assistance may be intended for Germany, or whatever expenditures may be needed in order to put the so-called Marshall Plan into effect, such acts of help and support must be decided in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, the two equally authoritative bodies of Congress. It is their responsibility. In the last analysis they have to decide what American policy is to be, inasmuch as this policy is to be carried out in using public money, or goods and equipment, which would have to be bought with public money.

**T**HE MEMBERS of the American Congress have a real and permanent interest in world affairs, in rehabilitation of destroyed countries, so that freedom, independence, and a democratic concept of life, for which two world wars have been fought, can be made a reality. We have never asked anything of any country, except that its people be free and that they may live their lives without the constant shadow of fear. We have always enjoyed complete freedom in our country. And we want to be sure that the people in other countries enjoy the same rights. That was the basic aim of our battle which ended more than two years ago, and which carried such tremendous destruction into so many territories of the world.

"There is still much fever and unrest in the world today. There is hunger in many territories. There is a great need for help, so that destroyed countries may be reconstructed, and so that they may again attain economic independence for their peoples. Realizing what great appeals would be made to the American Congress and to the American people, we members of the Congress believe that we will be able to understand these needs better, and that we can better judge the problems which the world is facing, by coming to Germany and to other countries in order to get a first-hand picture of what is necessary to reconstruct industry, agriculture and the general economy of these countries, and especially of Germany.

"I came as chairman of a general committee, consisting of members of Congress belonging to the Armed Forces Committee and the Appropriations Committee in the House of Representatives. My regular work in Congress concerns the committee which deals with the use of public funds, and in this capacity I wanted to gain a clear and final impression of the German problems ...

"I can assure the German people of our sincere wish to be of help in the solution of the problems they are facing, and I believe that I can say that the American people share this feeling. It has been a stimulating visit

*SHOWN AT LUNCH at Truman Hall, Berlin, are (left to right) Rep. Everett M. Dirksen (Illinois), Rep. Clarence Cannon (Missouri), Rep. John Taber (New York) and Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth (Massachusetts). The Congressmen came to Germany to study conditions.*

(PIO OMGUS)





which will bear real fruit in the making of the decisions which must be made in the days which lie before us. Permit me to express my best wishes for your welfare."

(Continued from Page 5)

## Bavaria Crime Laboratory

monthly changes in crime incidence in every city and Kreis in Bavaria. Prepared by the statistical section, the maps are furnished all interested MG, Allied and German authorities. Crime statistics, information, and reports in tabular form are prepared by this section for forwarding to interested American authorities in accordance with existing MG regulations.

**S**UCH REPORTS have aided materially in surveying and controlling the incidence of crime and its economic background, and have proved valuable in fields of practical police work and criminal investigation, especially in tracing individuals and gangs committing crimes in one locality of Bavaria and then traveling to other localities to commit similar crimes.

Identification of dead and missing persons is a major problem of law enforcement agencies. The Missing Persons and Unidentified Dead Section of the bureau during the 1946-47 year received 814 reports on missing persons and 119 reports on unidentified dead. Of this number 331 cases of missing persons and 68 cases of unidentified dead were cleared.

The activities of the Gipsy Identification and Record Section embraced the task of checking persons classified by police agencies as gipsy wanderers who make application or claims for maintenance and reparations at the Bavarian welfare office. This section seeks to determine and evaluate the extent of claimed persecution for racial or criminal reasons by these individuals.

The Teletype and Communication Section of the Central Office of Criminal Identification in Munich is connected with the main cities of the US and British Zones. This section is directly responsible for supervising the maintenance of this teletype net and is helping to expand the police communication network of the US and British Zones.

# Food Substitution Forbidden

**G**ERMAN FOOD and agriculture authorities have been forbidden to substitute food supplies imported for German civilians in the US-UK Occupied Areas for indigenous foods that had not been fully collected or properly distributed on the official ration.

In a cable, V-23385 of 2 October, to the Bipartite Control Office with information copies to each of the Land MG offices, the Economics Division, OMGUS, said:

"The present serious food situation requires that imported foods should not be used to discourage maximum indigenous food deliveries, and that proper controls be established to guarantee this objective. It is, therefore, desired that instructions be issued that no substitutions of imported food for indigenous food be made without your approval, and that all German proposals for the use of imported food should be scrutinized with care."

