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"MURDER IS AMONG US"



# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

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

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



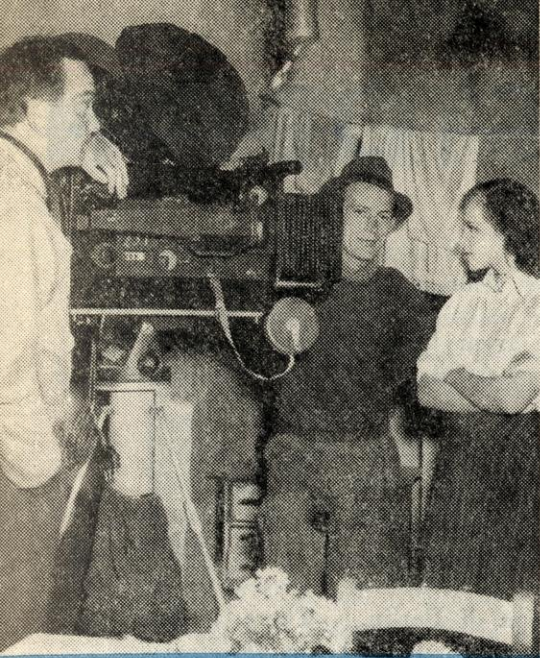
# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.  
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U. S. ARMY

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Accounting for Furniture and Household Furnishings as Post, Camp and Station Property . . . . .	Circular No 135 24 Sept 1946, USFET
Unauthorized Possession of Property . . . . .	Circular No 136 24 Sept 1946, USFET
Casualty Reporting . . . . .	Circular No 137 24 Sept 1946, USFE
Transient Accomodations within the Occupied Zones . . . . .	Circular No 138 25 Sept 1946, USFET
Disposition of Current Deceased . . . . .	Circular No 139 26 Sept 1946, USFET
Elimination of Nonprofitable Military Personnel . . . . .	AG 210.8 GAP-AGB 14 Oct 1946, USFET
Enlistment and Reenlistment in the Regular Army . . . . .	AG 342.06 AGB 23 Oct 1946, USFET
Coordination of War Crimes Activities . . . . .	AG 000.5 GEC-AGO 26 Oct 1946, USFET
Operation on Highway Motor Transport by the Reichsbahn . . . . .	AG 531 (TD) 28 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Employment of Army Air Forces Liaison Squadrons . . . . .	AG 322.01 GCT-AGO 29 Oct 1946, USFET
Equipment for Labor Service Units (Non-US Personnel) . . . . .	AG 475 GDS-AGO 31 Oct 1946, USFET
Promulgation of Military Government Ordinance No 8 Establishing a Military Tribunal for Security Violations . . . . .	AG 230 (LD) 6 Nov 1946, OMGUS

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



Signal Corps Photo

"MURDER IS AMONG US" — The picture on this week's cover shows a conference between cameraman, director, and star of "Murder is Among Us," the first German feature film to be produced since the occupation. The motion picture, which was released last month, was filmed by DEFA in Babelsberg near Berlin.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**Custodian of German Economy** is the story of the Economics Directorate of the Allied Control Authority and the individuals who participate in its activity. The article was written by Thomas A. Falco, Chief Reports Officer, Reports and Statistics Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, and a regular contributor to the "Weekly Information Bulletin."

Information for **The Land Constitutions** was assembled in the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, and the article was written by Richard M. Scammon, Chief of the Election Affairs Branch of the Division.

The material for **MG Radio** was furnished by "The Bavarian," weekly newspaper of the Office of Military Government for Bavaria and by the Office of the Secretary General, OMGUS.

## THIS WEEK

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# CUSTODIAN

by Thomas A. Falco

**A**nywhere from three times a week to once every ten days, an American brigadier general, a British civil servant, a French financial expert, and a Soviet engineer leave their respective sectors of Berlin and head for the Allied Control Authority Building, located in a park amidst the destruction of what was once a thriving business section of Berlin. There, in the building that once housed the *Kammergericht*, highest court of Prussia — but which is now headquarters of the Four Power organization ruling Germany — these men sit down with their staffs and go about the business of shaping the economic life of post-war Germany.

How much coal can Germany export to the liberated countries and still maintain a minimum-level civilian economy?

Which plants in what industries should be made available for reparations?

How much steel capacity should be left in Germany, and what proportion should be retained in each of the four zones?

What progress is being made to demilitarize Germany industrially, and is the job moving along at the same pace in all zones?

How can Germany build up her export balance so as to acquire foreign currencies with which to pay for vital imports such as food?

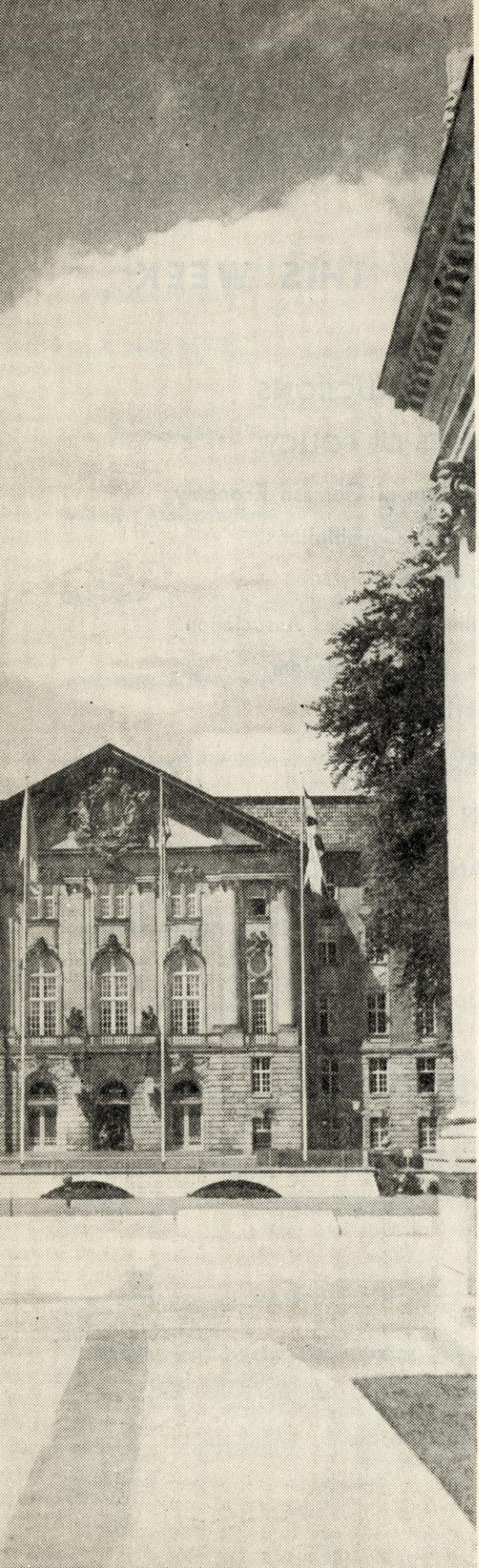
What can be done to speed expansion of the building, textile, ceramics, furniture, agricultural and other "peaceful" industries?

How can the economic unity of Germany, called for in the Potsdam Declaration and reiterated in the Reparations Agreement, be put into operation?

Questions such as these must be considered by this group, week in and week out, and the answers submitted to the four-power

*The Allied Control Authority Building in the United States Sector of Berlin which is the home of the Economics Directorate.*

*Photo by Byers*



# OF GERMAN ECONOMY

Coordinating Committee and Allied Control Council, the two top bodies in the Allied Control Authority. These four men, together with their working staffs, represent the Economics Directorate, one of the most important of the twelve quadripartite Control Staff Directorates in the ACA: Air; Naval; Military; Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution; Political; Transport; Finance; Legal; Prisoner of War and Displaced Persons; Manpower; and Internal Affairs and Communications. Like its counterparts in the ACA, the Economics Directorate takes the various problems connected with the occupation of Germany and tries to settle them in terms of the basic policies agreed to by the governments of the Four Powers. To do this job, the directorate is organized into seven committees — Food and Agriculture, Industry, Central German Administration, Trade and Commerce, I. G. Farben Control, Fuel, Liquidation of German War Potential — upwards of a dozen subcommittees and numerous working parties.

It is 1100 hours on a Friday morning in August. The Economics Directorate is about to go into session. In a large room on the

second floor of the ACA Building — the same room where, back in July 1944, Hitler set up his *Volksgericht*, or People's Court, to try some sixty persons accused of plotting against his life — forty to fifty Americans, Britishers, Frenchmen and Russians are gathered. Secretaries are bringing in sheaves of papers. Stenographers are at their places. The members, with the aid of interpreters, are chatting with their colleagues. Pipe and tobacco smoke drifts up toward the high ceiling.

