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WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



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- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
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- ULM

COVER PICTURE

INSECT CONTROL is one of the most important problems facing the occupation authorities in Germany. The photograph on the cover shows the loading of DDT on a C-47 in preparation for an experimental mission over the air strip near Wiesbaden, Hesse. An article detailing the efforts being made to control disease-carrying insects begins on page 6 (ARMY SIGNAL CORPS photo)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The information for **Youth Parliament** was furnished by Aksel C. Nielsen, Youth Activities Section, Education and Religious Affairs Division, OMGWB.

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Insect Control data taken from a manuscript prepared by Capt. George E. Schmidt, Sanitary Engineer, Preventive Medicine Section, Headquarters Berlin Command, OMGUS.

NEXT WEEK

The Child Feeding Program and how it is being conducted in the US Zone will be described in Issue Nr. 103 of 28 July. Other articles will deal with — War Documents now in the possession of US authorities, a detailed survey of the Lumber industry, and a report on the Laender Budgets. There also will be a list of new books available at the OMGUS Reference Library.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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US POLICY in

Our Objectives and Basic Principles Defined In Directive by State-War-Navy Departments

THE objectives of the US Government and the basic policies to be pursued in the US administration of Germany are outlined in a directive prepared by the State, War, and Navy Departments in Washington and sent to the US Military Governor in Berlin.

This directive, superseding the Joint Chiefs of Staff directive 1067/6 of 26 April 1945 and subsequent amendments regarding Military Government of Germany, consolidates the developments made in Military Government during the past two years and states the unified program for the direction of future activities in Germany.

The objectives and policies, listed in the State-War-Navy directive dated 15 July 1947, have in substance been in operation and practice under US Military Government in Germany. A complement of this directive is Military Government Regulations Title 1, as recently revised. The concluding article of a series detailing the provisions of the revised Title 1 is published in this issue.

Addressed to General Lucius D. Clay as Commanding General of the US Forces Occupation and as Military Governor in Germany, the new directive details the following objectives and policies.

Authority of Military Government

Your authority as Military Governor will be broadly construed and empowers you to take action consistent with relevant international agreements, general foreign policies of this government and with this directive, appropriate or desirable to attain your government's objectives in Germany or to meet military exigencies.

Pending arrangements for the effective treatment of Germany as an

economic and political unit, you will exert every effort to achieve economic unity with other zones.

US Policy toward Germany

The basic interest of the United States throughout the world is just and lasting peace. Such a peace can be achieved only if conditions of public order and prosperity are created in Europe as a whole. An orderly and prosperous Europe requires the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany as well as the necessary restraints to insure that Germany is not allowed to revive its destructive militarism.

To accomplish the latter purpose, the US Government has proposed to the other Occupying Powers a treaty for the continuing disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and it has committed itself to maintaining a US Army of Occupation as long as foreign occupation of Germany continues.

As a positive program requiring urgent action the US Government seeks the creation of those political, economic and moral conditions in Germany which will contribute most effectively to a stable and prosperous Europe.

Demilitarization

There should be no relaxation of effort to complete and effectively to maintain the disarmament and the demilitarization of Germany.

US Political Objectives

It is an objective of the US Government that there should arise in Germany as rapidly as possible a form of political organization and a manner of political life which, resting on a

substantial basis of economic well-being, will lead to tranquility within Germany and will contribute to the spirit of peace among nations.

Your task, therefore, is fundamentally that of helping to lay the economic and educational basis of a sound German democracy, of encouraging bona fide democratic efforts and of prohibiting these activities which would jeopardize genuinely democratic developments.

German Self-Government

You will continue to promote the development in Germany of institutions of popular self-government and the assumption of direct responsibility by German governmental agencies, assuring them legislative, judicial, and executive powers, consistent with military security and the purposes of the occupation.

It is the view of your government that the most constructive development of German political life would be in the establishment throughout Germany of Federal German States (Laender) and the formation of a Central German Government with carefully defined and limited powers and functions. All powers shall be vested in the Laender except such as are expressly delegated to the Central Government.

Your government does not wish to impose its own historically developed forms of democracy and social organization on Germany and believes equally firmly that no other external forms should be imposed. It seeks the establishment in Germany of a political organization which is derived from the people and subject to their control, which operates in accordance with democratic electoral procedures,

GERMANY ★

and which is dedicated to uphold both the basic civil and human rights of the individual. It is opposed to an excessively centralized government which through a concentration of power may threaten both the existence of democracy in Germany and the security of Germany's neighbors and the rest of the world. Your government believes finally that, within the principles stated above, the ultimate constitutional form of German political life should be left to the decision of the German people made freely in accordance with democratic processes.