The cable added that in enforcing the general policy regarding the use of imported food, it was desired that the Bipartite Control Office insure that the following policies are observed:

1. Imported foods will not be used to meet shortfalls of an indigenous item resulting from failures in collection or distribution.

2. Imported foods will only be distributed on the officially authorized ration or on approved feeding programs.

3. Imported foods will only be processed when such processing will not result in substantial manufacturing losses.

4. Imported foods will be utilized strictly for direct human consumption and not for fodder or industrial purposes. By-products resulting from the processing of imported foods will be distributed only under programs approved by the Bipartite Control Office.

The cable said such further controls as were deemed necessary by the Bipartite Control Office to insure compliance with the general policy should be initiated and enforced by that office.

At the same time, the OMGUS Food and Agriculture Branch announced that during September 498,3000 short tons of bread grains and flour and 1,650 short tons of other foodstuffs, including dried milk, rolled oats, pulses, and miscellaneous items, arrived from the United States to help feed the German population in the bizonal area.

These imports were valued at approximately \$ 50,000,000 and were paid for in equal shares of United Kingdom and United States appropriated funds. In addition to these food arrivals from the United States, imports of fish and British unilateral purchases arrived in September from various European countries.

This was the third highest tonnage imported this year and brought the total of cereal imports since the beginning of 1947 to nearly 3,300,000 short tons, which is an average of 363,000 tons a month.

## Harvest Aid Pledged

British Army and Royal Air Force transport will be used to help gather the harvest in the British Zone, thus relieving the burden of overworked German transport, CCG(BE) announced.

Service and CCG officials have agreed that local burgomasters may request kreis commanders to ask for assistance from local army units. Such units will place all available first-line vehicles at the disposal of the kreis commander, for use within a radius of approximately 30 miles.

The army also agreed, during the harvest period, to relinquish its day-to-day hirings of licensed German trucks, except in Hamburg, where hirings will be substantially reduced. The released vehicles will be switched to harvest work.

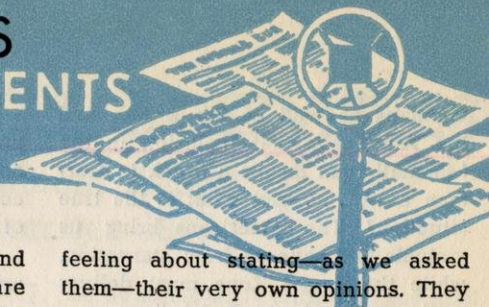
### "War is Organized Murder"

"Educate first ourselves and later, if possible, other nations to the realization that war . . . is organized murder," editorialized the Main Post (Wuerzburg).



# GERMAN REACTIONS

## PRESS and RADIO COMMENTS



### Predicts End of UN

The **Main Post** (Wuerzburg), in predicting the end of the United Nations, said:

"At the UN meeting in New York the opponents have locked horns. In all probability there will very soon be an open break. The United States is going to have a big majority for the plan of a permanent commission that will be something like a small world council" ...

"If the plenary meeting comes to the point of voting—and the United States is not going to be satisfied without a vote—then this smaller council will take over and no veto right will be provided. With a qualified majority of two-thirds or three-quarters economic or military sanctions will be resolved. The great powers or, if need be, the United States alone could be charged with its execution."

"Russia—if it remained a UN member—would have to submit to such majority votes. That it does not want that is evident... The situation is clear. The UN as a federation of all nations will shortly cease to exist."

### Food Complaints Criticized

The **Nuernberger Nachrichten** called complaints about food scarcity "illogical and irrational," saying:

"The world knows our need, but the world is hardly better off than we are! . . . England has rationing and food queues just as we have; the French get less bread than we; the Italians are not much better off. This winter the United States may be compelled to institute rationing again and food prices are terrific, because the world—which includes us—must be helped.

"Because of drought in Europe the demands on the United States will be increased, but will hardly be fulfilled. Many short-sighted, perhaps malicious Germans overlook this and criticize American food help, without which they wouldn't be here to criticize.