## ROTATING CHAIRMEN

Brigadier General William H. Draper, Director of the Economics Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (US), is chairman of the meeting. August 1946 was "American month" at the ACA Building. During that month, US members of all directorates and committees acted as chairmen. This extended to the Allied Control Council, consisting of the commanding generals of the four zones of occupation, and to the Coordinating Committee, made up of the four deputies to the commanding generals. July was "Soviet month," with Soviet members in the chair. September would be "Brit-

*(Continued on page 25)*

*Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr., American representative on the Directorate, is shown with assistants and interpreters.*

*Photo by Byes*





OF GERMANY

# THE LAND

On the 24th of November and the first of December, the German voter will round out a year of elections by balloting for Landtag members in each of the three States of the US Zone and in voting for or against a Constitution recommended to him by a Constitutional Assembly elected last summer. The votes cast in these coming elections will close a period of Constitution-making begun last February when the Ministers President of the various States appointed preparatory Constitutional Commissions to assemble data and make necessary preliminary studies. However, in all three Laender the work of these Constitutional Commissions, varied at first, boiled down to the same result — the drafting of a suggested Constitution. On 30 June, Assemblies were popularly elected to sit at Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, and Munich to go over these draft documents with a view to putting them before the voters. Through their committees and in meetings of the whole Assembly the job was finished up this fall. With a few suggestions of Military Government, the Constitutions will be first voted on in Wuerttemberg-Baden (24 November), then in Bavaria and Greater Hesse (1 December).

## GENERAL PATTERN SIMILAR

Though there are specific differences in the basic laws the German Assemblies have drafted, their general pattern is similar. Each guarantees certain basic rights to call citizens — the right to speak freely, to assemble peacefully, to write and publish without interference, to be free from arbitrary arrest or detention. These and a number of other similar rights which we have come to associate with the phrase "Bill of Rights" are granted in all three Constitutions. Equally, however, these rights are subject to a measure of suspension in times of particular emergency. While the Bavarians actually numbered their emergency powers clause as it was numbered in the Weimar document of 1919 — Article 48 — the other Laender managed to avoid any invidious comparisons by a new numbering system. Actually,

there is little comparison between the 1946 clauses and those of 1919; today the use of special powers is strictly limited and controlled by constant reference to the Landtage and the courts; in fact, the position of the executive is more closely defined than that existing in the United States when a State Governor proclaims martial law.

The governments which are to exercise powers under these Constitutions will all be parliamentary in character — that is, the Minister President and his Cabinet will be instruments of the legislature (or Landtag), responsible to it and removable by it. In Bavaria an attempt was made to cross the parliamentary system with the executive type of government found in Switzerland by stating a specific term of office for the Minister President, but the final Bavarian proposal includes a phrase requiring the resignation of the chief of the government if " . . . co-operative work between him (the Minister President) and the Landtag . . ." is impossible.

The legislature to which the executive will



# CONSTITUTIONS

be responsible is to consist of a single chamber in Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden. In Bavaria the Landtag has almost legislative power and the executive is responsible to it alone, but a Senate has been added as an advisory body with certain powers of delay on legislative matters. While all three Constitutional Assemblies gave considerable attention to the question of unicameralism versus bicameralism, they all took more or less the view that a popularly elected second chamber would simply duplicate the work of the first chamber and that one not created on such lines would only serve to frustrate the will of the voters. So it is that all three Landtage are to be so elected under systems of proportional representation. While the election systems will not differ greatly from those used in Weimar days, a new feature has been added to prevent fragmentation of political life by the creation of many small "splinter" parties. In Bavaria a party must poll at least ten percent of the total valid votes cast in a Regierungsbezirk to be entitled to share

in the distribution of seats; in Greater Hesse the figure has been set at five percent and in Wuerttemberg-Baden at a permissive ten percent though in the latter case five percent is now the law and appears to be as high a figure as will be set.

## INDEPENDENT JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

In establishing the organs of executive and legislative power, all three Constitutions have also set up independent judicial systems to round out the allotment of government authority, and in each Land a State Supreme Court (*Staatsgerichtshof*) will be organized to referee questions of Constitutional interpretation which may arise under the new documents. Unlike American practice, the make-up of the Supreme Court includes members elected by the legislature for fixed terms, for the Germans have felt that the practice in the United States necessitates a politicized judiciary which they wish to avoid.

But the Germans were by no means unanimous in their Assemblies. In Bavaria it

# MG RADIO

**C**aptain Bill Allen is a hard-working officer in one of the 230 MG field detachments in a far corner of the American Zone. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, he tunes his special radio receiver to 56.5 meters, a frequency which was deliberately chosen because few non-military or German radios can reach it. At exactly 1500 hours, after the playing of "Stars and Stripes Forever," an announcer begins to speak.

"This is the Office of Military Government for Germany, United States, presenting an official Government broadcast over Station DTYC in Munich. The purpose of these broadcasts is to inform Military Government

field detachments of the latest developments in Military Government policy and other matters directly affecting their operations.

"This broadcast emanates directly from the Executive Staff of the Office of Military Government for Germany, United States, and all orders and regulations which are being announced on this program are simultaneously released to Land Directors of Military Government through command channels by authority of the Military Governor."

After this never-changing opening, Captain Allen proceeds to get the latest instructions on the prohibition of Army vehicles in Czechoslovakia, or the orders to German police squads, or recent ordinances governing the

*An officer from the Plans and Operations Branch, OMG Bavaria directs one of the broadcasts from the control room while German technicians put the program on the air.*

Signal Corps Photo





*Two of the announcers for Radio Station DTYC are shown as they relay important MG directives and policies to detachments in the field.*

*Signal Corps Photo*

movement of aliens and stateless persons in Bavaria, or any one of a hundred such items of information and instruction that might be invaluable to his work. He also receives the latest news bulletins from the Office of Public Relation, OMGUS. He and his party no longer have to depend on teletype, or wait for couriers or the mail service to obtain the latest information pertaining to their activities. Through DTYC they receive instructions from the Military Governor almost as quickly as does the sergeant working in his outer office. The Captain and his men are remote only in the geographical sense.

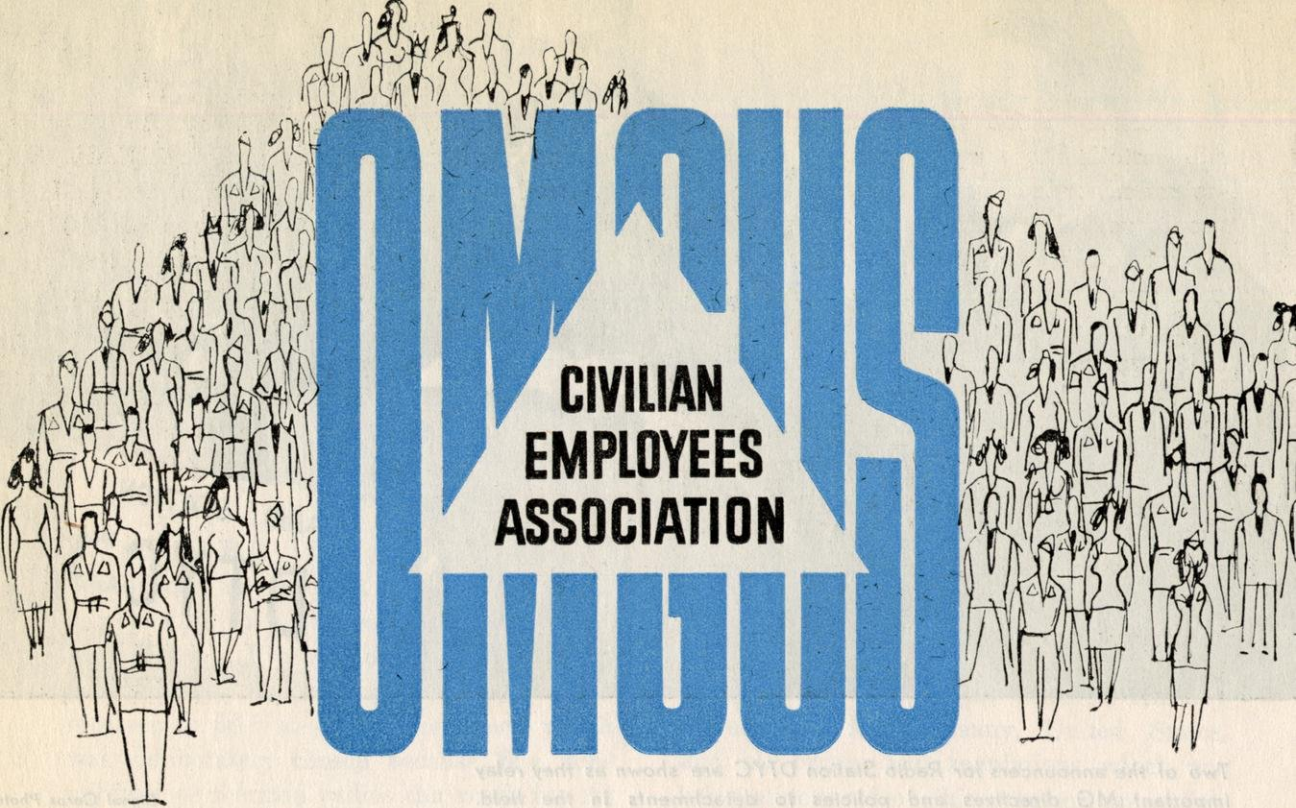
The script for the broadcast is prepared by the broadcasting office of OMGUS in Berlin. It is transmitted by TWX to Munich on the morning of the day of the broadcast, where it is checked by personnel of the Plans and Operations Office of OMGB for typographical errors and unintelligible reading. Berlin is then contacted by phone if the script requires checking.