Interzonal Administrative Agencies

Pending the establishment of central German administrative agencies and a Central German Government, you will continue, consistent with the objectives (listed above) to make arrangements with other zonal commanders for the creation and operation of interzonal German administrative agencies.

Political parties

You will adhere to the policy of authorizing and encouraging all political parties whose programs, activities, and structure demonstrate their allegiance to democratic principles. Political parties shall be competitive in character, constituted by voluntary associations of citizenry in which the leaders are responsible to the members, and with no party enjoying a privileged status.

You will, likewise, give support to the principle that Military Government and the German authorities should afford non-discriminatory treatment to duly authorized political parties. Every authorized political party should have the right freely to state its views and to present its candidates to the electorate, and you will tolerate no curtailment of nor hindrance to the exercise of that right; if, however, you find that an authorized party is adopting or advocating un-

democratic practices of ideas, you may restrict or withdraw its rights and privileges.

You will urge in the Control Council the recognition of nation-wide political parties and the uniform treatment of all authorized parties in all zones of occupation. You will advocate quadripartite supervision of political activities and of elections throughout Germany as a whole.

Denazification

You will implement in your zone the decisions on denazification taken 23 April 1947 by the Council of Foreign Ministers, as may be agreed in ACC.

War Crimes

You will make every effort to facilitate and bring to early completion the War Crimes Program subject to the conclusions and recommendations with respect to organizations and members thereof contained in the judgment of the International Military Tribunal.

Courts and Judicial Procedures

You will exercise such supervision over German courts as is necessary to prevent the revival of National Socialist doctrines, to prohibit discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed, or political belief, to enforce the application of the principles expressed in Control Council Proclamation No. 3 and compliance with the provisions of Control Council and Military Government legislation. You will foster the independence of the German judiciary by allowing the courts freedom in their interpretation and application of the law and by limiting the control measures instituted by Military Government to the minimum consistent with the accomplishment of the aims of the occupation.

You will maintain sufficient Military Government courts to try persons accused of offenses involving the safety and security of United

States and Allied personnel and all cases in which the interest of Military Government required such procedure.

You may extend the jurisdiction of the German courts to all cases which do not involve the interests of Military Government or persons under the protective care of Military Government. Any German tribunal established for the purpose of determining internal restitution claims may exercise jurisdiction over any person irrespective of his status who institutes a proceeding therein.

As a basic objective of the occupation is the reestablishment of the rule of law in Germany, you will require all agencies under your control to refrain from arbitrary and oppressive measures. Except when it clearly appears that detention is necessary for the security of the Occupying Forces, no person will be detained except when he is charged with a specific offense and is subject to trial by a duly constituted tribunal. You will protect the civil rights of persons detained under charges assuring them a fair trial and ample opportunity to prepare their defense. You will by regulation limit arrests for security purposes to cases where over-riding considerations of military necessity require such procedure. Persons so detained will be permitted to communicate with their nearest relative or friend unless urgent security considerations require an exception, and you will review their cases periodically to determine whether further detention is warranted. When in your opinion it will be compatible with security considerations, you will eliminate such arrests without prejudice to a revival of the practice in emergencies.

Legislation

You will exercise your power of disapproval over German legislation only when such legislation conflicts with the legislation or other policies of Military Government.

Movement of Persons

You will implement the decision taken 23 April 1947 by the Council of Foreign Ministers with regard to United Nations Displaced Persons and population transfers.

You will, in cooperation with the International Refugee Organization (IRO), facilitate the emigration to other countries of those displaced persons unwilling to be repatriated.

Pending the movement of displaced persons you will retain over-all responsibility for their appropriate care, maintenance and protection. You will utilize the IRO to the maximum possible extent in assisting you to discharge this responsibility.

The term Displaced Persons as used above refers to displaced persons and refugees as defined in the IRO constitution.

You will hold the German authorities responsible for the care and disposition of nationals of former enemy countries not otherwise provided for herein and you will continue to facilitate their repatriation.

You will require that persons of German extraction who have been transferred to Germany be granted German nationality with full civil and political rights except in cases of recognized disqualifications under German law. You will take such measures as you may deem appropriate to assist the German authorities in effecting a program of resettlement.

You will continue to permit the exchange of Germans seeking permanent residence between the US Zone and other zones on a reciprocal basis. You will permit free movement for temporary purposes to the greatest possible extent consistent with security considerations and with inter-zonal or quadripartite agreement.

You will continue to receive those Germans whose presence abroad is deemed by your government to be contrary to the national interest. You will likewise permit the re-entry of German and former German nationals who desire to return permanently but in view of restricted facilities you will give priority to those who are willing and able to contribute to the peaceful reconstruction of Germany.

