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ELECTION DAY: BERLIN



WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- HOFGEISMAR
- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- ESCHWEGE
- FRANKENBERG
- MELS UNGEN
- FRI TZLAR HOMBERG
- RO TENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALS FELD
- HONFELD
- WETZLAR
- GI E S S E N
- LAUTERBACH
- FULDA
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BODINGEN
- SCHLOCHTERN
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- UNTER TAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANA U
- GELNHAUSEN
- RHEINGAU
- WIESBADEN
- FRANKFURT
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- MAN NHEIM
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KUNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
- ÖHRINGEN
- CRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- HALL
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTT GART
- WAI BLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- NÜRTINGEN
- ULM

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Equipment for Labor Service Units (Non-US Personnel)	AG 475 GDS-AGO 13 Sept 1946, USFET
Claims Against and in Favor of the United States Arising in Germany and Austria	AG 150 GAP-AGO 26 Sept 1946, USFET
Relationship of Military Government Personnel with Germans in Official and Semi-Official Positions	AG 385.1 (CA) 30 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Customs Agreement with France	AG 091.311 GAP-AGO 1 Oct 1946, USFET
Amendment No. 2 Military Government Law No. 2 – Limitations on Jurisdiction of German Courts – Change 16 to Title 23, Military Government Regulations	AG 010 (LD) 2 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Organizations Authorized to Issue Air Travel Orders	AG 580 AGO 3 Oct 1946, USFET
Semi-Annual Inspection of Privately Owned Vehicles	AG 451 PMG-AGO 8 Oct 1946, USFET
Transportation of Pets	AG 510 RYT-AGO 8 Oct 1946, USFET
Housing Information	AG 600 (MD) 10 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Presentation of Personnel Studies to Military Government Manpower Board	AG 200.3 (CO) 12 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Revision of MGR Title 21 Concerning Interim Procedures in Information Control Licensing and Registration	AG 000.76 (IC) 12 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Trial of War Crimes Cases	AG 000.5 JAG-AGO 14 Oct 1946, USFET
Veterinary Certificate for Shipment of Animals and Animal Products	AG 454 (IA) 14 Oct 1946, OMGUS
International Transit Rates and Charges Through Germany for Passenger Traffic	AG 510 (TD) 15 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Application for Housekeeping Quarters and Transportation of Dependents	AG 230.034 (HC) 16 Oct 1946, OMGUS
OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests	AG 014.1 (SG) 18 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Population Statistics for US Zone and US Sector Berlin	AG 091.4 (CA) 18 Oct 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

ELECTION DAY: BERLIN -- As Berliner's cast their votes in the first free municipal election in 14 years, party enthusiasts such as the woman on the cover of this week's issue continued their electioneering. For other pictures taken while the balloting was in progress, see "Berlin Elections" on page 14.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

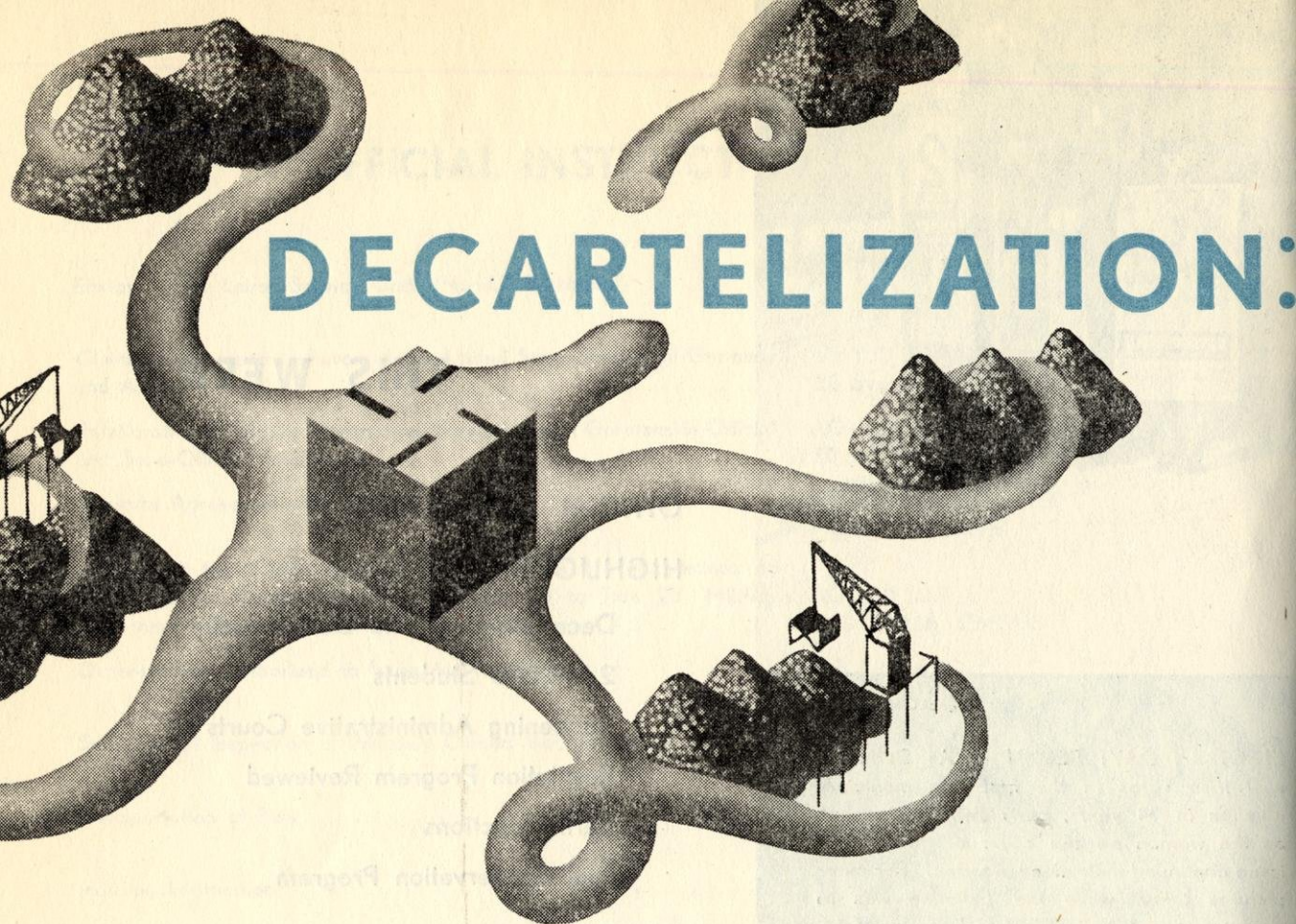
Decartelization: The Coal Industry is taken from a report compiled by the Decartelization Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. It deals with the stripping of the two former coal distributing cartels of their monopolistic power and the effort which MG is making to democratize the distribution of coal in the US Zone.

Reopening Administrative Courts was prepared by Basil D. Sartin, chief of the Administrative Courts Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS. Mr. Sartin, a lawyer and judge in Texas for 30 years, was a major during the war, serving two years with MG in Europe and one year in the Pacific Theater. He formerly was legal officer of OMG Bavaria.

2,618,000 Students is an account of the progress which MG has made in the fields of elementary and secondary education. It was prepared from reports of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, I. A. & C. Division, OMGUS and from a summary of the Report of the Education Mission from the US which visited Germany last month.

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DECARTELIZATION:

The two former powerful coal distributing cartels in Southern Germany have been stripped of their monopolistic and dictatorial powers. Those functions which it is deemed necessary to centralize until the over-all coal distribution in Germany is finally determined, are being placed on a cooperative basis.

Practically all of the coal coming into the American Zone has been distributed by two syndicates: the hard coal organization known as Kohlenkontor Weyhenmeyer and Co. of Mannheim, and the brown coal group, the Rheinische Braunkohlen Syndikat. These, in reality, are cartels formed several years ago by the various German interests to regulate production, control terms of purchase and delivery, restrict wholesalers to particular marketing regions, and to fix prices.

For the past eight months, the Decartelization Branch of the Economics Division,

OMGUS, has been smashing these monopolistic characteristics in an effort to democratize the distribution of coal in the US Zone. Trustees have been appointed by MG to curtail the most undesirable activities and to eliminate the most objectionable features of the combines.

RETAIN SOME CONTROL

Nevertheless, the syndicates remain in name and in operational functions, and through them, as well as through financial ties, the mining interests have been able to retain some control of dealers and wholesalers, and consequently, the final distribution of all coal products.

Complete elimination of these syndicates has been complicated by the necessary policy of British Military Government to centralize the actual mining and distributing organizations in the Ruhr-Aachen and Cologne districts, the principal source of coal for the

THE COAL INDUSTRY

US Zone. This policy makes it difficult for individual firms, wholesalers and dealers to secure necessary coal supplies from the mines in the British Zone without some form of centralized purchasing organization. Because of this, the German trustees have proposed to the Decartelization Branch that certain of the functions of the coal syndicates operating in the Zone be reorganized as cooperatives for the purpose of arranging for authorized shipments according to the following pattern:

1. One vote for each member regardless of the amount of business or investment in the cooperative.

2. A distribution of profits of the cooperative, after normal interest has been paid on capital, on the basis of the amount of business done with the cooperative by each member.