The location of the actual transmission of the broadcast is Munich, through a 100,000 watt transmitter situated about 40 kilometers outside the city. It was formerly used by

the Nazis to air the speeches of Hitler, Goering, and others. Munich was chosen over Berlin because the latest-type equipment is available there, and Radio Munich supplies the engineering staff and the facilities for the program. The announcers are necessarily all volunteers, since no T/O has been set up for a station staff. Three announcers, supplied by OMGB, usually combine their talents to produce each program.

### **SPECIAL RADIO RECEIVER**

The task of securing and distributing the proper type radio receivers for the field detachments was a difficult one. In fact, during the test broadcasts in June, the program was viewed with a certain amount of pessimism by many detachments because so few were equipped with the proper type of receiver. Now, since the program officials campaigned for and received the sets for the detachments, the program has caused considerable enthusiasm. During the first try-outs, letters were received from all over the world from persons who had heard the first DTYC broadcasts.



**E**qual representation is an old and well-established American tradition, even a birthright. Consequently, when in July both the military and the American civilian employees of OMGUS became aware of the already huge and rapidly increasing number of unrepresented civilians employed by the headquarters, the natural reaction was to turn to the democratic processes. The use of the time-tested formula involved an assembly of persons concerned, the election of committees, the drafting of a constitution, and an open exchange of ideas on the subject.

These activities resulted in the birth of the OMGUS Civilian Employee's Association with a council to represent its more than 1200 members. The function of the council is to act as an organized medium for group expression and as a liaison between the supervisory officials and the employees. It is expected that the creation of such an officially recognized body will better the morale and promote more efficient conduct on the part of the parties concerned.

The impetus to organize found voice in a proposal sent to the Chief of Staff by a

group of civilian employees. In response to this proposal, OMGUS published a letter on 26 August authorizing the establishment of such a council. As a further step, an interim committee drew up a constitution which was ratified in a general assembly on 3 October.

Membership in the association is open to all War Department employees and employees of other US agencies and Allied governments working in OMGUS. The present roster of members includes more than 85 percent of the civilian total. No dues are required.

#### PROVISION FOR FOUR OFFICERS

The constitution of the organization provides for four officers: A chairman, vice-chairman, a secretary and an assistant, all of whom are elected to serve for four-month terms. The Council of Representatives is composed of one elected representative and one alternate from each of the offices or divisions of OMGUS. Offices having fewer than 30 civilian employees are grouped with other similar offices to elect representatives. There are sixteen council members who serve six-month terms of office. The charter



*The members of the OMGUS employees council are shown at one of their regular meetings where problems relating to the welfare of the civilian employees of OMGUS are discussed.*

*Photo by PRO, OMGUS*

provides that the council shall meet twice each month, but during the first few months, weekly meetings have been held because of the long agenda.

The association accomplishes most of its work through the functioning of several committees. The names of these committees indicate their particular field of activity: legal problems, living conditions, working conditions, transportation, community relations, police and security, publicity, election and by-laws, medical service, recreation and education, cost of living, and Allied occupational personnel. These consist of from three to nine members each. Upon receiving the report of any given committee the council will discuss the findings of the report and take appropriate action.

### **CLEARING HOUSE FOR GRIEVANCES**

The council acts as a clearing house for group or individual grievances on the part of civilian employees. As an illustration, the first grievance to be presented was a petition signed by more than 100 girls protesting against the removal of telephones from their billets.

Investigation of the complaint was carried out by the living conditions committee and a report was handed to the council. The council, in turn, presented a protest to the proper authorities, working through the personnel officer. The outcome of this grievance is still pending.

### **INADEQUACY RECOGNIZED**

Another incident taken up by the council involved a young woman who had been suspended from work for three days on a second offense for the incorrect wearing of the uniform. Members of the legal and the working conditions committees pointed out to the personnel officer that the civilian in question had been given no hearing, since no appeal procedure for civilians had ever been established which constituted a violation of basic legal rights. This inadequacy was recognized, and the legal committee was immediately put to work on drawing up plans to cover hearings and the possibility of establishing an appeals board and a system of standard fines. At the same time, the council requested that the personnel office

"hold in abeyance any further implementation of the disciplinary action, involving OMGUS civilian employees until procedure has been established for providing hearing for the accused." As a result, a procedure for hearings is being set up and will be presented for approval at an early date. The case of the civilian employee who lost three day's pay with no benefit of hearing has been taken up as a personal grievance, and she hopes to regain her 21 dollars.

The legal committee is also investigating the question of the collection of the 25 percent differential pay. It has been indicated that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled that the differential is to be considered a bonus for coming overseas and consequently is taxable and should be paid to dependents who are working for the War Department as well as to the heads of families. On the other hand, the Bureau of the Budget has ruled that the 25 percent differential is an added living expense, not taxable as such, and not to be extended to any dependent of the WD employee who may be also working for the government. The council hopes to call the attention of the War Department to this discrepancy through USFET channels.

### LESS IMPORTANT ISSUES AIRED

In addition to the larger issues before the council, such items, through the appropriate committees, have been taken up as that of the discrimination in the matter of billets. The charging of rent for maids' rooms is one example, and another is charging the same rent for a small room as for one much larger and better furnished. The removal from billets of single employees to make room for employees with dependents has also claimed the attention of the housing conditions committee.

The recent poll on working hours, conducted through the association at the request of the Deputy Military Governor, clearly illustrates the advantage of having a recognized and efficient organization of employees through which to work. Within 24 hours the council had distributed the ballots to the representatives of the various divisions, the

voting had been accomplished, and the final results had been published. Almost 80 percent of the members cast ballots. The results of the poll indicated that the majority of employees favored a 44-hour week and a work day from 0830 to 1730 hours.

As the constitution of the association states, "It is intended that this association can, and will, aid Military Government in carrying out its occupation policies." Representatives of the organization have already been requested by MG to attend conferences on such questions as the army exchanges and the barter center. Aside from its basic function to represent "these civilian employees in matters affecting their lives, and living and working conditions," it can promote a more beneficial association among all divisions of OMGUS and their operations, and assist MG to reach satisfactory answers to the many difficult problems, both personnel and otherwise, which will confront it.

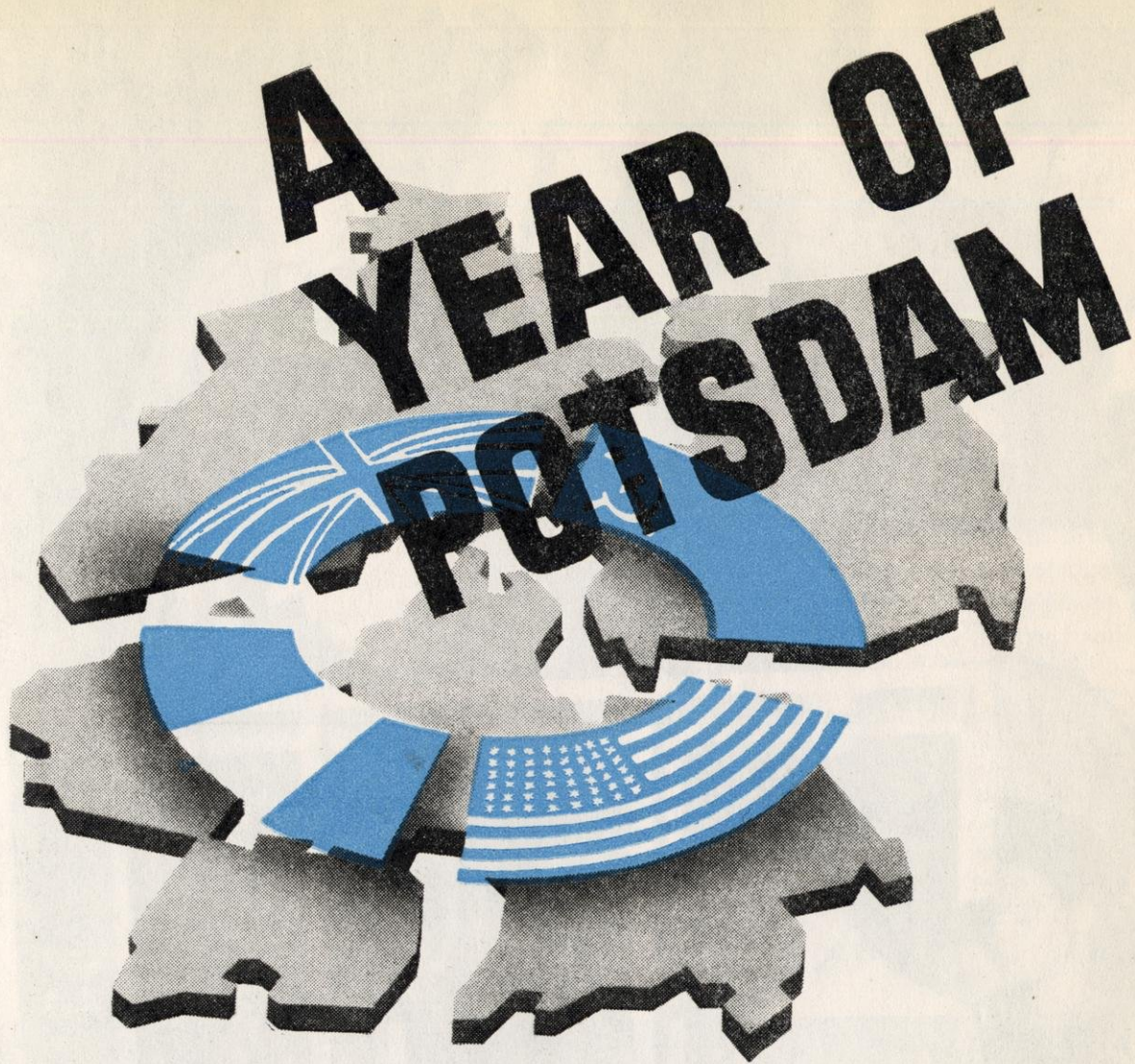
The story of a civilian employee organization in the ET would be incomplete without giving credit to the first such organization to be formed, that of the Civilian Employees' Association of the Office of Military Government of Bavaria. In April the Director of OMGB, foreseeing the need for such an organization, together with civilian employees of the WD, initiated the program. The organization is similar in form to that of OMGUS, having an elected president and an executive council representing the members.