You will permit only those Germans to leave Germany who are included

in categories approved by Allied agreements or your government's instructions.

Prisoners of War

In carrying out the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers of 23 April 1947, you will press in the Control Council for the earliest possible return of all German prisoners of war still located in the territories of the Allied Powers and in all other territories.

General Economic Objectives

The economic objectives of the US Government in Germany are:

1. To eliminate industry used solely to manufacture and to reduced industry used chiefly to support the production of arms, ammunition, and implements of war.

2. To exact from Germany reparation for the losses suffered by United Nations as a consequence of German aggression.

3. To encourage the German people to rebuild a self-supporting state devoted to peaceful purposes, integrated into the economy of Europe.

Although the economic rehabilitation of Germany within the framework of these objectives, is the task and responsibility of the German people, you should provide them general policy guidance, assist in the development of a balanced foreign trade and ensure that German efforts are consistent with, and contribute to the fulfillment of your government's objectives.

Economic Disarmament and Reparation

Your government continues to desire the general fulfillment of the principles of the Potsdam Agreement regarding reparation and industrial disarmament.

Your government believes that the level of industry eventually agreed upon for Germany as a basis for reparation removals, while eliminating excess industrial capacity which has been used by Germany for the purpose of making war, should not permanently limit Germany's industrial capacity. The German people after the period of reparation removals should not be denied the right, consistent with continued disarmament, to develop their resources for the purpose of achieving higher standards of living.

Your government does not agree to reparation from Germany greater

than that provided by the Potsdam Agreement. Nor does your government agree to finance the payment of reparation by Germany to other United Nations by increasing its financial outlay in Germany or by postponing the achievement of a self-sustaining German economy. Your government reaffirms the principle that the proceeds of authorized exports shall be used in the first place for the payment of authorized imports.

You will attempt to obtain Control Council recognition of the principle of compensation for property taken for reparation or where it has been necessary to destroy property under the agreements for economic disarmament, such compensation to constitute a charge against the German economy as a whole. Except in prohibited industries, you will endeavor to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that no plant in which there is foreign ownership or control is removed for reparation as long as German-owned plants are available for that purpose.

You will continue to assist in the location of cloaked German-owned assets abroad, where possible you will assist in their liquidation.

Restitution

You will proceed, consistent with agreements on restitution reached in the Control Council, to restore such identifiable property other than gold and transport essential to minimum German economy, to the government of the country from which it was taken. You will not consent to any extensive program for the replacement of looted or displaced property which has been destroyed or cannot be located whenever such replacement can be accomplished only at the expense of reparation, a self-sustaining German economy, or the cultural heritage of the German people.

You will turn over monetary gold uncovered to the Tripartite Gold Commission in Brussels for distribution in accordance with the terms of the Paris Act on Reparation.

In accordance with JCS 1570/9, you will make available for the rehabilitation and resettlement of non-repatriable victims of German action

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YOUTH PARLIAMENT

THE members of the Youth Parliament in Stuttgart have the best grasp of the technique of conducting a public meeting which we have seen in unofficial gatherings in Germany," Wuerttemberg-Baden Military Government officials declare.

Perhaps because the delegates are young and adaptable they have quickly grasped the principles of parliamentary procedure, whereas groups of older Germans frequently seem at a loss, fumbling for a way to get their ideas across in a public gathering. One of the clubs which sends delegates to the Parliament

has conducted classes for its members in rules of parliamentary procedure.

Most Americans think of our own "Boys' State" and "Girls' State" meetings back in the United States when they hear the name "Youth Parliament". There are similarities between groups such as the one in Stuttgart, and the gatherings of young Americans in state capitals for a summer practice-session in government, but the differences are greater.

YOUTH Parliament members are selected on a representative basis, just as are the delegates to the Boys' State. According to its constitution the Stuttgart group can have 125 delegates. Twenty-five of these memberships are apportioned among unorganized youth groups.

(above) View of the opening session of the Youth Parliament in Stuttgart (photo from DENA-Bild). Typical of the participants was the passive, listening role taken by the young women who comprised about 20 percent of the attendants, and the active role of the boys and young men who entered into the debate and discussion of current problems with earnestness

(photos by Byers).

Fifty seats are filled by members of young peoples' organizations on an equal basis regardless of the membership strength of the organization.

Fifty more seats are filled on a representative basis, with the largest clubs receiving the greatest number of seats.

US Boys' State, and Girls' State groups meet once a year, for a period of a week or more, set up a mock government patterned on their own state legislatures, discuss laws, pass them, sing, frolic, and cook hot dogs at night around a campfire.