3. Members to be allowed to conduct business outside as well as inside the cooperative.

RECOMMEND INDEPENDENT UNITS

While such a cooperative form of organization permits relatively free distribution of coal within the US Zone subject to the ration plan, it does not eliminate the influence of the mines over wholesalers and dealers. For this reason, the Decartelization Branch has recommended that the wholesalers and dealers owned or affiliated with mines or combines be organized into independent business units. At the present time, the German trustees of the syndicates are preparing regulations concerning the sale of those properties which will be transferred to

the new owners. These regulations will take into account the exclusion of purchasers because of past political and economic connections, and the conditions of sale.

Coal production in Germany has been concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few large concerns. For example, three-fifths of the output of brown coal was controlled in 1937 by twelve concerns. Furthermore, these firms are primarily engaged in other industries, such as iron, steel, and chemical production. Too, the Reich itself was by far the most important coal producer in Germany, controlling at least 50 percent of the total national output at the end of 1943.

FAILED TO ATTRACT CAPITAL

The majority of the 40 mines in the US Zone, on the other hand, are independently owned and have no connection with any production syndicate. Their small unit production and the poor quality of coal failed to attract outside capital. A number of the mines, however, had been developed under the auspices of the German state and were the property of the Reich.

The Allied Control Council determines how much coal is to be placed at the disposal of each zone for a given period and also establishes the source of the coal. During the second quarter of 1946 the allocated coal requirements of the American Zone were 3,168,982 metric tons, of which 90.6 percent were received, with the British Zone supplying 70 percent. The remainder of the allocation is still due the US Zone.

On 1 July 1946, largely through the

efforts of the Decartelization Branch, a ration system was instituted to control the distribution of coal made available to the American Zone. The quantities of coal made available for one ration period by OMGUS are allocated by the Coal Sub-Committee in accordance with priorities established for each of the three Laender.

For each ration period the Land Economic Offices (*Landwirtschaftsaemter*) issue to industrial enterprises "Certificates of Allotment" (*Zuweisungsscheine*) on which the firm's name is indicated. On the basis of these certificates, industrial firms and retailers place their orders with wholesalers or retailers. These in turn place their orders with the central coal offices (hard coal and brown coal), furnishing the syndicate with the certificates which can be checked against control lists. The allotment of household coal for each ration period are allocated to the Economic Offices on the basis of the number of inhabitants. "Certificates for household coal" (*Hausbrandscheine*) are given to Economic Offices which, in turn, re-issue the certificates to the coal dealers of the district.

In general, this rationing procedure has brought about a speedier movement of goods, avoidance of additional transportation costs, and prompt payment to the mine companies for goods delivered.

DEPENDENCE ON BRITISH ZONE

In 1946 more than 70 percent of the coal consumed in the US Zone will come from the British Zone. Of this, 80 percent will consist of hard (stein) coal from the Ruhr-Aachen districts, and 20 percent will be brown coal from the Rhine or Cologne district.

The hard coal in the British Zone is taken over at the mine by the Ruhr-Kohlen Centrale. The German equivalent of this syndicate formerly controlled directly, or through affiliated companies, the production quotas, the marketing and the facilities for processing, storage and transportation. The present syndicate performs essentially the

same functions except that the production quotas are now determined by the British North German Coal Control.

The sales agent in the US Zone for this concern was the Kohlenkontor Weyhenmeyer and Co. Control of this organization has been taken over by MG and is operated by trustees representing property control. It also has as one of its functions the distribution of the coal in the American Zone received from the French Zone.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED COAL

The brown coal mined in the British Zone is distributed by the Rhine Brown Coal Syndicate which has a branch office in Heidelberg. This syndicate has been taken over by British MG. The brown coal to be brought into the US Zone from the Soviet Zone during the current year will be distributed by the Middle German Coal Sales Company of Leipzig, a public corporation with which the Soviets have replaced the former Middle German Combine. This company has a branch office in Munich, supposedly under the sponsorship of the Soviet Military Administration.

Most of the coal which will be produced in the US Zone this year will be cleared through an agency known as the "*Kohlenverteilungsstelle*" (coal distribution agency). The expenses of this office were formerly paid by the mines belonging to a large coal syndicate which was dissolved in August 1945 on the order of Regional MG Headquarters, Bavaria. The *Kohlenverteilungsstelle* allocates all orders, upon the presentation of ration tickets by the consumer, to the mines, in line with expected deliveries. The ceiling prices for coal which were in effect at the close of the war are still applicable.

The Kohlenkontor of Mannheim is the selling syndicate which distributes hard coal throughout the areas now the US Zone. The corporate structure of the concern is that of a limited partnership with a capital of RM 14,300,000. About two-thirds of the share capital is held directly by the Ruhr mines, the remainder belonging to subsidi-

(Continued on page 13)

2,618,000 STUDENTS



These girls attending one of Bavaria's public schools are part of the 2,618,000 students now studying at elementary and secondary schools in the US Zone.

Signal Corps Photo

German public schools in the US Zone are crowded with 2,618,000 pupils this fall — the start of the second year of Germany's "new" education for democratic living. This total is more than double the school attendance of a year ago.

An illustration of the growth in school attendance is the fact that slightly more than 97 percent of all children of the compulsory school age of 6 to 14 years are receiving daily educational instruction, whereas on 1 October 1945, the elementary schools, the only public educational institutions open at that time, had an enrollment of only two out of every three children of the same age group. And in the meantime, the youth population has been increased by expellees and refugees.

Statistics compiled by the Elementary and Secondary Education Section, Education and Religious Affairs Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS, show that 2,141,240 children were attending the elementary schools in the US Zone at the beginning of this month. A year before, the enrollment in the elementary schools totaled approximately 1,200,000 children, while there were 510,866 more of school age not in school.

Enrollment in secondary schools this month was 207,878 in vocational and trade schools 263,295, in special schools for handicapped children 5,607, making a total enrollment of 2,618,020 in all public schools of the Zone as of 1 October 1946.

The second year of Germany's "new" education is stressing its more positive phases.

now that many of the fundamental problems are being solved. MG educational officials are working closely with German authorities, guiding them in perfecting democratic educational techniques and advising them how to implement democratic organization throughout their system of education.

Curricula are now being established, and proposals for the democratic organization of the school system are being carefully studied. Important provisions for schools are being included in the constitutional drafts. Within the schools, greatly increased student planning and student organizations are being encouraged.

Such are a few of the aspects of German education as it stands today in the second year of occupation. Within the visual and tangible picture lie the basic principles of democratic life with which America hopes to imbue the German mind and heart and toward which Americans work.

REORGANIZATION UP TO GERMANS

In conformity with the MG policy of giving as much responsibility as possible to the Germans, MG officers have permitted educational initiative to develop in the US Zone. The reorganization of the educational system is left to the Germans' discretion, subject only to approval by MG. Each Land is free to decide upon its own system. Various proposals for complete reorganization of the school systems are under consideration.

Previous to the 1946 fall term, the principal positive change in the elementary curriculum was the reintroduction of religious instruction in nearly all schools. Two to four hours a week were devoted to Bible stories, catechism, hymns and participation in divine services according to local customs and traditions.

Other changes included physical education limited to a maximum of two hours a week and stripped of its pro-military character. History instruction which had to be suspended during the first year because courses of study and teaching aids were not available, has now been resumed. Instruction in all

subjects has been freed of Nazi and militaristic influences. However, the lack of teachers, textbooks and buildings continues to prove a serious handicap to the "new" education for democratic living. The elementary curriculum has been reduced to a bare minimum.

ELEMENTARY CURRICULUM

The lower four grades have continued to teach the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic and elementary grammar, the last particularly with the view of giving more gifted children the necessary preparation for entering a secondary school. In the case of the upper four grades there was a tendency in some parts of the US Zone, especially in Bavaria, to restore only three of the grades. Many parents in villages, small farmers in need of agricultural help, wished to have their children free from schooling the fourth year to work in the fields.

Secondary and vocational schools, although only ten months have gone by since they were officially reopened by Military Government, began the current semester with an enrollment far in advance of the first of the year.

In the past, the practical function of the German secondary school (gymnasium) was the preparation of children from the middle and upper classes for the institutions of higher learning and thus, in the end, for all the leading positions in the social hierarchy. The changes in the educational and cultural philosophy of these schools, which have occurred during the last centuries, clearly reflect the changes in the conditions and concepts of the middle class during this period.

The main aim during the first year has been the denazification of the schools and the introduction of the democratic viewpoint. The administrative setup has changed only in that the central Reich government has been eliminated. In the curriculum, emphasis will be directed toward the development of courses in civics and social sciences.

A report made by the Education and Religious Affairs Branch of OMGUS in August stated: "The general directive for all future

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REOPENING ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS



Free and independent Administrative Courts, which provide the "brakes" on German government officials and agencies to prevent them from "running away" with the progress of democratic government, are functioning again in the US Zone of Germany. These courts restore to the individual, corporation and government bureau the opportunity to protest and seek redress against decisions of governmental authorities when it is felt the decisions exceed the legal powers of governmental authorities.