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## Child Feeding Projects

Two hundred thousand children in the US Zone are now participating in child-feeding projects under a program sponsored by CRALOG (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany).

In the program, which is under the supervision of the Public Welfare Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS, 100,000 children in Bavaria, 30,000 in Wuerttemberg-Baden and 70,000 in Greater Hesse are receiving food supplied by CRALOG and distributed by authorized German welfare agencies.



**T**he story of what Americans have done since the signing of the Protocol of Berlin, or the Potsdam Agreement as it is called, to restore to Germany a tolerable living standard and prevent her from becoming again an industrial Frankenstein, is told in *A Year of Potsdam*, just completed by the Economics Division of OMGUS. The 240-page book, illustrated with photographs and charts, recounts the achievement of military government in reactivating Germany's peaceful industries; in formulating the Reparations Plan which set, in coordination with the other occupying Powers, a level of industry for the German economy; in maximizing agricultural production; in adjusting what remained of Germany's industrial capacity to the needs of the times; in evaluating, surveying, and preparing factories and

machinery which had been earmarked for reparations; and in destroying the Nazi war potential.

### ECONOMIC UNITY STRESSED

*A Year of Potsdam* has as its motif the overriding need for the economic unification of Germany, if the country is not to become a festering sore in the heart of Europe's economy. In every sphere of industrial activity, failure to eradicate the artificial barriers which cut Germany into four states, shows its effects. Despite the injunctions of the Potsdam Agreement which calls for unification, and which (under the "First Charge principle") calls for balancing imports with exports, vast sums of money are being spent to bring food and other essential commodities into Germany in contrast to the relatively

(Continued on page 28)





# Export Exhibit

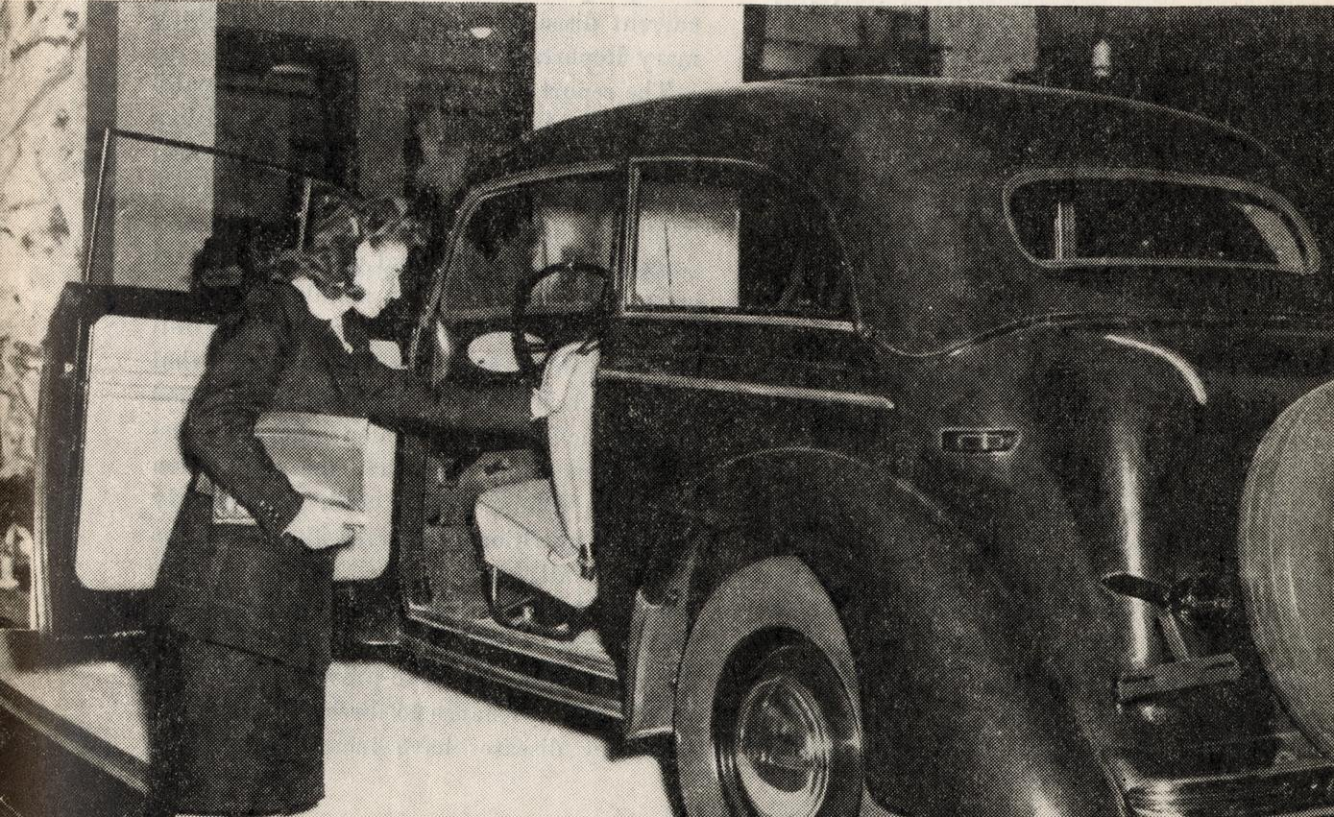
The pictures on these two pages were taken at Greater Hesse's Trade and Industry Exposition which is currently being held in the Main Exhibition Hall, Wiesbaden. Operated under the joint auspices of the Land Economics Ministry and the Trade and Commerce Branch, OMG Greater Hesse, the exhibition features products ranging from all-steel locomotives from Henschel and Son through Opel automobiles down to hand carved ear-

rings from the artisans of Erbach.

Despite the fact that many of the items on display are immediately available, the exhibit is primarily intended as a demonstration of the potential industrial capacity of Greater Hesse together with a portrayal of the Land's efforts in the field of interzonal and export trade.

The exhibition, which opened last month, will continue at least until June 1947. A rotating system will be employed whereby a different group of 700 industrial firms will feature each week new displays of light metals, heavy machinery and equipment, optics, wines, leather goods, textiles, and handicrafts.

*(Left) Dr. James R. Newman, Director of OMG, Greater Hesse and Dr. Karl Geiler, Land Minister President, are shown listening to music which preceded the 31 October opening of the exposition; (below left) a group of German spectators look over a display of trains; (below right) a future customer examines a German-made car, one of the products featured at the show.* Signal Corps Photos





## Two Denazification Officials Retained Despite Resignations

The offer of two land denazification ministers in the US Zone to resign following criticism by the Deputy Military Governor of German denazification results, were refused by their respective ministers president. The third, Gottlob Binder, Denazification Minister for Greater Hesse, announced that he had no intention of offering his resignation.

Gottlob Kamm of Wuerttemberg-Baden has been retained in office by the German Minister President on the grounds that the Deputy Military Governor had specifically mentioned the work of Minister Kamm with approval and that MG had concurred with the Minister President in refusing to accept his resignation.

Dr. Anton Pfeiffer, the Denazification Minister for Bavaria, was retained only after having been the storm center of a violent controversy in Munich. A week before the Stuttgart speech, he had been criticized by Herbert Gessner, Radio Munich news commentator, for alleged dereliction of duty. Dr. Pfeiffer denied the accusation in a radio address, and later, after hearing the sharp criticism by the Deputy Military Governor of the denazification program, tendered his resignation.