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Insect Control



YOU probably won't have malaria, or typhoid fever, or amoebic dysentery if you live in the US occupied area in Germany this summer.

It is not because sources of infection are not present—German soldiers brought malaria back from the Italian and African campaigns, and the Anopheles mosquito which spreads the disease lives and breeds in Germany.

Reservoirs of typhoid infection are also present in Germany, and typhoid is often spread by flies, as is dysentery.

However, the Surgeon's Office, the Corps of Engineers, and the Quartermaster Corps have undertaken a program of insect control which reduces the danger of infection materially, and an epidemic is regarded by our medical authorities as virtually impossible.

Special precautions are being taken this summer because the menace by insects represents a greater and more potent danger to the health of our forces in this Zone now than at any time since the beginning of the occupation. Control measures formerly provided by the civilian public health agencies have been severely curtailed due to lack of transportation, spraying equipment, and supplies. As a result they have been able to do little

more than spray cellars and small garden pools where the Anopheles mosquito has been identified. The American military forces have, therefore, assumed the necessary responsibility for safeguarding the health of the command.

INDIVIDUALS are urged to assist the program by cooperating with responsible military agencies in initiating strict sanitary discipline and active insect control measures in billets and kitchens and garbage collecting points with the weapons available for indoor and outdoor control.

Last summer (May, June, July, August, and September) there were 865 cases of malaria among the Germans in the city of Berlin, and 541 reported throughout the rest of the US Zone. Only 14 other malaria cases in Berlin, for example, were among US troops, and those were all recurrence cases, involving old infections.

However, spread of the disease is a constant threat to be guarded against because both circumstances which encourage the incidence of malaria are present here—the presence of the Anopheles mosquito, which carries the disease, and a reservoir of infected persons whom the mosquitoes can bite.

In order to combat the mosquito danger most effectively the insect's breeding habits must be understood. The adult mosquito breeds principally on the surface of stagnant water or on waterways which have a very sluggish flow. Another ideal breeding place is dank soil or ground surfaces which are subject to frequent flooding. In either case moisture is one of the primary requisites which the mosquito requires for reaching maturity.

The ruined cities of Germany with their neglected bombed-out buildings, and cement basements which hold water for months provide innumerable breeding grounds which the mosquito finds ideal.

These basements under bombed buildings, many of them pretty well intact, damp and sheltered, provide breeding places where mosquitoes have been found to live throughout the winter even during last winter's many months of sub-zero temperature.

OBSTRUCTED gutters, plugged drains, artificial ponds built for emergency fire reservoirs, sluggish canals, lakes with sheltered shore lines, bordered by thick vegetation, provide natural nesting places for the coming-of-age of mosquito larvae. DDT is the number one weapon suc-

cessfully used against the mosquito. For indoor control, preventive measures such as the installation of screens over windows, and screen doors for billets, mess halls, and kitchens is of first importance. The use of fabric treated with residual-effect DDT preparations is satisfactory for trapping purposes. Application of insect repellent to exposed parts of the body is effective, particularly for those who like to sit out on their verandas or terraces in the late afternoon. This repellent, dimethyl phthalate, is available to all US personnel, free, at Quartermaster Supply Depots.

Mosquitoes like to lurk in quiet corners, obscured from direct light. Best blitzkrieg technique for these small, deadly dive-bombers is to spray corners, closets, light cords, the under surfaces of chairs, tables, and light cords with a five percent residual spray of DDT. The spray should be applied at the rate of one quart per 250 square feet. This provides a lethal dose effective up to three months for killing insects when applied to surfaces indoors. The surfaces should be sprayed until wet, but not to the extent where it will cause dripping or run-off. Application should be made with a nozzle giving a very fine spray. The tip of the nozzle should be held between eight and twelve inches from the surface of the object to which it is being applied. And don't forget to spray under the bed!

LESS effective but more dramatic in action is the application of space sprays, such as the aerosol bomb of Pyrethrum. These bombs can also be obtained for family billets, and other billets at the Quartermaster Supply Depots. Spray a room with this bomb and the mosquitoes will drop dead with gratifying promptness. However, this type of spray has no appreciable residual effect, so you must keep on spraying.

For outdoor control of mosquito-infected areas DDT residual sprays have been found to be most rapid, effective, and economical. Smaller ponds, which serve no useful purpose are often drained or filled in for permanent control and swampy areas are filled and drained whenever this is practical.