They forget that Germany began and lost the war; that Nazi policies are responsible for our misery and the world's misery."

The **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) commented on the plan for the US Zone, approved by Military Government, which prescribed a production inventory for all industrial and consumer goods in order that they may be fairly distributed:

"Its success is dependent upon whether our German authorities have sufficient courage and energy to remove the existent evils. The chief disadvantage of the plan is that it applies only to the American Zone, whereas the illegal barter with agricultural and industrial products is distinctly bizonal . . . The press demands that the results shown and the consequent action taken be currently publicized."

### Challenge Goes Unheeded

**Der Neue Tag** (Weiden) asked the political parties for statements regarding the resignation of the SPD from the government. The paper offered to give them equal space.

"Day in and day out one hears the complaint that the above-party press gives the political parties so little chance to explain their views to large groups of readers. Our democratic offer was to provide such an occasion—but it was not welcome. The representatives were attacked by an uneasy

### Editor's Note

This section is devoted to authentic translations of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to inform the readers among the occupational forces of what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

feeling about stating—as we asked them—their very own opinions. They rather felt cornered by us. They answered: They wouldn't want to anticipate party-official opinions; inquiries and conferences would first be necessary. Of democratic courage there was none . . ."

### Germany — Mirror of World

The **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) stated that Germany has become a mirror of the two halves into which the world has split. The character of each of the world is reflected in Germany primarily in political parties.

"The Eastern Zone is so far identified with the SED (Social Unity Party) that one calls it SEDistan. For a long time we have been cautious enough not to publish anything but agency reports from the Soviet occupied part of Germany. In the meantime, however, many reports have come from people who have fled from the Soviet Zone and whose descriptions reinforce each other: Mrs. Yetta Schaar who resigned from the SED directory, the mayor of Jena, Mertens, the former Minister President Paul . . . All this has greatly increased the interest in the Soviet Zone and the SED. We therefore use the occasion to publish an opinion on both and more . . ."

There followed a letter by a former Communist, Fritz Loewenthal, as printed in the **Telegraf** (British-licensed newspaper in Berlin). Loewenthal who, for 12 years until December 1946, was in Russia, told of deportations, concentration camps, cellars of a secret political police, and called Bolshevism "no less a danger for mankind than Fascism."

The **Sueddeutsche Allgemeine** (Pforzheim) quoted **Die Neue Zeitung** (US-published zonal newspaper) on large amounts of grain, wood, and cattle going from the Soviet Zone to Russia:

"The Soviets and SED at every occasion demand German unity. Both accuse constantly the western



Germans as well as the British and the Americans that inclusion in the Marshall Plan means a break in German unity . . . But what is the true situation? The Americans bring us victuals and save us from starvation, while the Soviet Zone must deliver cattle and grain to Russia."

The paper then tells of a resolution adopted at a kreis meeting in Sondershausen (Soviet Zone) to merge immediately the Soviet Zone with Russia.

"So the eastern zone was to become the 17th Soviet State! . . . So one talks to the west about unity and addresses reproaches to us, but one looks to the east, seeks political attachment there, even delivers without objection what the west and also the eastern zone need to preserve naked life!"

The **Offenbach Post** wanted the people to distinguish carefully between Russia, Communism, and SED:

"We must not be anti-Russian . . . The Russians are an old people with an old culture and we have no reason to be against any people on this earth . . .

"Today the prejudiced judgment of Communism that, incidentally, led the Nazis to a completely false estimate of Soviet power, is experiencing an astonishing revival . . . We should not be anti-Communist either . . .

"But what are we against? . . . We are against the fact that the SED speaks exclusively the language of the Soviet Union . . . We are against conditions in the Soviet Zone that strongly resemble the methods for which Hitler was outlawed by all European peoples . . .

"We are not anti-Russian, but we are against all violence and we shall criticise whatever infringes the principles of liberty. The Russians are a great people . . . Any conflict must be fought in such a way that one may build new bridges once the system changes."

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### **Anti-War Bill Praised**

The **Main Post** (Wuerzburg) reported a bill introduced in the Bavarian Landtag that consists of two brief sentences:

"No citizen may be compelled to undertake military service or war activities. No disadvantage may accrue to him because of his exercise of this right."