"I have endeavored to the best of my ability to prove to Military Government and the Bavarian peoples that I am attending to my task with all the earnestness which the vital importance of denazification, my duties toward my Land and Military Government, and my official oath require." wrote Dr. Pfeiffer. "I think it necessary . . . to offer my resignation." His resignation was refused by the Land President with the concurrence of MG. Simultaneous with this, Herbert Gessner resigned his position with

Radio Munich.

The Deputy Military Governor had told the Laenderrat in Stuttgart on 5 November: "I can only say that to date we are sorely disappointed with the results and we have yet to find the political will and determination to punish those who deserve to be punished . . . I do not see how you can demonstrate your ability for self-government nor your will for democracy if you are going to evade or shirk the first unpleasant and difficult task that Military Government is determined to denazify the zone in Germany for which we are responsible . . . If the German people are unwilling to do the job, Military Government can and will do the job."

## Nutrition Report

"Unless the official ration is brought up to maintenance requirements, those people who lack extra-ration food must be expected eventually to succumb to starvation or inter-current disease," stated the Nutrition Summary Report, US Zone, for September.

The report, prepared by the Public Health and Welfare Branch of the IA&C Division, OMGUS, further stated that the German population in the US Zone maintained during September the weight average of July and August without additional decreases in most categories. This was due mainly to supplemental rations made possible by the fall harvest. However, it was pointed out that these levels of weight could not be expected to continue during the winter under the present ration, and also that the population faced the coming winter with more nearly depleted nutritional reserves than was the case last fall.

Other findings of the report were: persons between the ages of 7 and 17 require more than the regular ration to provide for normal growth and resistance to disease; nutritional deficiency diseases have increased in some

localities; and rickets cannot be expected to disappear until infants and young children receive better diets. Civil internees have shown some weight loss while expellees and refugees arriving in the Zone are in a slightly better nutritional condition than the resident population.

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## Fewer Prisoners

A downward trend of prison population in the US Zone was noted for the first time as the number of prisoners in October dropped by 558 from the high mark of 27,579 reached in September. The ratio of prison population to normal capacity showed a two and a half percent drop during the same period and the percentage of unsentenced prisoners awaiting trial decreased four and a half percent.

A contributing factor to the further reduction of prison population and overcrowding in prisons will be the transfer of all Spruchkammer inmates formerly confined in German jails and prisons to civilian internee enclosures. Henceforth, no Spruchkammer cases will be detained in the prisons more than three days. A more widespread use of bail for prisoners awaiting trial and the continued operation of a zonal clemency board and three clemency boards in the Laender are among the other factors which will appreciably reduce the present prison population and bring it to normal capacity.

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## Postal Services Extended

Postal and telecommunications services authorized between the British and US Zones were considerably expanded 10 November, according to the Communications Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS. Almost all restrictions previously imposed were removed and postal, telephonic and telegraphic service was permitted between Germans residing in the two zones. For the first time since the occupation, Germans are permitted to exchange money, clothes, food and other types of articles across the zonal boundaries.

A special designation on all bizonal

vouchers involving the transfer of funds across zonal boundaries is required. This designation will consist of a "W" placed in the upper left corner of the voucher to indicate payment for goods (Warenverkehr) and "S" for all other payments. The "W" designation will apply only to goods delivered after 15 May 1945. The Reichspost advised that vouchers not bearing the above symbolization will be returned to the sender.

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## Personnel Changes

Sumner Sewall, who has been Director of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS, since May, has been appointed Director of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden to succeed Col. W. W. Dawson who was named Director of the Regional Government Coordinating Office in Stuttgart. Mr. Sewall is former governor of the State of Maine.

Dwight P. Griswold, governor of Nebraska, has been named Director of the IA&C Division to succeed Mr. Sewall. Pending the arrival of Mr. Griswold by 15 January, Henry Parkman, Director of the Civil Administration Division, will also be acting Director of the IA&C Division.

Col. Harold Pinther has been appointed Inspector General at OMGUS Headquarters. The Office of Inspector General, OMGUS, was established 1 November.

Col. Peter P. Rodes has been named Director of the Office of Director of Intelligence, OMGUS, succeeding Col. Theodore J. Koenig.

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## Youth Activity Increases

Approximately 387,000 German youth participated in the US Army sponsored youth activities program during September, representing an increase of approximately 34 percent over the August total of approximately 290,000, USFET, announced. There was an 83.7 percent increase in the numbers of military personnel taking part in youth projects, and a 58.6 percent increase in the number of activities for the same period.

# US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

The first main department of German economics administration to function fully in the combined Anglo-American area is the price control department, which commenced operations on 15 November. The headquarters for this agency is located at Minden.

The fourteenth Laenderrat meeting on 5 November resulted in the decision to distribute expellees among the Laender as follows; Bavaria will receive 52 percent, Greater Hesse, 26 percent, and Wuerttemberg-Baden, 22 percent. The Draft expellee Law was approved, granting to expellees entering the Zone from the East equal rights of citizenship with the citizens of the US Zone pending a final determination of their citizenship. The establishment of a bizonal central office for expellee problems was decided against. Instead, it was recommended that a close liaison of refugee officials be maintained through frequent conferences.

## DRAFT PRESS LAW APPROVED

The Draft Press Law, approved by the Laenderrat meeting, proclaims a basic concept of a free press within the limits of free speech as defined in the constitutions of the three Laender. The law, which would be administered by a press council appointed by the state governments, would make the editors responsible for the articles published and provide penalties for intentionally false or slanderous reports, and for reports creating unrest by falsely holding public institutions in contempt. There are provisions for the suspension of publications under certain circumstances and for agreements to keep sources of information secret.

Licensed political parties in the US Zone have been given permission to hold public meetings without obtaining prior permission from MG. Land OMG offices may require not more than 48 hours prior notification by political parties. Meetings may be canceled by local MG offices in emergency cases involving security or public safety.

Releases of US food for German civilian

use in the Zone totals about 959,000 net long tons. October arrivals for food from America were about 50,000 net long tons.

The US Zone coal mines now have a sufficient number of workers. To conserve coal used in US military installations, brown coal has been substituted for hard coal wherever possible.

## PASSENGER RATES REDUCED

The Allied Control Authority has agreed to a reduction, in the four zones, of passenger rates for working men's commutation, newspaper distributors, students, nurses, and blind persons.

An agreement has been reached to import electric power and gas into the US Zone from Mainz in the French Zone.

US and German material for the salvage of aluminum scrap have been allocated for collection to three firms in Bavaria. Already, two furnaces in one Bavarian plant have begun the melting of aluminum into pig form. Whereas one-half of the scrap aluminum may remain with German economy as payment, an estimated 25,000 tons is expected to be shipped to the US.

## RESTITUTION PROGRAM

Continuing the restitution program, German police are now being used in Greater Hesse to recover works of art of non-indigenous origin. Recently, the first cultural restitution to Luxembourg, consisting of eight cases of state archives, was dispatched. The total number of claims received by the US Zone, to date, exclusive of claims from ex-Enemy nations, is 3,140.

All four zones have submitted preliminary lists of German war research establishments for investigation by the Liquidation of War Potential Committee. Reports have been made on the present status, history and source of funds of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes, 37 of which were in Germany or German occupied areas, two in Italy and one in Brazil.

# EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

*Pertinent excerpts from official instructions are printed for the benefit of our readers. Official copies of the quoted circulars, letters and directives may be obtained by writing to the originating headquarters.*

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## Carrying of Arms

Regulations governing the carrying of arms and ammunition by US military and civilian personnel are contained in USFET directive, AG 474 PMG-AGO, "Carrying of Arms," dated 9 October 1946.

For personnel in the US Zone, the determination is made by the major subordinate commands subject to specified limitations. The directive further states that a copy of a disapproved application will be forwarded to USFET for file; that permits, letters or other authority previously granted by any headquarters are cancelled as of 1 November 1946; and that licensing of foreign makes of weapons will not be authorized.

For persons outside the US Zone of Occupation and under the jurisdiction of USFET, the carrying of arms and ammunition during off duty hours is forbidden except in the following cases: Where personnel have souvenir weapons and are enroute on a permanent change of station, or where personnel are engaged in hunting in authorized areas. Souvenir weapons may not be carried on the person and the carrying of ammunition for such weapons is strictly forbidden.

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## Polish Repatriation Program

MG offices will give tactical military authorities and UNRRA full assistance in furthering the Polish Repatriation Program, stated an OMGUS Indorsement to USFET directive AG 014.33 GEC-AGO, "Polish Repatriation Program" 11 October 1946. Designed as a guide in dealing with the current Polish repatriations, the directive says:

"This program applies to all Polish dis-

placed persons, including those individually employed and members or former members of civilian labor service companies, in and outside assembly centers or other installations in the US Zones of Germany and Austria and the US Sector of Berlin, and to the Polish displaced persons employed or held by Western Base Section in liberated areas. This program does not apply to Polish displaced persons who volunteer for Government courts or Military Courts Martial."