After 13 years of deterioration and impotency under Nazi domination, the Administrative Courts were revived on the same ideals as were recognized during the Weimar Republic, but actually the newly-established courts are endowed under American MG directives with greater power and prestige than in the years of the republic.

NO AMERICAN COUNTERPART

The Administrative Court is a European institution, having no counterpart in America. However, certain phases of the judicial system in the United States have functions approximating those of the Administrative Courts. In Germany, the Administrative Courts are not part of the established ordinary court system, but are conducted as separate tribunals.

In understanding the purpose of the Administrative Courts, it must be recognized that every machine must have power to "stop" as well as power to "start." Ad-

ministrative Courts are the "brakes" on too much democracy. Democracy may "run away" without proper "brakes" upon ambitious arbitrary or unlawful acts of governmental authorities or agents. The Weimar Constitution stated: There shall be Administrative Courts in the Reich and in the states for the protection of individuals against orders and decrees of administrative authorities.

COURTS IMPOTENT UNDER NAZIS

The first deliberate efforts in the premeditated plan by Hitler's agents to destroy the Weimar Republic was to tamper with the liberties of the people. Hitler, therefore, denied the right of appeal to the courts of law for redress against the police authorities. The results included the arrogant Gestapo and the concentration camps. Administrative Courts officials who were empowered with the duty to prevent arbitrary and unlawful usurpations were intimidated, removed or nazified.

Now after 13 years of practical non-existence, the Administrative Courts have been reestablished by the Military Governor for the US Zone. Judges were selected, sworn in and directed to hear individual suits and complaints against German governmental edicts and regulations. The courts were open to the common man to express his complaint and to challenge the act of the government itself whenever he felt his rights and liberties were unjustly curtailed.

The staffing of these courts by able,

fearless and independent officials was conducted under the supervision of the Administrative Courts Branch, Civil Administrative Branch, OMGUS. The formal reopening of the Administrative Courts in Stuttgart and Munich took place in the middle of October. In Munich a formal program was conducted in the Administrative Courts Building where more than 100 state officials representing all branches of the German government took part.

Administrative Courts were in existence for more than 80 years prior to the adoption of the Weimar Constitution and more Administrative Courts were established subsequently. They differed among the states or Laender, and in organization, procedure and powers. But with the reopening of the Administrative Courts in the US Zone, extensive study by several attorneys and scholars aided in the formulation of a new code of procedure and practice. This code is commonly called the "Heidelberg Administrative Courts Law" in honor of Dr. Walter Jellinek and a group of Heidelberg jurists and scholars who composed the initial draft for submission to the Laenderrat for enactment.

IMPROVEMENT UNDER NEW CODE

While this code is not perfect from the American viewpoint, it is nevertheless a great improvement on the conflicting and confused pattern of Administrative Courts existing under the old German laws. Under the new Administrative Courts laws, the Administrative Courts are now permitted to function fully. So out of the war there is developing in the new German states, order and law which is modern and more uniform.

In this new pattern, the courts must be independent of the government, and judges must hold the same positions of prestige and respect as magistrates in the ordinary legal system. MG directives also require the new Land constitutions to guarantee the right of the individual to have recourse to the

courts against all acts of public authority considered in violation of the rights of the plaintiff. Another innovation instituted by MG in Bavaria requires that two lay members sit with the three judges of the court on each case.

In their book "The Government and Administration of Germany," Dr. Frederick F. Blachly and Miriam E. Oatman state:

"In the matter of convenience, it is found that many affairs decided by the administrative courts are of such nature that they can be handled there far more justly, efficiently and rapidly than they could be handled before the ordinary court

DIFFERENCES OUTLINED

"A very important difference between the ordinary courts lies in what may be called the preventive function of the latter. Whereas no suit may come before a regular court except on an allegation that illegal acts have been committed, complaints before the Administrative Courts may lie against orders and ordinances before any overt act has been accomplished. Test cases may thus be brought before these courts without the deliberate breaking of a law in order to attack its legality; harmful acts on the part of the authorities may be prevented, and irreparable damage may be guarded against, without the use of the injunction at the discretion of the regular courts"

Youth Activities Conference

The first youth activities conference to be attended by MG representatives of the US, British and French Zones of occupation was held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen on 9-11 October. The conference which was held for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the youth activities programs in all three zones, was attended by OMGUS and Land youth activity officers, a representative of the Ministry of Education of each of the three Laender of the US Zone, and several representatives of the Land youth committee for Bavaria.

Restitution Program Reviewed

40,000 Cultural Objects Included in 61 Shipments from US Zone To Nations Looted by Nazis; Three-fourths of Total to France

Forty thousand cultural objects, exclusive of archives, have been returned to the nations from which they were looted by the Germans, since the art restitution program got under way a year ago. The stolen objects were returned in 61 shipments, 17 of which, containing a total of 28,900 individual items or three-fourths of all the material involved, went to the French Government.

US Forces in Austria received eight shipments, comprising about 1,650 items, which had been moved into Germany by US Forces. Belgium received four shipments (400 items). Czechoslovakia two (400 items), the Netherlands 24 (4,700 items), Poland four (1,700 items), and the Soviet Union two (2,300 items). Of the September shipments, one, comprising 1,143 items, went to France, and the other, 142 items, to the Netherlands. Both shipments included paintings, sculpture and tapestries as well as less important art objects.

ACTION BY ART INTELLIGENCE

In the field of art intelligence, an "all-out-drive" has been inaugurated to recover restitutable paintings, mostly obtained at forced sales in the Netherlands, which have passed through the hands of Frankfurt art dealers. Several such Dutch-owned canvases have been discovered in the possession of Frankfurt dealers and taken to the Wiesbaden Collecting Point.

Sixteen valuable paintings by Dutch masters, J. v. Goyen, Dirk Hals, Jordaeus, Rembrandt, Ruysdael, Teniers and Terborch, identified as Dutch property, have been taken away from the German family which had acquired them, and removed to the Munich Collecting Point. Three paintings, including a fine Dirk Hals, have been discovered by the Art Intelligence Officer in Berlin, and a Manet has been confiscated in Bavaria.

During September, there were numerous transfers of German collections to safer or more accessible storage places or to their original institutions. Noteworthy among such operations were the transfer from Cloister Dietranszell, near Wolfratshausen, Bavaria, to the Munich, Collecting Point of 100 paintings belonging to the Bayerische Staatsgemaldesammlungen, Bavarian State Painting Collections, for exhibition in the Munich Haus der Kunst, and return from various repositories of material owned by one Munich and six Frankfurt museums.

BOOKS FROM SCHIRACH'S LIBRARY

Three vans of landscapes and frescoes by Rotterman, from the Neue Pinakothek in Munich, 5,000 books from Baldur von Schirach's library, and eight tons of books belonging to the former Academy of German Law, were all transferred to the Munich Collecting Point. Two hundred and twenty-two cases of books owned by the German Historical Institute in Rome were moved from Pommersfelden Castle near Bamberg to the Offenbach Archival Depot.

The former Collecting Point at Marburg has been turned over to German custodians, under Military Government supervision, as a major repository for German-owned books and archives. The art objects formerly at Marburg have been transferred to the Wiesbaden Collecting Point, which now contains over 100,000 items, as compared with about 1,900 in December 1945. Despite the numerous shipments by the Munich Collecting Point, the number of art objects stored there is more than double the December figure of 15,900.

Considerable progress has been reported in sorting and preparing for shipment the vast amount of library material collected at the Offenbach Archival Depot. Between its

activation on 2 March 1946 and 30 September 1946, the depot processed some 2,449,647 items of library material written in 35 different languages. Of this figure about 1,617,400 items were returned to owner nations, transferred to the Library of Congress Mission or loaned to the American Joint Distribution Committee for use in displaced persons camps. This figure includes 700,000 volumes from the former Prussian State Library, which were returned to Berlin on 23 April.

Approximately 832,300 volumes remained in the depot, of which 265,100 were crated and ready for restitution, 65,300 were still to be sorted, and 501,900 were awaiting a decision on restitution policy. Of the last-mentioned group (composed of books of unidentifiable ownership or owned by libraries confiscated by the Nazis in Germany, Austria and Eastern Europe), over half are written in Hebrew and at least three-quarters are by Jewish authors.

RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS

Despite the continued shortage of labor and building materials, the restoration of war-damaged monuments progressed in September. Reconstruction work on the Grunewald Hunting Lodge, Berlin; the Goethe Library and St. Leonhard Church, Frankfurt; the St. Moritz Church, Ingolstadt; and the Koenigstor (King's Gate), Nuremberg, has been completed. Restoration work is being continued on numerous other cultural monuments throughout the US Zone, notable among them being the Cathedral, the Liebfrauenkirche and the Staedel Art Institute in Frankfurt; the Residenz of the Prince-Bishops in Fulda, the Frauenkirche, German Museum, Amalienburg Residenz and St. Michael and St. Johann Nepomuk Churches in Munich; the Hermitage in Bayreuth, and the Cloister of the Holy Cross in Regensburg.