The **Main Post** highly approves: "On former occasions many readers have written to this paper demanding the right to refuse war service. Now this wish shall become reality! The SPD (Social Democratic Party) proposed the law and a majority of the Constitutional Committee agreed . . .

"For the first time in the history of German democracy the population of at least one German province may have the possibility to protect itself from the nightmare of German militarism."

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## **Canada to Put DP's In Clothing Industry**

The Canadian government has agreed to accept 2,114 displaced persons from the British and US Zones of Germany and Austria for employment as tailors and seamstresses in Canada's clothing industry, under an agreement reached recently with the International Refugees' Organization.

A total of 500 DP's will be accepted from the British Zone of Germany, while the US Zone allocation is 400 Jews and 264 others. The remainder will be recruited in Austria. Applicants must be between the ages of

18 and 55 years. A married man may be accompanied by his immediate family.

First movement of the DP garment workers from Germany, by IRO chartered ship, is expected in November.

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(Continued from Page 8)

### **Travel Request Priority**

ally be cleared on the same day, particularly if hand-carried.

These subsequent applications should show on their face that a Temporary Travel Document and Military Exit Permit for the named applicant have already been issued and should state that the present application is for subsequent travel of the same applicant, is sponsored by (blank) office of the JEIA, and that the travel document is being submitted for entry of the exit stamp.

The Combined Travel Board issues the Military Exit Permit but is not concerned with the foreign exchange required for the travel. This matter must be acted on by the branch office of JEIA, either on the basis that the necessary travel cost is being provided from outside Germany without expense to JEIA or that the travel is of sufficient importance to the export-import program so that JEIA is prepared to advance the necessary foreign exchanges as a business expense. Advances by JEIA for this purpose will be made in accordance with instructions to be issued shortly.

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## **Prisoners Suffer From Hunger Edema**

**A**PPROXIMATELY 50 percent of 320 German prisoners of war who returned recently to the US Zone from the Soviet Zone suffered from hunger edema, the Public Health Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS, disclosed. The results were obtained from a survey made by a joint US-German nutrition team late in August at the Hersfeld Homecomer's Camp in Hesse.

Of 320 men who were examined, the average weight was about 16 pounds below what is considered the minimum weight necessary for health and about 26 pounds below American

average weights for men of similar age.

Returning prisoners in the 20 to 39-year age group averaged 126.5 pounds, or about 18 pounds below the minimum health standard as compared to an average of 130.6 pounds for men of the same age in the US Zone. Those between the ages of 40 and 39 averaged 129 pounds or 17 pounds below the minimum standard.

The returnees' average nutritional state was much below that of the average citizen of Land Hesse, the nutrition survey team reported.



# REVIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES

## Digest of Semi-Monthly Military Government Report No. 76 For the Period Ended 29 September 1947

**Electric Power**—Shutting off of power for industry throughout the US Zone occurred for several hours each day, thus reducing consumption by nearly 15 percent. The drop in consumption was slightly greater than that of hydrogenerated power.

**Transportation**—The first shipment of 2,323 tires with tubes for German highway transportation arrived in Bremen from the United States, and was sent to designated distribution points... After two and half years of single-track operation on the Regensburg-Munich line, completion of repair work on vital bridges has permitted the resumption of double-track operations... Probstzella in the Soviet Zone is being used as an additional railroad exchange point between the US-UK Zones and the Soviet Zone.

**Coal**—Although employment in the Ruhr mines increased to a new high, averaging 257,032 workers actually on the job per day, the daily rate of coal output declined by about one percent. German officials stated that they were unable to employ more workers efficiently. Military Government pointed to the important factor that the new and inexperienced labor lowered the average daily output per worker.

**Law and Order**—The Wuerttemberg-Baden rural police have formulated extensive plans for protection of the potato harvest, including co-operation with the urban police in controlling pedestrian traffic at railroad terminals in harvesting areas, establishment of road blocks, and detailing additional men to border control posts.