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## Vehicle License Program

License plates for vehicles have been issued to all major commands in accordance with the number of vehicles authorized under current approval lists, according to USFET directive AG 451.02 GDS-AGO, "Vehicle License Program," dated 16 October 1946. The directive further states that additional license plates will only be issued after USFET approves justified requests for additional vehicles.

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## Reichsbahn Operations

In accordance with a policy of promoting private enterprise in the field of highway transport, OMGUS has directed that limitations be placed on the operation of highway motor transport by the Reichsbahn. Detailed regulations for implementing this policy are contained in USFET directive AG 531 (TD), "Operation of Highway Motor Transport by the Reichsbahn" dated 28 October 1946.

Among the regulations listed in the directive are: that vehicles not needed to conduct authorized operations will be made available for reallocation to essential users; that motor vehicle operations by the Reichsbahn are subject to all laws, rates, tariffs and regulations in the same manner as any other such operations; and that all previous regulations, instructions, or directives, including MGR, Title 14, are modified in accordance with the provisions of this directive.



## Denazification Proceedings Criticized in Licensed Press

The German licensed press in the US Zone had leveled strong criticism against the German denazification proceedings and results for several weeks before the Deputy Military Governor made his pointed admonition to the Laenderrat at Stuttgart on 5 November that "If the German people are unwilling to do the job, Military Government can and will do the job." Typical examples of the press criticism were cited in the weekly newspaper analysis by the Office of the Director of Information Control for the week prior to the Stuttgart speech.

A strong editorial in the **Darmstaedter Echo** on the inadequacy of denazification cited two recent cases before the Appeal Board Offenbach-Land. In one, a well-known wealthy pro-Nazi was rehabilitated with a 50-mark fine, while in the other a petty official who had been a party member but could prove anti-Nazi activity was fined RM 1,500. The editorial continued:

"If political cleanliness is demanded in public life, it must begin with those legal processes which not only serve German interests, but have international significance, such as denazification and demilitarization. . . We cannot permit that concessions be made toward those people who share the guilt in the frightful catastrophe which has overtaken us all."

The **Main Post** (Wuerzburg) commented on the radio speech over Radio Munich by Herbert Gessner against Bavarian Denazification Minister Pfeiffer, saying Gessner spoke "about the shady and dubious occurrences in the official realm" of the ministry's office. The editorial continued:

"Dr. Pfeiffer felt himself attacked and made an attempt to defend himself. That is his right. He began his defense with the

observation: 'I consider the statements of Gessner not to be disinterested criticism but the beginning of a campaign of incitement inspired from certain political directions.' Here, with the very first sentence, Minister Pfeiffer loses his composure and his democratic form.

"What sort of a counter-argument is this which does not grant the opponent the right to act out of disinterested motives and, driven by sincere worry about a danger to democratic principles, to exercise his right to criticize? . . ."

The **Mittelbayerische Zeitung** (Regensburg) also cited Pfeiffer's office in reference to two reports on denazification cases. One told of a large-scale truck gardener whose Fragebogen should read: Pg, SA, SD and who was alleged to have beaten 74 concentration camp workers who worked for him. Pfeiffer's office had been informed of this case 3 August, the paper said, but had taken no action. Moreover, it added, the former Ortsgruppenleiter of Moosbach had actually been assigned to this truck gardener for "garden work." The second report was the case of a concentration camp inmate who had been reported to the Gestapo by two men and who had demanded punishment for the "Nazi spies" after his release by US forces. His letters to the Nuremberg Appeal Board, the chief mayor of Nuremberg and to Minister Pfeiffer had not been answered, the paper said.

## A Clean German Press

The licensing of DANA as a German-operated news service was used by the **Fuldaer Volkszeitung** (Fulda) as opportunity for an editorial illustrating the progress made toward a democratic objective press. The writer, Editor Heinrich Kierzek, repeated the MG admonition to the press that "news and opinion must be separated clearly

in the German press.”

Kierzek discussed the Goebbels tradition of fact-twisting and pointed out that the custom of news-editorializing and fact-distortion was well established before 1933. He wrote:

“I can recall from the time of my newspaper apprenticeship that after visiting a meeting at which a political opponent spoke, it would never have occurred to me to confine myself to a factual sober account of what the man had actually said. I led with those sections of his speech for which I had the best counter-arguments handy and then began to argue with him in sentences which ran somewhat as follows: . . . ‘The speaker then took the amusing point of view that’ . . . ‘He naturally made no mention of the fact that’ . . . ‘Just as ridiculous was his assertion that’ . . . If it had occurred to me to repeat the statements of the speaker factually and without comment, the editor would have tossed the report in the wastebasket with a sad shake of his head and would say I still hadn’t learned a thing and would never be a useful journalist.”

Kierzek then discussed the new theory of news presentation which seeks to do away with the conception of “guardianship of the reader” and pointed out the increased editorial difficulties involved in implementing the new policy. “The editor must overcome all old prejudices and must work, not only at the newspaper but also at himself. But he does this for a wonderful goal: for a clean German press.”

\* \* \*

Also concerning the licensing, the **Isar Post** (Landshut) said: “The Americans therewith have transferred to the German press, and thus to the German people, a product of unique significance. The fact of the licensing of DANA does not and must not mean that American assistance will be completely withdrawn. If this happens, then it can be said with certainty that great difficulties lie ahead . . . It should be said to the American press officers who tackled their job with such energy that it is hardly possible to

imagine DANA without American support in the future.”

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## SPD—CDU Coalition Urged

An editorial by Paul Loebe in the British-licensed **Socialdemocrat** advocated a coalition in Berlin of the SPD (Social Democratic Party) with the CDU (Christian Democratic Union) first pointing out that the SED (Socialist Unity Party) not only didn’t achieve its aim to unite the socialists, but on the contrary proved to be the smallest socialist group.

“A socialist majority of almost 70 percent could be reached in Berlin only where there was no unity,” declared Loebe, thereupon advising that the Social Democrats in the SED should therefore “draw the only possible conclusion and return to their old party. The adherents of the KPD (Communist Party) should gather under their old name which they carry in all other countries.”

Turning to the success of the CDU, which he called “considerable,” Loebe declared: “If the CDU further pursues the lines drawn up by its leaders, Jakob Kaiser and Ernst Lemmer, then there are good prospects for a collaboration with it.”

\* \* \*

Later both the **Socialdemocrat** and the **Telegraf**, also British-licensed, paraphrased Franz Neumann, SPD leader, as declaring at a meeting that the preliminary constitution gives every party the chance to be represented in the Magistrat and district offices.

“Thus we are allowed by the Allies through the constitution to join a great coalition,” declared Neumann. “However, we believe that the structure of the administration must clearly follow the decisions made by the Berlin population on October 20th. We are ready for collaboration with all decent forces which are willing to reconstruct. However, the voting results provide for a clear leadership by the Social Democratic Party of Berlin.”





## No Criticism of Foreign Policy Seen in US Election Results

Two prominent Eastern newspapers in editorials on the US national elections interpreted the decisive victory of the Republican Party candidates as a vote of criticism of the present Democratic Party Administration's domestic policies. Both **The New York Times** and **Washington Post** emphasized the bipartisan unity of US foreign policy which was not an issue in the elections, and therefore saw no criticism of that policy in the vote.

**The New York Times** said: "For the first time in sixteen years the Republican Party has elected a majority of the House of Representatives. It has done so as a result of gains so generally distributed as to leave no doubt that there has been a swing of sentiment on a nationwide scale against the Democratic administration. Some of the causes of the swing can readily be identified.

"There has been widespread dissatisfaction with continuation of wartime controls in Washington, long after the end of the war for which these controls were originally devised. Major strikes which have crippled re-conversion and prolonged the scarcity of consumers goods, have clearly been attributed by many voters in large part to a Democratic policy which they believe has magnified the power of organized industrial labor without increasing its responsibility in corresponding measure. Disputes within the administration itself have unquestionably impaired its prestige. And to all these, and other similar factors, must be added the normal tendency of the pendulum to swing ultimately, from in's to out's, and facts that the end of a war period has often been followed by reaction in public sentiment.

"In this last connection, comparison with what happened after the first World War is inevitable — and, in at least one highly important respect, reassuring. The midterm

elections held in November 1918, just as that war was ending, resulted in defeat for the Democratic Party then in power under Woodrow Wilson, and the election of both a Republican House of Representatives and a Republican Senate. There followed a bitter dispute over foreign policy, a Republican rejection of Wilson's leadership on international issues, and return of the United States, under Republican auspices, to prewar isolation.

"Fortunately, there is no good reason to believe that this disastrous experience will now be repeated. In 1946 a situation prevails which is strikingly different from that of 1918. The United States today has a foreign policy — a Truman-Byrnes-Vandenberg-Austin foreign policy — which is bipartisan in sponsorship and supported by the great majority of the rank-and-file members of both parties. It is not on the issue of foreign policy, but rather on issues of domestic policy, that the present campaign has been fought primarily. It is these domestic issues which now constitute a problem in statesmanship for a Democratic President and a Republican House of Representatives."