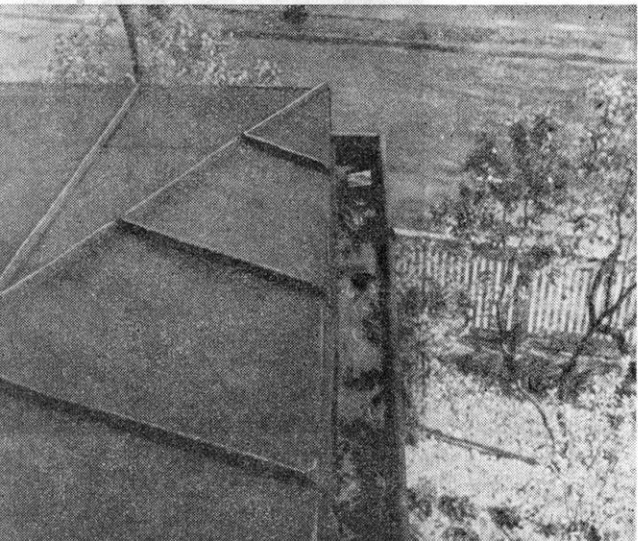
Both liquid and powder forms of DDT are used for outdoor spraying. In the liquid type of application a five percent concentration of the dissolving type of powder is diluted in a petroleum oil of low specific gravity and viscosity, such as kerosene or Diesel fuel, for most effective results. Such a larvacide is applied about once a week in infested waters for control of mosquitoes in the immature stages, or less often if the quantities applied are increased. DDT is the one larvacide which has a high residual action, and will persist for three to six weeks if five percent of DDT is applied at the rate of about five gallons per acre.

DDT issued for mosquito control has the following designation: „Quartermaster Stock 51-L-20, Larvacide DDT Powder, dissolving.“ It is the commercial grade of DDT powder, containing 100 percent DDT. It is readily soluble in Diesel oil or kerosene, and will dissolve completely in a five percent concentration. The DDT powder can also be obtained for the purpose of mosquito control and is designated „Quartermaster Stock 51-L-122. Larvacide DDT Powder, dusting.“ This powder contains 10 percent pulverized DDT mixed in pure talc. In this strength the powder should be diluted with an inert diluent readily dispersed as powder. A dust containing two percent DDT is recommended where a dusting powder is desired for mosquito control.

A PORTABLE knapsack sprayer is used to apply the DDT oilspray mixture to small water infested areas, such as little ponds, gutters, and drainage sumps in residential areas. An operator can cover approximately one and a half acres a day with this type of equipment, applying 15—20 gallons an acre.

In places where the knapsack sprayer cannot readily be operated burlap sacks filled with sawdust which has previously been impregnated with DDT residual effect spray can be anchored in the water. The oil and DDT mixture will slowly disseminate from

Favorite breeding-places of mosquitoes: the eaves where water accumulates and stagnates, and the rubble of bombed-out buildings which shelters damp earth and stagnate pools. (photos from BC, OMGUS)



the sack and spread over the entire surface of infested areas.

For the application of DDT residual sprays to medium-sized waterways where the ground is cleared sufficiently to permit a small vehicle to enter, the mounting of an oil-drum tank on a jeep is a practical expedient.

AS the infested areas become more extensive in size, power sprayers, either truck mounted or installed in small boats, are advantageous for treating lake margins and marshlands. Truck mounted sprayers are efficient where roadways completely circle the infested areas, close to the shoreline. But where such roadways are not provided, power sprayers floated on the water surface are necessary for complete coverage.

Before such large scale equipment is used it is important to make complete surveys of all waterways surrounding localities to be protected. After ground and aerial surveys have been completed a map of the district is clearly marked, so no infested area will escape treatment.

The large spraying units used in this theater are known as Chemical Corps high pressure decontaminating units. Each consists of a two and a half ton truck chassis upon which is mounted a reservoir tank with mixing apparatus, a pressure pump, and a gasoline driven engine as the power unit. The reservoir tank has a capacity of 400 gallons. The power units are mounted on skids so they can be removed from the trucks and mounted for water-borne operation.

For aerial dispersion of DDT insecticides especially equipped airplanes are available. For smaller and more limited water infested areas, an L-5 equipped with a 40 gallon reservoir tank is used. Where the areas are more extensive and where ground obstructions do not reach too great a height, the larger plane, such as a C-47, equipped with a series of reservoir tanks mounted in the cabin, is extremely effective. But at best aerial dispersion of sprays depends on low velocity wind currents to be effective. Consideration must be given to resistant insects, fish, wild life, and agricultural crops. Spraying can-

not be performed during the pollination of crops.