Many castles and palaces have recently been opened to the public, including Nymphenburg, Munich; the Residenz at Ansbach and the Residenz and Marienberg Fortress at Wuerzburg. Four important museums have re-

opened — the Fraenkische Kunst Galerie (Frankish Art Gallery), in Nuremberg; the Staedel Art institute (partly), in Frankfurt; the Heimat Museum in Kaufbeuren; and the Roman Museum, Saalburg, near Frankfurt. The most important event in the library field was the reopening of the Germanic National Museum in Nuremberg.

WIESBADEN EXHIBITION

"Masterpieces of Drawing and Sculpture," a new exhibition covering European art from the Middle Ages to the late Baroque and Rococo, opened at the Wiesbaden Collecting Point on 1 September. Other important shows of German-owned paintings, one of 15th and 16th century Bavarian canvases and the other of Impressionists and present-day artists, have been opened in Munich and Augsburg respectively. The US Zone's first major post-war exhibit of contemporary German paintings is now on display in Wiesbaden. It includes important canvases by Hoser, Rachlus, Schadau, Schmitt, and other artists whose works were banned under the Nazi regime. A similar collection of paintings by artists of proven anti-Nazi sentiment which was first exhibited in Munich, will be loaned to the Central Sanitaire Suisse (Swiss Health Center) for a show in Basle.

Exhibitions of restituted works of art are now being held in allied countries, particularly in the Netherlands and France, where they are attracting large crowds.

Bizonal Groups Approved

A proposal for the establishment of two bodies, politically and democratically representing all of Germany and subordinate to the Allied Control Council, was voted at a meeting in Bremen early this month of the Ministers President from the British and US Zones.

One body consisting of the heads of the governments of all Laender, provinces and cities would be called the "Laenderrat" and the other consisting of representatives elected by the several Landtage would be called the "Volksrat."

aries of the mines. The Kohlenkontor acts chiefly as shipping agent for the mine combines. Its property consists of current assets and a briquetting plant. It has no substantial investments in other firms, nor is there any evidence of a large cash reserve.

Before the war, the syndicate, together with mining combines, directed the coal trade in its appointed area with an iron hand. There was no possibility of purchasing coal without its intervention. The distribution method was simple enough. Industrial groups consuming more than 2,400 tons of fuels were supplied directly, while smaller consumers dealt with the Kontor through authorized wholesalers only. During the war although price controls were established and the supply-delivery channels were frozen, the cartel structure was little disturbed.

Generally speaking, these wartime controls remained in effect until the end of June of this year. Now, coal distribution has been reorganized and the former coal administration dissolved. Now, MG rather than the Kontor determines prices, has the ability to designate customer and quantity, and nominates the pithead source.

CHANGES EFFECTED

As a result of the proposals of the Decartelization Branch of 1 July, the following changes in the distribution of coal have been effected.

1. Direct sales to large industrial consumers are prohibited. All sales will be made through wholesalers.

2. Direct deliveries will be made only to wholesalers who consume a minimum of 24,000 tons a year.

3. The security deposit requirement is reduced, but coal combine guarantees will not be recognized.

4. Consumers are no longer forced to purchase through the cartel organizations.

5. There are no restrictions of areas of delivery.

6. Restrictive delivery and payment regulations have been dropped.

7. The trade profit margin has not been changed. Since the elimination of commissions on direct sales, the Kohlen's profits will barely cover its overhead expenses.

8. Revenues have been separated for accounting purposes.

DISTRIBUTION OF BROWN COAL

The distribution and sales of brown coal briquettes has been in the hands of two syndicates: the Rheinische Braunkohlen Syndikat, formed along the pattern of the hard coal syndicate with its beginnings dating back to 1892; and the Mitteldeutsches Braunkohlen Syndicat of Leipzig. The Rhine Syndicate distributed coal only for mines agreeing to have their entire production sold through the concern. It did not own shares in trade or navigation firms. The top organization was located in Cologne with a branch office in Mannheim.

By order of the North German Coal Control, effective 31 January 1946, this syndicate suspended its activities and a new organization was set up in its place with headquarters in Cologne and a branch office in Heidelberg. By decision of the Economic Council of the Laenderrat, a trustee was appointed on 29 August over the Heidelberg branch. His task is to free the syndicate's purchase and delivery terms of all anticompetitive and pricefixing cartel-inspired conditions. As in the decartelization of the hard coal syndicate, the trustee will do away with restricting wholesalers to particular marketing regions, with direct shipments to consumers. It is his job to enable all wholesalers of sound credit to share in the sale and distribution of Rhine brown coal.

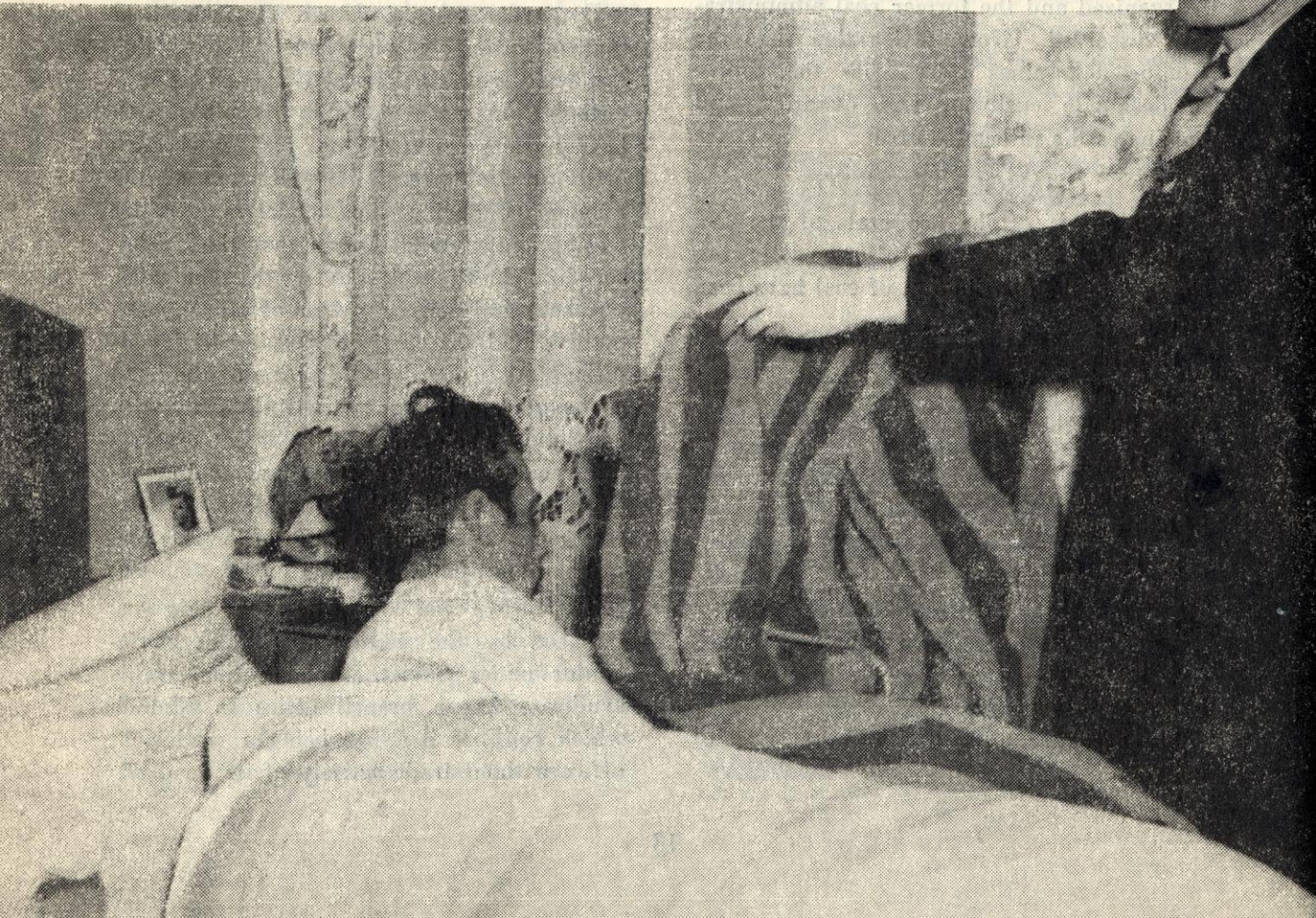
The brown coal syndicate in Leipzig was replaced by the Mitteldeutsche Verkaufskontor under Soviet administration. This syndicate has a branch office in Munich which confines itself to being a settlement office without trade activity of its own.