The **Washington Post** said in part: "The President no doubt has cause to wonder over the anti-Administration figures that have been registered. They put him, as they have put presidents before him, face to face with what might be called a dilemma of the presidential system. He cannot treat the result, as would be the case in the parliamentary system, as a vote of no confidence, and resign. . . .

"Our two great problems are to keep the economy on an equal keel and to guide world reconstruction. Prospect that at least the latter will still be pursued is not blurred by the anti-Truman defeat. For there is biparty unity in our foreign affairs . . . from now on it must be bolstered by the patriotism of every American lest this great government of ours, at an hour when all

humanity depends upon it, is rendered helpless and contemptible. Man in days to come has to prove greater than his institutions."

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## Atomic Energy Commission

President Truman's appointments to the new US Atomic Energy Commission, charged with control of domestic development of atomic energy, were generally praised by US newspapers and radio commentators. The naming of David Lilienthal, former Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, was particularly applauded.

The **San Francisco Chronicle** said in part: "It is to the President's credit that he made the painstaking search he did and succeeded in inducing men of evident ability and integrity to assume this responsibility . . . .

"It is notable that all of these men are in their prime — their average age is a little over 50 — and that is important because the positive job they have to do is a pioneering one. Atomic force is recognized for its potentiality of destruction and catastrophe, but we have still before us the experience of seeing atomic energy attain its other potentiality, that of becoming the greatest boon ever known to technology and medicine.

**Cincinnati Enquirer:** "The Atomic Energy Commission is not merely a regulatory agency. It is likely to become an extremely important operating agency likewise. For this reason, it needs leadership of men familiar with conduct of a public service enterprise. Lilienthal, as successful head of TVA, has had the best of experience on this score."

**The New York Times:** "It is well that the lay point of view, rather than exclusively the scientific point of view, should predominate in this assignment. The problem is as wide as the whole range of man's hopes and fears. It would be unwise to have a commission which would bury its collective nose wholly in technological phases of the problem . . . .

"The new commission will own on behalf of the government all fissionable mater-

ials. It will manage the production and refinement of such materials, conduct and encourage research and cooperate in any system of international control that is set up. We hope that when Congress meets again these appointments will be confirmed promptly by the Senate. Valuable time has already been lost in getting a firm grip on the vast problem of the atom.

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## "Weary Cynicism"

The basic problem of Germany is not to prevent an upsurge of militarism but to prevent spread of the "weary cynicism" that has possessed that defeated peoples, Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, said according to an article in the **New York Herald Tribune**.

Dr. Cavert made the statement in a report on his special mission to Germany, which he completed recently, as temporary liaison agent between the German Church and the American Military Government there.

"It is a matter of fundamental consequence that we should do our utmost to create a mood of hope in the German people in place of the present hopelessness," he said. "Unless they can be led to see that there is the prospect of a better future, the social and political chaos in Germany will increase. If so, it will become a center of infection that will spread poison throughout Europe."

The German people believe in democracy only as they see it operating in a way that promises them hope and opportunity, he said. "And if democracy fails in the American and British Zones and leaves social and economic chaos, the whole of Germany will pass into the Communist sphere — and with Germany, probably the whole of Western Europe." . . . Adding to the problems of government is the fact that "American public opinion is . . . . like a physician sitting by the bedside of a sick patient and debating whether to do everything possible to help him to recover or to hold back from doing so, lest he become strong enough to be a menace to his neighbors," he said.

was the question of the establishment of a State President (*Staatspräsident*) which led to violent argument and an 85-84 vote against the proposal; in Wuerttemberg-Baden the most vigorous debate centered around efforts of the CDU to set up a system of confessional schools as the standard type for the State (also voted down); in Greater Hesse the most controversial article was one which declared certain heavy industries would be nationalized by the passage of the Constitution. In this case the *pro* and *con* were so forcefully argued that a separate vote will be taken on this one Article in the 1 December voting.

### NEWER RESPONSIBILITIES STRESSED

These last two controversies indicate the type of social and economic provisions which have been more and more finding their way into modern constitutions. While constitution-drafters of a hundred years ago were content to set up a structure of government and enunciate the rights of the individual, modern draftsmen (be it in Stuttgart, Paris, or Albany) stress also the newer responsibilities of the State. So it is that all three Constitutions contain specific and rather detailed mention of the educational system, the rights and duties of religious organizations, the relationship of the church to the State (especially to the educational function of the State), labor and labor's rights, economics principles, the position of property, and a host of other related subjects with which the Constitution makers at Philadelphia would never have thought to concern themselves.

In these provisions in the three Land Constitutions in the US Zone may be seen a general acceptance of the role of the State in modern society as a "public welfare" instrumentality rather than as simply a referee following the precept that least government is best government. All three Land documents contain specific provisions for the taking over of economic enterprises should public welfare so dictate and all recognize

the position of labor and the duty of the State to protect labor.

Apart from the economics and church issues one of the most difficult articles to draw in each one of the Laender was that dealing with the relationship of the various States to a future federal government for Germany. The three States all restated their position as parts of Germany and as parts of a future German republic. Additionally, all recognized the necessity of transitory arrangements delegating short-term powers to such *ad hoc* bodies as the Laenderrat and the bizonal executive committees for the economic unification of the British and US occupation zones. While there was a measure of autonomoust sentiment, especially in Bavaria, pure separatism as such got short shrift in the Assembly debates. On the contrary, there was much feeling that present zonal boundaries should be done away with as soon as possible and a Constitutional Assembly chosen to set up a new central German government.

### PARTY COLLABORATION

The final results of the labor of the Constitutional Assemblies are rather much the result of CDU and SPD compromise. These two parties, plus the DVP in Wuerttemberg-Baden, produced documents to which the great majority of Assembly voters could agree. In Stuttgart there was but one dissenting vote in an Assembly of 100; in Wiesbaden, six in ninety; in Munich, fourteen in 180. In all Laender the major political parties collaborated to produce the final Constitutions. While it may be claimed that Constitutional interest in hungry, war-torn, shoddy Germany was not great, and while it cannot be doubted but that the lack of full power was a detriment to full attention to the job, this over-all co-operation of the political parties on these basic laws of the three US zone Laender may well presage a beginning of an understanding of the give-and-take on which a functioning democracy must be based if it is to live.

ish month," and October "French month." In keeping with the quadripartite character of ACA activity, all chairmanships rotate month by month.

The General walks toward a set of tables arranged in a hollow square. They are stacked with papers. Water bottles and ash trays are conveniently placed. Pads and pencils are within easy reach. He sits down in the center of one of the four sides, flanked by his deputy, his interpreters, and his secretaries. The British, French, and Soviet delegations do likewise.

"Shall we begin our meeting?"

The General's words are immediately translated into Russian. As almost always, translation into French is not necessary. René Sergent, the regular French member, is present; he understands English as well as he does French. The directorate can put to good use the time thus saved. Its agenda is long, with anywhere from eighteen to twenty-five items listed.

"Shall we take up the confirmation of the minutes?"

### CORRECTION OF MINUTES

Each of the members has before him a transcript of the minutes in his own language. All three versions — English, French and Russian — are the same. Correction of the minutes is now in order. The delegation on the left of the chair is first (it was the Soviet in August), then the work of correction proceeds clockwise from the chair — to the French delegation, the British, and finally the American. Each of the members states at which point in the minutes he may have been incorrectly quoted, or at which point an idea of his has not been properly expressed. An "a" may become a "the;" the word "imperative" may be changed to "important." First and last, the aim is to have the minutes present a true picture of what happened at the last meeting, a precise record of the decisions made and action taken.

Confirmation of the minutes may set the stage for the day's first display of parliamen-

tary strategy. One of the members may have agreed to something which, on later study, he finds he should not have agreed to. It is then his job to try to convince the other members that this agreement was illogical, or unnecessary, or capable of being accomplished in some other way. Sometimes he succeeds; sometimes he doesn't. The remaining members have studied the minutes too, and may have good reason to resist any change. Throughout, each of them is intent on the discussion. It is no time for napping. The wrong word may commit a government to a course of action it does not want to take.

### ECONOMICS LEADERS DESCRIBED

There is Konstantin Koval, the Henry Kaiser of the Soviet Union. He is husky, handsome, and tough as steel. As Deputy Minister for Heavy Industry, he is a driving force behind the Five Year Plan.

There is René Sergent, Inspector of Finance for France. He is slender, wears horn-rimmed glasses and has all the social graces. He speaks exquisite English and applies to each problem the mind of a logician.

There is Eric Seal, career civil servant, who heads up the British delegation. He is of medium build, wears glasses, and smokes a pipe. Now chief of the Trade and Industry Division, British Control Council, Mr. Seal was secretary to Winston Churchill during the early war years and later was assigned to the British Admiralty in Washington, D. C. He succeeds the irrepressible Sir Percy Mills, who rose from factory sweeper to industrialist and war time controller of Great Britain's machine tool industry. The soul of politeness, his words would, on occasion, sting like a wasp.