IN order to requisition aerial dispersion it is necessary first to make a complete survey of the locality in question, and then submit a written request including information contained in Cir. No. 24, Hq EUCOM, subject: "Aerial Dispersion of Insecticides", dated May 2, 1947. For this type of dispersion the Army Air Corps works in close liaison with the Corps of Engineers, who furnish the ground crews for loading purposes.

Just before the starting to spray from the air an aerial reconnaissance by the crews is important. This "dry-run" with empty spray tanks gives the crews an opportunity to study the topography of the area. Close liaison should be maintained between air crews and land crews, so the area to be sprayed can be identified from the air by the use of smoke candles along the route to be followed by the planes.

A C-47 equipped for aerial spraying recently arrived in Berlin, to begin spraying operations within the few days.

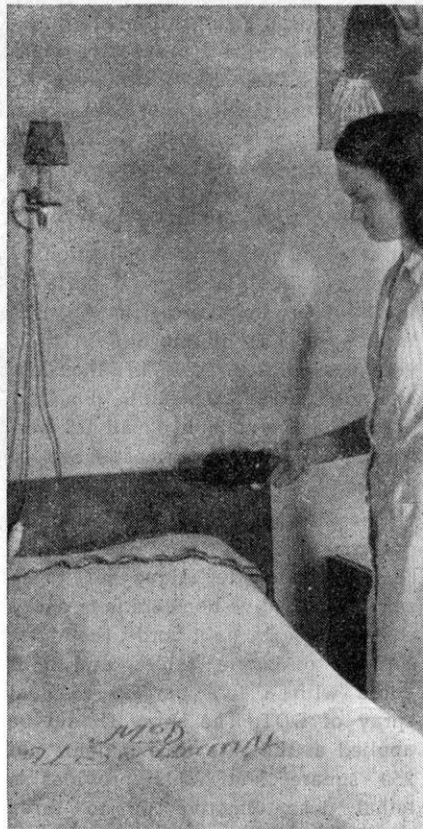
ALL American personnel in the US occupied areas in Germany are inoculated against typhoid, and in many cities a large part of the German population has been immunized too, when the authorities took a firm stand, and said "no inoculation, no food card." The various experiments in sterilization which the Nazis conducted implanted a vast wariness of needle and test tube in the mind of many Germans, and frequently it is difficult to persuade them to report for their shots. This may be one of the reasons there were 3,094 cases of typhoid and para-typhoid in the US Zone during the hot months last summer.

Surprisingly enough, in the cold month of November Bavaria saw two

(Continued on page 12)

Effective household methods in the battle against disease-carrying insects include (above) use of the aerosol bomb, and (below) use of the spray gun.

(photos from BC, OMGUS)





Hope Continues in Aid Plan

THE non-partisan aspect of the plan advanced by Secretary of State Marshall for the European countries to draft their joint program for recovery with US assistance was stressed by many of the licensed German newspapers of the US Zone, according to the press analysis made by the Information Control Division, OMGUS. The differences between Soviet Russia, which declined to cooperate at the Paris conference in drafting the European program, and the United States, which is patiently waiting for the European countries to draft their own program, were elaborated by many of the papers.

The **Main-Post** (Wuerzburg) considered the Marshall Plan a starting point for a new trend in European politics, saying:

"America's offer was not only made to the Western European states. The Eastern European states which are as vitally interested in financial help in reconstructing their countries, will not be excluded . . . The famous 'ideological separation' between West and East was not considered in the American aid program. America invited Europe to unite, not to separate. The future of the whole continent is concerned . . .

"Neither America nor the Truman doctrine could be held responsible for the failure to unite Europe in Paris. In his case, no other belief is possible than the supposition that the Soviet Union wants either to rule Europe or to see her ruined. The United States offered Europe a great chance. Now Europe will have her turn. There will be only one decision: a European or an anti-European one."

The **Offenbach Post** said: "Hungry Europe, torn between hope and despair, asks today why the conference failed. We knew that Germany would not be represented in Paris. As experts on questions of hunger, however, we hoped that Mr. Molotov, too, would

listen to us. His 'No' probably hit his own German party friends most . . .

"We had the impression that responsible men were willing to gather round the conference table without mental reservations, roll up their sleeves and begin the planning and establishing. Not quite so. Considering the offset of Paris we are forced to believe that all the summer heat could not tempt Mr. Molotov to take off his 'ideological' fur-coat lined with doctrines, and to plunge his bare arms deep into the hopeful possibilities of a new policy."

The **Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung** (Heidelberg) commented: "Europe is intelligent and proud enough not to seek its future as a USA customer which constantly requires assistance. To the same extent, it will refuse to be degraded to a satellite of the Soviet Union. Europe will be grateful to the United States for the preferred help. It must, however, not forget that this support can only be an additional complement to Europe's self-help, which remains necessary for the defense of European democracy . . .