BERLIN ELECTIONS

Sunday 20 October 1946 marked the first free municipal election in 14 years for Berlin's citizens. 2,091,000 of the city's 2,349,722 eligible voters elected 130 members to the City Assembly and chose 20 Borough Assemblies. The preliminary results announced by the election office of the Berlin Magistrat showed the Social Democratic Party (SPD) had emerged as the strongest political group. The SPD with 999,170 votes polled 48.7 of the total valid vote and obtained pluralities in all four sectors of the city. The Christian Democratic Union (CDU) finished in second place with 454,202 votes (22.1 percent) followed by the Socialist Unity Party (SED) with

405,992 votes (19.8 percent) and the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) with 192,527 (9.4 percent). The final official tabulation will be announced by the Allied Kommandatura which directed the drafting of the constitution under which the Berlin elections were held.

(Left) A voter confined to his home by illness casts the ballot brought to his bedside by an election official; (right above) German police watch for possible election day disorders outside a polling place in Steglitz; (below right) election officials breaking the seals on a ballot box and the same officials counting ballots.





school organization is democratic equality of opportunity. The development of democratic attitudes and habits among the high school students must be given prominence. Confused talk about the humanist aim, which too often still conceals, as it has in the past, reactionary objectives, should cease. Concrete objectives, in terms valid for needs of today, should be formulated.

"Finally, the secondary school must become integrated as the academic branch of the school for adolescents in the democratic ladder system. Such a plan would best be worked out in agreement with the other zones because completely different school systems in the four zones will in the long run establish intellectual iron curtains between them However, if such agreement is not possible, the three American Laender and the local communities in which the schools operate, should produce a common plan. Finding out the need for the kind and number of trained professionals required in the foreseeable future should be the first step."

EDUCATION MISSION'S REPORT

The US Education Mission, following its recent survey of the education facilities in Germany, recommended that "To an extent not true heretofore, elementary, secondary and vocational schools should be united to form a comprehensive school system for all children and youth below the university level."

The mission's report also said, "The terms 'elementary' and 'secondary' in education should not primarily be conceived of as meaning two different types or qualities of instruction, but two consecutive levels of it, the elementary one comprising the grades 1 to 6, the secondary one those from 7 to 12. In this sense the vocational schools should be considered a part of the secondary school system." It continued:

"To begin with, all children should stay together for six years in the elementary school without being divided according to sex, social class, race, vocational or profes-

sional intentions. . . . This would not preclude the specific grouping for certain subjects, for example, separate classes for boys and girls in physical education, home economics, manual work, etc., or the grouping according to the denomination for the purpose of religious instruction. If it is deemed necessary to start instruction in a foreign language as early as in the fifth grade, this may be done in voluntary courses for all those boys and girls willing and able to take them."

IMPORTANCE OF SCHOOL PROGRAM

Pointing out that "it is imperative that the whole school program make a significant contribution to democratic experience" and that "a change in the whole concept of the social sciences. . . will contribute perhaps the major share to the development of democratic citizenship," the mission recommended:

"That in both the elementary and secondary schools there be a common curriculum in which the social sciences have a much larger part; that instruction in German language and literature, science and mathematics, the arts, health and physical education, homemaking and manual arts be continued but along these new lines; and that at the secondary level there be opportunities for increasing specialization in the upper grades in such fields as languages — classical and modern, — mathematics, commerce, agriculture, home economics, etc. . . .

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

"While retaining the present objective of providing well trained workers in every field, the new objective of training for effective citizenship must receive equal attention. To aid in this the number of class hours for vocational students should be greatly increased so as to provide the additional time needed for social studies and cultural subjects. The discussion technique should be developed and student government given opportunity for expression."

CONSERVATION PROGRAM OUTLINED TO MEET CRITICAL FUEL SHORTAGE

An urgent plea to American and Allied personnel as well as to the German industrial population to conserve electric power and coal supplies upon which power depends was coupled with a list of nine ways in which military personnel, American civilians, their dependents and authorities over occupational installations can further this conservation program.

"The approach of winter is greatly aggravating the critical fuel shortage which has prevailed since the end of the war," Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr., Director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, said. "Even with these drastic reductions, the supply of coal available for essential industries will be far below minimum requirements. The whole economy will be operating on a hand-to-mouth basis during the winter, and to avert complete shutdowns, every establishment and every business must conserve the use of fuel and limit the use of power for lighting to absolute necessities."

Military Government is promoting a theater-wide conservation program. US authorities have reduced their November share of coal for military use by 30,000 tons. The coal available to railroads has been cut by 20,000 tons, electric plants by 10,000 and gas plants by 10,000 tons. Additional economies are to be put into effect soon.

But there are four specific steps which can be taken by the average householder in the American communities in Berlin and the US Zone to conserve coal. They are:

1. Buildings should be heated only when actually necessary.

2. Room temperature should not be controlled by opening windows and doors. They should be controlled by changes in the rates of firing and adding fuel, coupled with

draft control.

3. Hallways, unused rooms, attics, garages and similar space should not be heated. In most instances this involves only turning off of radiators and closing doors.

4. The Engineering Service should be asked to check the heating system as needed. This includes condition of equipment, proper firing by your furnace attendant and heat losses through leakage.

Five specific steps can be taken in military units and installations to bolster the campaign. They are:

1. All military personnel concerned with and responsible for the operation of barracks, messes, bakeries, recreation halls and all types of military and naval installations including Red Cross and affiliated Services should be governed by the steps enumerated for the average householder.

2. Individuals responsible for the procurement of fuel should assure order and delivery of the proper size, type and quality of fuel to meet the mechanical requirements of each particular installation. Brown coal briquettes should be substituted for hard coal and coke wherever equipment and conditions permit.

3. All fuel should be properly stored, both use and distribution carefully and economically controlled.

4. All fuel burning equipment, including heaters, boilers and cook stoves, should be maintained in proper condition for maximum fuel efficiency at all times. Flues should be maintained in proper condition.

5. All firemen should be properly instructed in their duties and responsibilities, and their efficiency checked by competent inspection service.



Internal Reparations Program

Action inaugurating an internal reparations program in the US Zone of Germany was recently taken by Military Government when a law on the establishment of a special fund for the measures of restitution for each of the three Laender in the US Zone was approved. These laws, proposed by the Laenderrat, provide interim awards for the economic rehabilitation of those left destitute by Nazi persecution.

The Deputy Military Governor, in approving these laws, pointed out to the Laenderrat that the laws are of a temporary nature and provide only limited coverage. He further stated that while awards under the laws are to be deducted from any final damage settlement, they are based more on present need than on the degree of injury suffered under the Nazi regime.

The regulations to be issued in each Land shall define the terms "needy persons," damage under the Nazi dictatorship" and "emergency" as used in the laws. Also, payments and allowances made under each law will be free from taxation, while appropriate steps shall be taken in each Land to see that the fund established is adequate.

Food Imports from the US

A total of 940,000 metric tons of bread-grains, flour, dried milk, fish and other foods were imported between VE-Day and 30 September, 1946 for US occupied territory in Germany, according to an announcement by the Food and Agriculture Branch, OMGUS.

These imports were in addition to shipments into Germany of 18,000 tons of seeds, 55,000 tons of fertilizers and phosphate rock and 17,000 tons of other agricultural supplies.

During the twelve months ending 30 September, imported food supplied approximately one-third of the total calorie intake

of rationed foods of non-self suppliers in the US Zone and US Sector of Berlin.

German Refugees Aided

The Allied Coordinating Committee has approved a plan whereby Germans, now refugees, who were formerly bonafide residents of what is now one of the four occupied zones of Germany, and who fled from their homes because of the war, shall be permitted to return to their former residence at times and at rates established by the Commander of the zone to which such persons wish to return, regardless of where these German refugees may now be living.

The application of this plan will neither interfere with existent agreements concerning the resettlement of expelled Germans from Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, nor with the exchange of refugees and discharged ex-Wehrmacht members between the four occupied zones.

Youth Group Banned

The Schwaebische Volksjugend (SVJ), one of the largest youth organizations in Wuerttemberg-Baden, with 3,000 members, has been ordered dissolved because of repeated disregard of MG directives which forbid political activities on the part of such organizations.

Investigation disclosed that German political speakers from another Zone had addressed the SVJ on politics and political affairs. Letters were found sewn into the clothing of some SVJ members going out of the US Zone, indicating liaison with outside political agencies. Investigation also disclosed that some of the members of the SVJ had sought to recruit former Hitler youth leaders.

The Education and Religious Affairs Division in Stuttgart warned that any youth group which violates MG regulations against

engaging in any type of political activity will be dissolved and that enforcement of this measure would be prompt and impartial.

POL Program Approved

OMGUS approved a program for reciprocal acceptance of petroleum, oils and lubricants ration tickets in the US, British and French occupation zones of Germany and asked the Laenderrat at Stuttgart to look into the possibility of extending the agreement to the Soviet zone in order "to further facilitate and promote interzonal trade throughout Germany."

Under the existing program in the US, British and French zones, local POL allocation offices, after checking the necessity of a trip to another zone, issue ration tickets for the round trip and charge them against their quotas. Consumers using the coupons are allowed to exchange them at ration offices at border stations and elsewhere within the zone entered for tickets valid in that zone.

Personnel Changes

Brig. Gen. Charles K. Gailey, Jr., has been appointed as Chief of Staff, OMGUS. General Gailey has been Director of Public Relations Office and acting Chief of Staff.