**Housing**—About one-third of the total German personnel of the bizonal offices eventually to be moved to Frankfurt have been accommodated as a result of the reconstruction project. The personnel of these offices are moved into Frankfurt as housing becomes available.

**Industrial Production**—The rate of industrial output remained virtually unchanged from July to August,

### Low Water Level Offset

To aid in offsetting the exceedingly low water level of the Weser River, a large part of the reservoir behind the Eder Dam has been released, and release of the water from the Eder See has been controlled so that no water passes through the Hameln-Minden stretch on Saturday afternoons or Sundays.

The production of hydro-generated power was forced downward during the first two weeks in September to 32 percent below that of the last two weeks in August, reaching a new low for the occupation.

Austrian hydroelectric plants, which provided power to electrified rail lines in Bavaria, were forced to close down. Reduced rail movements throughout Bavaria resulted.

Lack of Rhine barge transport occasioned by the drought limited lumber exports to 547,150 cubic feet in two weeks, while some 1,412,000 cubic feet awaited shipment in Rhine port areas.

although the index of industrial production declined from 53 percent of the 1936 average to 51 percent. Most industries, working on a one or two-shift basis, worked 26 days in August, or four percent more than they did in July which had 27 working days.

**MFA&A**—A valuable 17th-century Gobelin tapestry and a portrait of Madame de Brand, which had been removed from the Eremitage at Bayreuth, Bavaria, reached the Munich Central Collecting Point... The Mainfraenkisches Museum of Wuerzburg, Bavaria, formerly the Fraenkisches Luitpold-Museum, reopened in the Marienberg Fortress, Wuerzburg.

**Restitution**—During the first half of September, nearly 7.5 short tons of resin, restitutable although not remov-

ed by force, was certified as essential and released to the German economy, in accordance with the interpretation of the restitution agreements reached in the Allied Control Authority.

**Reparations**—A total of more than 4,400 short tons of reparations equipment was dispatched to nine countries. Initial shipments were made to Belgium from the Dornier-Werke at Auling, Bavaria, and from the Dampf- saegewerk at Grafenaschau, Bavaria, and to the Netherlands from the Fabrik Allendorf at Allendorf, Hesse. The USSR received the final shipment from the Noris Zuendlicht A.G. at Nuremberg.

**Finance**—Quadripartite agreement was reached on exchange of public finance data for all four zones. The first exchange was scheduled for 1 October to include information on revenues, expenditures, cash balances, and borrowing at the Land level.

**Communications**—The US Department of the Army has approved the transfer to the German Administrative Department for Posts and Telecommunications of dollar-purchased equipment, including US-constructed open wire and associated facilities, formerly operated and maintained by the US military forces... Telegraph rates on all international traffic from the Combined US-UK Zones of Germany to the United States and its possessions, with the exception of Expeditionary Forces Messages, were increased approximately 25 percent effective 10 October.

**Press**—Military Government sent three protests to the Soviet Military Administration for articles and cartoons which have appeared in the Soviet official or licensed German press in violation of ACA Directive No. 40 "Policy to be Followed by German Politicians and the German Press."

**Publications**—To increase the practical value of Radio Munich's school broadcasting program, the first issue of 30,000 copies of the education magazine Schulfunk (School of the



# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Air), has been published in Bavaria with the cooperation of Radio Munich. It contains the monthly radio program as well as articles and pictures on the subject broadcasts.

**Information Centers**—Military Government hat approved the formation of an architectural committee, composed of leading Germans in the fields of architecture and construction, to select material received from the US National Housing Administration for an architecture, housing, and city-planning exhibit... The Ulm center is the first to institute a special children's program featuring a weekly story hour.

**Radio**—The world-wide significance of US Secretary of State Marshall's speeches before the United Nations assembly and the ensuing debates were highlighted in the news reports and in commentaries broadcast by the five US-controlled stations.

**Theater**—A People's Free Stage has been established in Berlin, by US, British, and French MG officials. Soviet authorities already had set up its organization. Because of a shortage of legitimate theaters in the US and British Sectors, the French agreed to release one of theirs for use for performances sponsored by the other two sectors.