"Internal German opposition to the contemplated political structure of this entity must be overcome since we could only exist as a beggar people, if we put up with a division of our country. It has almost become popular in Germany to despair or to fall into nationalistic opposition against the policy of the Western powers . . .

"It would have dangerous consequences if we should forget these facts as a result of the Paris Conference and if we create a psychosis, which—without any solid foundation—lives on the mentality of the war spirit, of which people talk so carelessly in Germany, as if peace were still only a word . . ."

The **Wiesbadener Kurier** discussing European situation and the possibilities of US aid, said:

"It is becoming more and more apparent that the chief danger for Europe lies in the unhealthy import-export ratio. Experts expect the dollar deficits of the non-American countries to precipitate their economic collapse in about a year's time. Corresponding counter-measures (trade-restrictions, tariff increases) would not only destroy hope for a reconstruction of world economy but also bring to an end the present full employment in the US.

"There are two possibilities: either a financing program on the greatest scale such as a lend-lease policy of peace, or at the right time a voluntary limitation of production and living standard. From the viewpoint of foreign policy it means either to remain the first power or to retreat into isolation.

"For Europe it would mean self-delusion to overlook the other tendencies of American internal policy. There will always be a majority in Congress that regards the United States as the first power of the world. That does not mean, however, that the necessary expenses and taxes will also be agreed upon. Even then, there are other emergency territories outside of Europe which are not at all unimportant to America . . .

The key to the future of Europe lies neither exclusively in American aid nor in the hands of European people or governments but in the cooperation of both. For both, however, the next months will be decisive."

The **Darmstaedter Echo** commented on tactics used by the USSR and the USA in regard to European policy as follows:

"The United States has taken the political offensive. This is indicated by the haste with which England and France invited Russia to join the discussions on the Marshall Plan—and the haste with which Russia accepted the invitation.

"We hope that the Western partners will succeed in keeping up this pace and in curbing Russia's former efforts to paralyze opposing forces by delay."

Police Given More Duties

GERMAN police in the US Zone have been instructed in an OMGUS directive to apprehend and arrest German civilians who were members of organizations declared criminal by the International Military Tribunal. Such arrests heretofore have been made exclusively by US military authorities.

By this directive, AG 150.3 (IA) "Arrest by German Police of Members of Organizations Found Criminal by the International Military Tribunal" of 9 July 1947, the minister-president of each Land is required to issue instructions to the German police to arrest and deliver to the nearest German internment enclosure the following categories of persons who have not been tried under the Law for Liberation:

1. The Leadership Corps of the NSDAP. All persons who have been Reichleiter, Gauleiter, Kreisleiter, Ortsgruppenleiter or Amtsleiter on the staffs of the Reichsleitung, Gauleitung and Kreisleitung who were appointed to or remained in such posts on or after 1 September 1939.

2. The Gestapo. All members, including the Frontier Policy, executive and administrative officials of Amt 4 of the RSHA or concerned with Gestapo administration in other departments of the RSHA, and all local representatives and agents. To be excluded from this category are persons employed for purely clerical, stenographic, janitorial or similar unofficial routine tasks, those who were member of the Border and Customs Protection or Secret Police, unless also members of the units of the Gestapo previously described, and those who had ceased to serve as members of the Gestapo prior to 1 September 1939.

3. The SD. All members, including all local representatives and agents, honorary or otherwise, and all executive and administrative officials of Aemter 3, 6 and 7 of the RSHB, whether they were technically members of the SS or not. To be excluded are honorary informers who were not members of the SS, members of the Abwehr who were transferred into the SD, and those who had ceased to

serve as members of the SD prior to 1 September 1939.

4. The SS. All persons who had been officially accepted as members of the SS, including members of the Allgemeine SS, the Waffen-SS, the SS Totenkopfverbaende, and members of the different police forces who were members of the SS. To be excluded are persons who were members only of the SS Riding Units, those who were drafted into membership by the state in such a way as to give them no choice in the matter and who had committed no crimes, and those who had ceased to serve in the SS prior to 1 September 1939.

THE following need not be delivered to an internment enclosure, but will be put under house arrest, or such other conditions of police surveillance as are deemed necessary, pending instructions from the public prosecutor or the issuance of an interlocutory order of arrest by the local Spruchkammer: Members of the Waffen-SS below the rank of Scharfuehrer, and members of the Allgemeine SS below the rank of Unterscharfuehrer.