Col. Bryan L. Milburn, former Chief of Staff, has been named Director of Administrative Services and Headquarters Commandant, OMGUS.

Col. William P. Pence is Deputy Director of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS. Since January, he had been Chief of the division's Communications Branch.

Earl N. Reinsel has been appointed Chief of the Property Control Branch, Finance Division, OMGUS. A former American businessman in Germany, he had been deputy chief of the branch for the past seven months.

Whitney R. Harris, formerly assistant prosecutor to the US Chief of Counsel in prosecution of major Axis war criminals, has

been appointed Deputy Chief of the Legal Advice Branch, Legal Division, OMGUS.

Dr. Walter L. Dorn has resumed his duties as Special Adviser of the Office of Personal Adviser to the Deputy Military Governor on Denazification. During his recent leave, the position was filled by Jacob D. Beam.

Warren M. Chase, Office of Political Affairs, has replaced John J. Muccio as chairman of the OMGUS Suggest and Awards Committee.

Recent USFET assignments include Col. Ray B. Conner as Theater Fiscal Director and Major John H. Robinson as Theater Recruiting Officer.

British Zone Briefs

Five hundred expelled Sudeten Germans are being provided work at a former armament factory in Neumuenster. The factory, which once manufactured mines, torpedoes and submarines, is now producing glass, buttons, buckles, trinkets, shoes, belts and ornaments, 70 percent of which will be for export.

During the month of September, 965 persons were removed from office in the British Zone because of their past association with the Nazi Party. In addition, 46,758 applications for employment were received of which 6,087 were refused.

As a result of arrangements made between British and Soviet representatives on 20 September, the Soviet Military Authorities have undertaken to supply the British Zone with the following supplies during each month from September to December: 10,000 tons of rye and wheat, 1,250 tons of sugar, 2,500 tons of oats, 500 tons of chemical wood pulp for paper making, 20 tons of cord for tires, 30,000 tons of potatoes, 35,000 tons of iron ore, and 200,000 cubic meters of pitwood. For the same period, the British Zone will supply the Soviet Zone with 25,000 tons of iron and steel, 4,000 sets of tires and tubes, and 5,000 horses plus a quantity of young pigs.

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

The Allied Coordinating Committee has agreed to an increase of not more than 20 percent in coal miners' wages in order that the wage level in the coal mining industry should not be less than in the metal, chemical and building industries.

Waste motor oil drained from US Army vehicles is to be turned over for use by the German economy on quantitative receipts.

As an incentive to accelerate production of lumber, 40 percent of allocations for the cutting year beginning 1 October are to be received at once by US Zone sawmills. An additional 20 percent of allocation of logs will be released upon surrender of all of the last year's rationing stamps received for last year's production. The balance of the new year's rationing stamps have been surrendered.

Four-fifths of all porcelain manufacturers in Bavaria are working on MG orders.

LOOTED PRESS RETURNED

One of the largest offset printing presses in Europe was returned to France last week, as well as records concerning the German occupation of France and Belgium. Restitution of laboratory platinum and silver was made to Czechoslovakia. Looted stocks of dry goods and clothing were restored to the Netherlands.

Eleven cars of toys for export to the United States for the Christmas trade moved from Nuremberg 16 October to Bremen for transshipment.

In order to obtain a more direct control and a more complete description of blocked accounts in the US Zone, all financial institutions are to file with the Reichsbank index and information cards on blocked accounts.

Quadripartite approval has been granted for an extension of interzonal postal service to include special delivery service.

Eight civilian circuits have been added to the interzonal telephone network between

the French and US Zones. In addition, six engineering telephone circuits were added to the US-British interzonal network.

The forty-first newspaper to be granted a US Military Government license is "Der Abend" (The Evening), the second US-licensed newspaper in Berlin. It appeared on 10 October with an initial circulation of 100,000 and will be issued six times weekly.

The complete Nuremberg judgment is being printed by Nymphenburg Verlag in the Neue Zeitung plant Munich. The verdict covers 280 pages and contains a full text of Soviet dissenting opinion.

ELECTION BROADCASTS

A new series of broadcasts was instituted in Berlin, titled "The Voters Ask." Four leading party candidates were interviewed on topical questions. Broadcasts on election subjects, when scheduled 24 hours in advance, were printed in the radio columns of the US-licensed *Der Tagesspiegel* and the British-licensed *Telegraf*.

The Quadripartite Information Committee of the Political Directorate, which has agreed upon production of a documentary film on the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, has directed that the production be completed and ready for distribution by 1 January.

A school radio program is to be inaugurated by the new broadcasting station in the US Sector of Berlin. Broadcasts are to be cultural and educational, and non-political; they will be transmitted twice daily two days a week.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL REOPENED

"Kirchliche Hochschule Berlin," sponsored by the Evangelical Church, opened its first seminary since it was closed by the Nazis in 1934. This school, the sole ecclesiastical training institute in eastern Germany, has an initial enrollment of 150 theological students, mostly from the Soviet Zone. The school is in the US Sector of Berlin.

Wuerttemberg-Baden OMG has arranged

for radio Stuttgart to place four different programs per week at the disposal of youth organizations.

As an advance against coal which will become available through voluntary Sunday work of miners in the British and US Zones, the immediate distribution of three hundred-weights (US pounds) of brown coal briquettes per household of four persons in cities with populations of 20,000 and over is authorized from any stock now on hand and which can be made available for this purpose.

FOOD IMPORTS FROM US

Four ships carrying approximately 10,500 long tons of flour and 1,100 long tons of other foods from the United States for German civilian consumption were unloaded at Bremen during the week ending 12 October. Two ships with approximately 15,900 long tons of breadgrains and flour were scheduled for early arrival.

Commercial production of nine varieties of early vegetables in the US Zone this year is estimated to be about 40 percent larger than the production of the same varieties in 1945.

Approximately 350,000 gift relief parcels from the United States destined for US and British Zones arrived at Bremen on 12 October. About 210,000 of these parcels are destined for the US Zone and the remainder for the British Zone.

FOOD PACKAGES RELEASED

Individual food packages from Switzerland, which have been held in warehouses in the US Zone because of unauthorized entry, have been ordered released for distribution by German welfare agencies in order to prevent spoilage.

A silver monstrance with jewels and bowl, property of the Cloister of Brothers of Charity in Neustadt/Mettau, Czechoslovakia, was recovered in Nuremberg.

Production of paper in Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden will be lower than usual because shortage of raw materials in-

duced several mill managers, particularly in the grape and potato regions, to shut their plants so that their employees could help in the harvesting.

TIRE PRODUCTION THREATENED

The shortages of natural rubber and high tenacity rayon are threatening to curtail production of urgently needed truck tires. Efforts are being made to substitute cotton for rayon in the manufacture of certain types of tires, and through imports from England to obtain natural rubber for blending with buna.

Arrangements have been made to haul to refineries between 60 and 70 percent of the sugar beet crop estimated at 840,000 tons, an average distance by rail of 50 miles. The balance of the sugar beets will be moved by road vehicles.

The movement of lumber, which is essential to the export trade, is being given priority rating. A daily average of approximately 56 flat cars is required to haul the lumber from approximately 5,000 mills in the US Zone.

BRITISH RECEIVE PLANING MILL

A complete planing mill weighing 249 tons has been sent from the Fritz Mueller plant at Oberesslingen to Hamburg for transshipment to Great Britain. The planing mill represented the first equipment shipped to Great Britain from the US Zone.

50,000 volumes have been donated by the Swiss Red Cross to lending and school libraries throughout the US Zone. A large number of volumes, mainly educational and textbooks, has been especially designated for Heidelberg University and will be presented to the university.

Favorable results of the supplemental child feeding program are reported. In Stuttgart where 1,500 children were fed a supplemental ration of 400 calories six days per week for four weeks, the average gain per child was 2.9 pounds for boys and 2.3 pounds for girls.

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.

Terms Defined

In order to clarify questions arising from the hiring of non-American personnel, definitions of the terms "indigenous civilians" and "foreign nationals, including Allied nationals" have been issued by OMGUS.

"Indigenous civilians" are defined as enemy, ex-enemy, stateless, United Nations Displaced Persons and other categories of personnel who, when employed by MG, are paid in other than US Military Payment Certificates or US dollar instrumentalities.

"Foreign nationals, including Allied nationals" are defined as citizens of Allied and neutral nations, excluding United Nations Displaced Persons and assimilees, who when employed by Military Government are employed under agreement with their respective governments and are reimbursed with Military Payment Certificates or US Dollar instrumentalities.

A policy of not hiring foreign nationals has been in effect in Berlin for some time, and the clarification contained in Personnel Bulletin, H-21, OMGUS, 27 September 1946, makes it possible to extend this policy to a Zone-wide basis.

Information Control Licensing

Procedures to be employed by the Information Control Division in the licensing and registration of all German entertainers are outlined in a recent OMGUS directive "Revision of Military Government Regulations Title Twenty-one concerning Interim Procedures in Information Control Licensing and Registration," AG 000.76 IC, dated 12 October. This directive effects primarily persons engaged in the following occupations: conductors, directors, stage managers, dram-

atizers, stage designers, actors, singers dancers, instrumentalists, variety artists and other performers.