**Education**—Three licensed German publishers in Munich, with MG approval and cooperation of other Bavarian schoolbook publishers, have completed five parts of the Arithmetic Book for Bavarian Elementary Schools, in editions of 170,000 copies each. They were finished in time for the new school term.

**Youth Activities**—The first athletic stadium to be rebuilt in the US Zone during the occupation was opened at Karlsruhe-Muehlburg, Wuerttemberg-Baden. It has a seating capacity of 2,000 and standing room for 18,000.

**Public Health**—The incidence of all major communicable diseases did not change significantly from the August average, except for the poliomyelitis epidemic in Berlin, which increased further during September.

**Public Welfare**—The number of persons receiving public assistance in the US Zone during August was approximately 1,290,000, or 51,000 fewer than during July.

**Circular No. 71, Hq EUCOM, 22 August 1947. Visits by Fiancees to Germany.**

**Official Travel — War Department Civilian Employees, AG 230.42 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 August 1947. Cites regulations governing all travel.**

**Reduction of the Load Placed on the German Civil Communications System by the Occupational Forces, AG 311 (IA), OMGUS, 28 August 1947.**

**Military Post and Sub-Post Strength and Quarters Report, AG 320.2 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 28 August 1947. States this report will bear Reports Control Symbol ECGPA-43 and will be submitted as of the 15th of each month.**

**Arts and Crafts Contest for US Military and Civilian Personnel, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 September 1947. Cites the rules governing the entries submitted.**

**Promotion of Enlisted Personnel, AG 220.2 GPA-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 9 September 1947. Rescinds USFET letter, AG 220.2 GAP-AGP-B, 14 February 1947, and cites new instructions.**

**Changes No 3, USFET-SOP 72, Hq EUCOM, 11 September 1947. Cites further amendment to Standing Operating Procedure No 72, USFET, 26 November 1945.**

**Memorandum No 99, H. EUCOM, 11 September 1947. Gives substitution for EUCOM Memorandum 89, paragraph 4, b, (1), 18 August 1947.**

**Circular No 79, Hq EUCOM, 19 September 1947. Section I — Allowances of Class V Chemical Corps Supplies; Section II — EUCOM Motion Picture Service; Section III — Individual Transportation in the European Command; Section IV — Military Justice; Section V — Monthly Status Report and Roster of Labor Service Units; Section VI — Reassignment of Officers; Section VII — Reclassification of Officers; Section VIII — Recissions.**

**Small Arms Competitions, AG 353 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 20 September 1947. Lists winners of the 1947 EUCOM Rifle and Pistol Matches.**

**Routine Procedure for Providing a Means for Checking Deutsche Post Bills, AG 311.2 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM 22 September 1947.**

**Signal SOP No 70, Signal Messenger Service, Hq EUCOM, 22 September 1947. Supersedes Signal SOP No 70 of 25 August 1947.**

**1947 EUCOM Football Championships, AG 353.8 SSP-ALO, Hq EUCOM, 23 September 1947. Cites rules and responsibilities for the 1947 EUCOM football season.**

**Weekly Directive No 7, Hq EUCOM 26 September 1947. Contains following sections:**

**Sec I — Enlistments of Persons Discharged for Dependency or Hardship, AG 340 AGP-B. Rescinds EUCOM letter, 13 August 1947.**

**Sec II — Omission of Film Subjects from Regularly Scheduled Motion Picture Programs, AG 331.7 SSP. Concerns the deletions of newsreels and motion picture trailers from theater programs.**

**Sec III — Dependent School Service in Occupied Zones, AG 352 GPA.**

**Sec IV — Budget and Fiscal Procedures, Instructions and Information, AG 120 BFD. Concerns filing reports on Forms WD AGO 14—131 and 14—132 in triplicate with the Office of the Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director on or before the 15th of each month.**

**Sec V — Board of Officers Proceedings, Army Exchange Service, AG 333.5 GPA.**

**Sec VI — Dependents Schools Tuition Fees, AG 352 GPA. Cites instruction and responsibility for collecting tuition accounts.**

**Sec VII — Military Police on Military Duty Trains, AG 322 GSP. Amends para 3a/of EUCOM letter AG 322 PMG-AGO, 29 May 1947.**

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