There is General Draper, an infantry officer in both wars. The general is an economist by schooling, an investment banker by calling. In early 1940, he was called to active duty from his position as vice-president of Dillon, Read & Co., New York investment bankers. A colonel at that time, he helped Major General Lewis B. Hershey develop

the Selective Service System. He then saw active service in the Central Pacific as regimental commander of the 136th Infantry, and was later assigned to Washington, D. C. There he did a number of jobs for the Army — from general staff work to supervision of contract terminations. In March 1945, he was detailed to Germany as Director of the Economics Division, US Group Control Council (now OMGUS).

### POSITION AS ARBITRATOR

General Draper's problem, many times, is to bring together the apparently irreconcilable points of view of the various members. Sometimes this can be turned to neat purpose for the American side. At a meeting last fall, the Soviet member brought up his zone's need for hard coal, available from the British Zone. The British member said that his Zone was quite willing to supply it, but sufficient transport was not at hand. General Draper suggested that each of the three set up a pool of 1,000 railway freight cars to make such a deal possible. All were quick to proclaim this a capital idea — to say nothing of it being a generous gesture on the part of the American delegation. Then the general suggested that it would be foolish to let those wagons return empty from the Soviet Zone. Why not fill them up with brown-coal briquettes from the Soviet Zone (which the US Zone happened to need from the Soviet Zone) and drop them off on the way back? The point scored.

### SIMILIAR CHARACTERISTICS

All four men are relatively young, ranging in age from the early "forties" to the early "fifties." All are keen-witted and quick, among the best their nation can produce. All recognize that they are part of an international team that must win the peace as it won the war. Time and again, Mr. Koval has mentioned his fondest hope — that the work the directorate is doing will be instrumental in seeing that his son, a youngster of eleven, will never have to go to war.

The directorate's interpreters are as varied

and colorful a group as the persons they work for:

Richard A. Steele — a tall, slim chap in his late "twenties" — is the US member's Russian interpreter. Steele was born of American parents in Harbin, Manchuria, went through Russian high school, then studied English at Cambridge. His first visit to the United States was in 1939, after which he served in the US Army, saw combat, and was commissioned. In September 1945, he was assigned to the US Group Control Council, and recently converted to civilian status. His Russian is as good as his English.

The Soviet member's English interpreter is young, boyish Lt. W. Talmy, known as "Tommy." His father, an engineer, was purchasing agent for the Soviet Union, and Tommy was born in Brooklyn, where he went through grammar school. He speaks American rather than English, often has to repeat his translations for the British delegation.

### FRENCH MEMBER'S INTERPRETER

The French member's Russian interpreter is Elaine Tschavtschavadze — a very small girl for such a long name. Miss Tschavtschavadze is reputed to be a genuine Georgian princess and has a penchant for American chewing gum. (A cousin of hers is a US Army lieutenant in OMGUS.) Young, and with big blue eyes, she speaks her piece in a high-pitched voice.

The British member's Russian interpreter is Harry E. Ward, a Russian emigre who became a British subject (and changed his name). Dignified and elderly, he has been a professional interpreter for many years. Amongst his associates he is affectionately known as "Papasha," or Pop.

Of these four, two have important duties other than interpreting. Dick Steele is also a liaison officer for the Economics Directorate; Lt. Talmy is also one of the secretaries for the Soviet delegation.

The members of the directorate and their interpreters necessarily spend considerable time together. Mutual respect has developed, also real friendship. Dinner parties among

the members are common (which is always rather hard on the interpreters who must be ready to translate at a swallow's notice); and several times they went hunting together.

To the person sitting in on a regular meeting for the first time, there is little evidence of such after-hours comraderie. With his brief before him, a member speaks looking stolidly at the person addressed. Maybe he twirls a pencil as he talks, or fingers a cigarette lighter, tapping with it on the table from time to time to emphasize his remarks.

Of course, there are disagreements. Considering the diverse political, economic and social views represented, this is inevitable. Still, voices are seldom raised. When — figuratively — a member is pushed into a corner, his face may flush, his eyes may flash, his voice may be tinged with iron; but he never loses his temper.

That does not mean that meetings do not have their lighter side. Around the ACA, the Economics Directorate has a reputation for its sense of humor. During the last meeting in June, Donald D. Humphrey, General Draper's Deputy, happened to be heading the American delegation. When the time came for deciding the date of the next meeting, the British member quite unwittingly suggested 4 July. Whereupon Don Humphrey — who is as quick and keen as he is young — bantered:

"I would not expect my British colleague to remember our Independence Day, but I know I can count on the other members of this committee to see that I have a chance to celebrate this great American holiday." To which the British member replied, "That is a day we would like to forget!"

On 15 August 1945, two weeks after signing of the Potsdam Declaration, the Economics Directorate met for the first time. It was "American month" at the ACA and General Draper presided. He is the only one of the present group who was at that first meeting. René Sergent, the French member then as he is now, was unable to attend. Major General S. I. Shabalin was the Soviet representative, Sir Percy Mills the British.

Between that time and 1 November there have been 69 meetings of the Economics Directorate. It has been nerve-wracking, hard work for all concerned. It is rare for a session to wind up before 7 P. M. And last February, when the postwar level of German industry was being worked out, the Directorate labored far into the night, sometimes adjourning only with the dawn.

At that first meeting, on 15 August, there was considerable discussion about the basic principles laid down in the Potsdam Declaration. In its 68 meetings since that time, the Economics Directorate has played a vital part in endeavoring to implement those principles. Once the economic unity of Germany is reiterated — and made effective — by all of the four powers, the Economics Directorate will likewise play a vital role in finishing what was begun at Potsdam.

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## Miners Can Negotiate

German trade unions, on behalf of the approximately 400,000 German coal miners throughout Germany, are permitted to negotiate this month for pay increases not to exceed 20 percent under provisions of an amended wage policy approved by the Allied Control Authority Control Council last month. These negotiations mark the first time in the occupation that an entire German industry has been permitted to bargain for better working conditions.

The new pay rates for German miners become effective not later than 1 December. Increases agreed to after that date will be retroactive in payment. The average pay in the coal mining industry will be increased by not more than 20 percent so that the pay for miners will in general not be less than the average wage level in the metal, chemical, or building industries.

The wage increases will be such that underground workers receive between 15 and 20 percent more than surface workers. Workers at the coal face will receive wages higher than the average of all the other underground workers.

minor proceeds being derived from exports. The lack of coal, of transportation, of a thousand and one products which a modern industrial economy demands if it is to support a population exceeding 66,000,000 people, are traceable to the basic fact that there are today four Germanys instead of one.

The problem of administering a defeated country which never could completely feed itself out of its own indigenous resources and which has no foreign credits with which to pay for its import of raw materials, is not one to be considered lightly. *A Year of Potsdam* goes into considerable detail in describing the overcoming of difficulties in solving this problem. The book reveals how, for example, desperately needed cooking and heating stoves were provided for millions of partially repaired dwellings in the Zone; how window glass was produced in Bavaria for high priority civilian requirements in

Bavaria; how electric power requirements were met; how tires, tubes and batteries were turned out; how the Zone's nitrogen fertilizer plants were started up; how, in general, over-all industrial production grew slowly from perhaps one to two percent of existing capacity last summer to 40 percent at the present time.

The book contains articles on the operation of the Economics and the Reparations, Deliveries, and Restitution Directorates, the restitution of looted cultural, and other objects, the manner in which the I.G. Farben cartel was decentralized, the manner in which the Reparations Plan was hammered out after many months of negotiations, the German administration of the US Zone. There are articles on rationing and price control, interzonal trade, and the export-import program. Other documented articles deal with metals, coal, chemicals, public utilities, crops, and livestock.

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## Army Eases Transportation Shortage

American occupational authorities strove to ease a critical situation in the German economy early this month by providing trucks and supplies to supplement the indigenous transportation which is inadequate to get the civilian food from the suppliers to the consumers.

A program drafted by USFET and OMGUS officials allocated about 2,500 Army trucks and drivers from local military communities to assist in the collection of potatoes, sugar beets, cattle, and grain. In addition, organized truck units of the US Army were made available to supplement rail movement of these commodities.

The emergency program also called for the immediate release of 15,000 truck tires and about 1,600 tubes from US Army stocks for use on some of the 31,000 German trucks and trailers now laid up for lack of these parts. Likewise four depots containing used truck tires were opened to permit issue of

an additional 15,000 unserviceable but reparable tires for use in the same program.

A special allocation, described as "an outstanding example of cooperation" under the bizonal agreements between the US and British MG's, provided for the release of 5,000 tons of gasoline by the British zonal authorities to the US Zone for making up part of the inadequate petroleum supplies for moving the fall crops and for hauling fuel wood to the cities before the arrival of freezing weather.

Warning that railroads were falling behind in meeting their current requirements, the Director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, said this delay was throwing a still greater load on the already strained motor transport system, which in turn required more POL. Although the British advance was a help in meeting the current crisis, a breakdown was still possible unless steps were taken to eliminate all non-essential consumption.