The directive states: "A registration will be granted only after Land Military Government has determined that the applicant is eligible under the terms of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism and possesses the necessary qualifications for conducting the activity authorized. If the registrant is subsequently found by a competent German tribunal to be ineligible under the terms of the Law, his registration granted at Land level will be rescinded by the issuing authority. A registration may in addition be rescinded at any time by the issuing authority if it is determined that the holder lacks necessary qualifications."

War Crimes Trials

USFET Headquarters has assumed the authority for the appointment of MG Courts and for all further actions in connection with the trial of war crimes cases involving American nationals as victims and mass atrocities committed in the US Zone of Occupation. USFET directive (AG 000.5 JAG-AGO, Trial of War Crimes Cases, 14 October 1946) revokes the former authority vested in the Commanding General, Third US Army Area, for the trial and other actions in these cases. The directive also lists the procedure and scope to be observed in these cases.

Care and Feeding of DP's

New policies regarding the care and feeding of United Nations Displaced Persons are set forth in a recent USFET directive, AG 383,7 GEC-AGO, 11 October 1946, entitled "Care and Feeding, in Approved Assembly Centers, of United Nations Displaced Persons, Persecutees and those Assimilated to them in Status."

The new directive specifies certain ration items which MG is required to furnish from

indigenous sources, the source of rations for Displaced Persons in German civilian hospitals, and the ration scales with supplements and clothing which shall be allotted to certain categories of DPs. In addition, terms such as "Assembly Center," children, normal consumers, pregnant and lactating women, workers, special care cases and persecuted persons are defined.

Where doubt exists as to any portion of this directive OMG or German personnel are advised to consult the appropriate tactical unit's Quartermaster, G-4 or S-4.

Highway Marking Program

The program of numbering and marking of highways in the US Zone, Germany, is being completed under the direction of the Road Branch, Transport Division, OMGUS. German highway maintenance authorities are responsible for the accomplishment of this two-fold program. The roads to be numbered fall roughly into the categories of national highway, and state and county roads.

Traffic safety signs indicating speed regulations, railroad crossings, curves and stop signals to be installed and restored on the highways will conform to international traffic regulations, as well as to German traffic laws. The road markings are printed in German but, where necessary in the interests of the Occupation Forces, the signs will bear the markings in English as well.

Payments to Ex-PWs

Procedures are being worked out for the payment of the Military Payment Orders and Certificates of Credit issued to ex-prisoners of war of the US Armed Forces. A further announcement will be made by OMGUS when the necessary procedures by which payments will be consummated in the US Zone have been completed. Procedures for payment in the other zones of occupation will be announced later.

As the settlement will be made in Reichsmarks, it will not be possible for individuals holding Military Payment Orders or Certif-

icates of Credit to purchase CARE packages, or use them for similar purposes.

Food Regulation

Germans engaged in interzonal travel will soon be provided with a uniform scale of food rations according to a recent amendment to Title 12, MG Regulations. This amendment, AG 010.6 (ED) dated 10 October 1946, provides for the designation of specific food offices where persons traveling from one zone to another may exchange travel coupons.

The directive states: It is essential that appropriate German authorities of each Land be instructed to designate the food offices where the travel coupons are to be exchanged and to carry out in coordination with the Laenderrat all other provisions at the earliest possible time. It is suggested that travel coupons be printed for the 96th, 97th and 98th ration periods in the denominations specified in MGR 12-311. It is desired that this headquarters be informed not later than 20 October 1946 of the coordinated arrangements which are made to carry out this program.

Claims Involving US

USFET directive, AG 150 GAP-AGO "Claims Against and in Favor of the United States Arising in Germany and Austria" dated 18 April 1946 has been amended by a letter of 26 September 1946 as follows:

No claim arising in Germany out of the operation of a privately owned motor vehicle within the scope of MG Ordinance No. 6 issued by OMGUS, or within the scope of any amendments thereto, will be processed or paid under the provisions of this letter directive.

Claims of inhabitants or nationals of the United States and allied and neutral countries may be filed with unit claims offices or with the US Army Claims Service. Nothing contained in this directive shall be construed as prohibiting the processing of such claims under the provisions of Army Regulations.



Licensed Press Views Criticism Of Refugee and Food Situations

The critical statements by the Military Governor and his deputy concerning refugee and food situations which have developed among the German residents of the US Zone received editorial attention in the licensed press of the Zone, according to the weekly Information Control analysis of newspaper opinion.

In commenting on the Military Governor's condemnation of the "inhumane hard-heartedness" showed by some Germans toward the Eastern refugees, the **Hessische Nachrichten** (Kassel) said:

"Aren't we ashamed that an American general has to come to the help of our German brothers and sisters from the East? Should we not first deal with those stony-hearted people who expose the whole German nation to the reproach that we are greedy, inhumane and mean? At the very moment, when we are appealing to the sympathy of the world for us, for our children and for the destitute, this contemptible demonstration is given by the evidently incorrigible adherents of a regime that is responsible for the misery of the refugees."

The Deputy Military Governor's admonition to the German press to criticize public officials more sharply in connection with the non-delivery of food from the farms was widely quoted. The **Wiesbadener Kurier** commented:

"One has evidently become accustomed to the idea that American imports of foodstuff are inexhaustible and that it is therefore not necessary to be too severe with the German producers. Incompetents may incline to such an idea because it permits them to regard their mistakes as bad luck and the American contributions simply as humanitarian duty. This can only lead to bitter disappointment. . . The large American stores that were sup-

posed to have been accumulated in Frankfurt and Munich, in Stuttgart and Mannheim, are simply a mirage. Both General McNarney and General Clay have pointed out that the available supplies will suffice for barely another six weeks. A new program of imports has not yet been approved by the US Government. . . . The peasants have no confidence in the (German) government. That makes them blind to the commonwealth and to their own good."

The **Rhein-Neckar Zeitung** (Heidelberg) said in its editorial: "We have repeatedly presented criticism in a sharp and objective way, but had to discover that the public authorities continued to act as if nothing had happened. . . . There are authorities that have refused to answer press inquiries. We demand that mayors and landrats should admit our reporters to the city council and Kreis council meetings, and that mayors and landrats render account to public meetings about food, housing and refugees."

ICD Survey Reveals German Demand for Non-Party Press

The German people want a free press as shown by a preponderant number of newspaper readers — 77 percent — expressing preference for a non-party press, only eight percent favored a party press system. These figures were based on the first series of surveys by Information Control on each of 33 US-licensed newspapers. At the time the survey was made, there were 40 licensed papers.

Generally affirmative impressions of the present press system were noted in the percentages of favorable answers to questions on the qualitative nature of the licensed newspapers. For all 33 papers, an average of 48 percent rated them either "very good" or "good." Thirty-seven percent of those ques-

tioned said their local papers were "fair" and five percent classified their papers as "bad" or "poor." Ten percent had no opinion.

A relatively small number of persons — 16 percent — believed that their community newspapers were dominated by political parties or showed favoritism toward them. This indicated that efforts of the newspapers to present political news impartially generally are successful.

Questioning of more than 8,000 German citizens throughout the US Zone, of whom more than 90 percent were called "readers," also disclosed that while about one in five readers said "censorship" or American control was the chief difficulty faced by the German press, the majority held that shortage in newsprint, equipment and personnel were the main obstacles limiting the newspapers.

Protest Demonstrations Upheld By Editorials in Berlin Papers

In two long editorials the US-licensed **Tagesspiegel** and the British-licensed **Telegraf**, both in Berlin upheld the protest demonstrations to the Nuremberg acquittals as proof that the German people honestly want to clean their own house.

"One must speak of progress," declared **Tagesspiegel**, "when the end (of the trial) caused such a reaction."

Citing "foreign observers" who contended the demonstrations showed the German people will never be able to get used to justice, the paper denied this.

"As far as we are informed, nothing else was said but that the Nuremberg acquittals cannot mean the acquittal of these defendants from all guilt," contended the paper. "No one doubted the legal basis of the court, criticized its statutes, nor declared that its reasoning was entirely unjustified.

"The only thing we Germans contended was that other points of the indictment, which the Nuremberg court could not and did not treat, have by no means been dropped," continued the paper. "These things have not

ended with the Nuremberg verdict but have started for the German people."

Stating that it is difficult to wait until a court will be established to try not only the three acquitted but "all those who have caused and aggravated our misery, the paper cautioned that "just because we think this is the only way we can demonstrate our determination to do justice . . . we must insist on the strictest propriety, justice, and order when beginning the trial."

On the same subject the **Telegraf** pointed out that the three acquitted are regarded as guilty by the German people, though this does mean a criticism against the international tribunal which found them not guilty in the sense of the indictment.

Here the paper cited a letter from a reader who expressed his disagreement with the demonstrations and found it "strange" that this movement was instituted by a people who "up to the last days supported Hitler and his big and small followers by playing soldier and to whom Hitler also owed his assumption of power."

The letter-writer further contended that the main thing in Germany at present is to put justice and law into effect again, to esteem humanity, and rid the nation of dictatorial and demagogic conditions. Through such means, stated the writer, "we will impress the world more than by a commanded anger of the people."

"We cannot agree with the attitude of the writer," stated the **Telegraf** adding that his conclusions too are wrong, because in order to re-enact law and order and regain the confidence of the world "we must clean our own house of all remains of nazism and militarism."

"Cannot the recent demonstrations be explained by the fact that many Germans have realized by the Nuremberg acquittals what decisive things must be done in the interest of a stabilization of democracy?" asked the paper. "This can be the only reason for the . . . demonstrations and this is the only way to understand those who honestly desire to clean our German house."



Press Sees Paris Conference Forming World Public Opinion

US newspapers in editorial comment on the results of the Paris Peace Conference regret the evidences of East-West differences, but assert that the Conference has at least healthfully served to define more clearly the causes and details of those differences to the public.

The point is also made that the conference enabled smaller nations to express their viewpoints, in turn enlarging their knowledge and scope of world opinion on peace-making problems.

The **St. Louis Globe Democrat** said in part: "All the 21-Nation Conference could do was give voice to the attitudes of smaller nations. This it did and at length. Every facet of the problems involved came in for some frank talking and some of the claims, warnings and suggestions will undoubtedly be weighed in perfection of the treaties. The meetings furnished plethora of good spade work."

In its editorial on the Conference vote on the Italian Peace Treaty **The New York Times** said: "It is a violation of the principles of wartime agreements in favor of power politics, forced by Russia and acquiesced in by the United States and Great Britain, which inevitably led to the formation of power blocs that are now splitting the world in two.

"If wartime agreements had been followed, the borders of Italy as of all countries would have been settled in conformity with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, as provided in the Atlantic Charter, and both victors and vanquished would have been able to contribute to the reconstruction of the world through free access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

In a previous editorial on the Conference's work, **The Times** said: "(The Conference)

demonstrated, for one thing, that since peace pacts were largely determined by the military strategy of the war and the resulting power distribution, the compromise reached by the Big-Four is the only possible peace settlement at this time, which should facilitate its general acceptance. But it also brought into the open for all men to see why the compromise falls short of the high principles to which the victors had pledged themselves and where the responsibility lies.

"In so far as it helped to mobilize world opinion to support the fight put up by the United States to put these principles into effect as much as possible, it also helped to save the compromise from being made worse through further one-sided concessions to arbitrary power."

The New York Herald Tribune: "To put it over simply, the West pressed for the Conference as a means of summoning up voting majorities and 'world opinion' — both more or less meaningless in actual context — against Russian aims. Russia accepted the Conference as an equally suitable means for summoning up her own weapons of propaganda, Communist Party discipline and infiltration tactics against the West.

"The great importance of the result is that both attempts have now substantially failed, as they were doomed to do. Settlements, in so far as they have been made, have followed neither the dictates of Western voting processes nor those of Russian totalitarian 'Democracy'; they have actually coincided with the balance of politico-military power already established. Issues which could not be settled have gone back to wait as they had to do from the first, on the Big Four."

The St. Louis Star-Times: "This is no time for Pollyannas, and no time for dismissing the differences among nations as unimportant, for ignoring actions which are at least indirectly hostile.

"Yet the turn toward moderation in the

more recent utterances of the top statesmen — Byrnes, Stalin, Eden and now Vishinsky and Connally need not be dismissed as meaningless. They may be — they just may be — an indication that the diplomats realized that . . . their respective national grievances are a light burden compared with another war.

“Such a realization could be the beginning of profound, peace-giving wisdom. It could lead away from both appeasement and truculence to that intelligent compromise which still is the only device by which vastly different nations can get along together.”

Report Viewed as Step toward Final Solution of Atom Control

The recent unanimous report of the 12-Nation Scientists Committee of the UN Atomic Commission stating that international control of atomic energy is feasible at the technological level was viewed by US newspaper editorials as a significant step in moving discussions on to the vital political level where final decision must be made on the form international control will take.

The **New York Times**, after pointing out that “the case of atomic scientists has always rested on international control, specifically on inspection and hence on technological feasibility,” said:

“If (as the report implies) clandestine diversion of purified uranium or plutonium is easy, what becomes of the Russian argument that each government should be bound by treaty to regulate its own production and use of uranium and thorium . . . We need more than treaties to safeguard mankind. We must hope the Russians will finally face this fact.”

The **Times** concluded: “This report does not itself relieve the deadlock between American and Russian points of view. It is, nevertheless wholly in line with the American plan, as our representative on the commission, Bernard M. Baruch, has recognized. And inescapable scientific facts, in the end, must determine political adjustment if the post-atomic world is to become secure and free.”

The **New York Herald Tribune** and **Washington Post** were among the many papers which regarded the report as a significant step toward the more critical political discussion of the problem, the **Washington Post** further commented:

“It is only through an atomic development authority, absolutely controlling every phase of atomic energy production from mine to allocation of nuclear fuel, that inspection can be brought within manageable limit and within limits acceptable to sovereign nations . . . ‘Raw materials are readily available,’ it notes, ‘for production of from 70 to 3,500 bombs per year, or for generation of electric power at rate of two million kilowatts, and possible many times this rate.’ Alternatives constitute the most decisive choice before the world.”

The **Philadelphia Inquirer**, after expressing gratification that the Soviet member of Scientists’ Committee generally supported the Committee’s report, said: “Some cession of national authority must be made by nations which wish to share secrets and possible benefits of atomic power. They can’t have those benefits and ‘iron curtains’ of secrecy at the same time.”

The **Cincinnati Enquirer** called for the United States “to try again and again to find a formula by which the Soviet Union and other major powers can be induced to go along on a fool-proof program for world control of atomic energy. To relax our effort, or even to stand rigidly on the proposal we already have made is to bow to the near-certainty of a war more destructive than the last.”

The **Indianapolis Star**: “It is easier for scientists to agree than statesmen. They deal with facts and data that need not be evaluated through the screen of emotions, prejudices and ideologies which have always divided mankind against itself. But the people of the world want peace. When common people of all countries understand the true nature of an atomic war, when they know enough of its horror and devastation, they may be able to force their leaders to protect them from it through international

control.”

The **St. Louis Post-Dispatch**: “It is impossible to read the report without thinking at every point of the principal objection which Russia has raised to the (US) plan for atomic energy control. The Soviet Union has proposed that instead of having international inspection, each nation inspect itself.

“Such a plan would leave the prevention of the crime to the criminal. It would insure that inspection would be done in every country where it was unnecessary and that it would not be done in any country where it was necessary.”

Editorials Welcome Truman's Action Lifting Meat Controls

President Truman's action in lifting price controls from livestock and meat, as announced in his recent radio address, was on the whole welcomed by the US press as the best possible move to alleviate the domestic meat shortage.

At the same time, however, many newspapers criticized the President for not removing price controls earlier and attacked the administration's stabilization program as a weak one.

The **Baltimore Sun** urged government actions such as a cut in federal spending to curb inflation, predicting that some inflation is unavoidable because current and foreseeable US production levels are not high enough to take care of the present potential demand for foodstuffs and capital goods.

The **Sun** said: “The domestic demand on US production is only part of the potential demand.” The rest of it comes from the outside world, rightly we have made our credit available to other nations, particularly those which fought beside us in the war. This means, in many cases, an additional call on our available supplies.”

The **New York Times** said in part: “The problem now is to increase the flow of needed goods. Business and labor have a joint responsibility to do everything in their power to expand output. The President correctly pointed out that ‘abundant production is

the only sure and safe road to a free market.’ This is also the road to higher real wages and to lower prices.”

The **New York Herald Tribune**: “This newspaper has believed that meat controls were unworkable and it is glad to applaud the President as he cuts the Gordian knot. It still thinks that an administration which would not tie so many Gordian knots in the first place and which would have wit to untie them in time . . . would serve the nation somewhat better than it is being served today.”

The **Cleveland Plain Dealer**, welcoming the prospect of the return of a “free price economy.” said, “If a genuinely free economy is to be the goal of the government in the year ahead we may well recover much of the ground lost in the first year of peace and be surprised again at our powers of recuperation.”

The **Washington Post**: “Other aspects of the phoney dearth (of meat) concerned us, as it did the President. He was thinking of men thrown out of work in shoe factories, of patients in hospitals deprived of insulin and other necessary medicines which come from by-products of meat, of miners and children whose diet has been unbalanced . . .

“The President will no doubt be accused of vote-getting. But no such accusation will be leveled at him by anybody with any objective judgment . . . We feel that the return to a free market is premature, but the nation can still escape the worst ravages of our inflation if all sections of the community replace government discipline with self-discipline.”

The **New Orleans Item**: “Those engaged in meat production, processing and distribution must prove that it has not been their purpose to abuse the freedom that is now restored. Their victory was won because the weight of public opinion was behind them. But they can turn this mighty force against themselves if they do not balance the opportunity to gouge exorbitant profits against the security of their economic independence for the future.”