Upon interment of the persons arrested the authorities in charge of the enclosure will immediately make out a detention report. The report form is attached as appendix "A" to the directive. This report will be forwarded to the Regional Office of Military Government, who will then forward the report directly to CRO-CASS. Proceedings against the internees under the Law for Liberation will not be delayed pending possible transfer resultant upon the detention report. In the event, however, that a direction for the transfer of such internee is received as a result of said report, such transfer shall not be delayed because of the fact that proceedings are pending or are in progress under the Law for Liberation.

THIS new authority is another step in Military Government's policy of returning as much responsibility as practicable to German land governments. Most German civilians in the

automatic arrest category already have been apprehended, an IA & C Division announcement said, but many are likely to be found among the refugees and expellees coming into the US Zone. German police will be given the task of apprehending them, along with others have been living in the zone under false identity or have otherwise evaded arrest. US military authorities, of course, will continue to make such arrests.

Persons arrested will be placed in one of the 14 civilian internment centers in the zone and be tried by German courts under the denazification law.

Reparations in June

Deliveries of capital industrial equipment as reparations from the US Zone were made during June to 14 recipient nations, bringing the total removed from the Zone to 69,000 tons of equipment with a residual value of RM 53,661,327. The recipient countries were Albania, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the United Kingdom, the USSR, and Yugoslavia.

Dismantling of the large Norddeutsche Huette steel plant located in Bremen, which was recently sub-allocated to France and India, was started during June. Reparations engineers estimate that approximately 40,000 tons of equipment will be dismantled and shipped from this plant.

Border Points Closed

The border crossing points of Fuessen, Bavaria, and Oberstdorf, Hesse, were closed by direction of OMGUS cable V-20175 of 4 July, to personnel not under jurisdiction of German or Austrian police, except that duty travel requiring use of these points may be performed if specified in travel orders.

The cable also said that "To avoid confusion resulting from use of above points for duty travel, French Liaison Officers at Frankfurt, Heidelberg, and Bad Toelz have bilingual forms which may be procured on proper authority, and which will facilitate passage of authorized personnel through subject crossing points."



International Summer Schools

A prominent leader in the promotion of the International Summer Schools idea is Professor Brenner (left) of the University of Erlangen. (ARMY SIGNAL CORPS photo)

been active in the role of guests lecturer at German universities has been invited.

THE afternoon work groups will be even more diverse in subject matter. Philosophy, psychology, sociology, linguistics, comparative literature, history of music, modern drama, medicine, anthropology, comparative religion, and other subjects will be represented. Perhaps more important than the subject matter of these seminars, however, will be the manner in which they will be conducted.

Each work group will elect one or more younger men or women, who will act not as lecturers but rather as coordinators. Within the framework of stated subject and available time, the group will choose, plan, and direct its own work. Each individual will be expected to contribute to the efforts of the group, and the group as a whole will be expected to accomplish a definite task and reach tangible results by the end of the course. Since the university libraries are lacking in the more modern literature, and have in many cases even lost standard works of reference, the study methods of laboratory, field work, and discussion group will replace the traditional hours of reading in the library. Students will be encouraged to question the statements of the group leader, to question the precepts of any books they may read, to question and reexamine any old information or preconceived ideas with which their

take their choice but which will be limited in enrollment to 20 or 25 students. On weekends, special lectures sports, music, theater, and social gatherings will be arranged.

The subjects of the courses will be extremely varied. The morning lectures will stress economics, government, and sociology, but Heidelberg will also offer two series in the field of religion, "The Catholic Church and the Modern World" and "The Struggle of the Confessional Church in the Third Reich." One-third to one-half of these courses will be conducted by German scholars, the balance by non-Germans. Most of the American lecturers will be drawn from the staff of Military Government, and French and British experts also will be invited to take part.

For Erlangen's lectures on the "Political and Economic Problems of the Small State" a Hollander has been asked, and for the parallel series on "Cultural Problems of the Small State" a Dane. For Marburg's lectures on "Elements of the Swiss Constitution" a Swiss professor who has already

INTELLECTUAL isolation is as unhealthful for a country as for an individual. Aware of this, German universities today feel their responsibility as a medium for reestablishing international ties in science and culture. Three of them, therefore, are making the experiment of bringing German students and professors into personal contact with foreign students and professors in three-week summer courses.

The US Zone universities of Erlangen, Heidelberg, and Marburg are able to carry out this project because their buildings and equipment were not damaged by the war. Courses at Marburg begin 25 August, at Erlangen 1 September, and at Heidelberg 8 September.

The general program of each university is the same—"Introduction to the Present." At each school the day will begin with two elective one-hour lectures, followed by an hour of free discussion. The balance of the morning will be devoted to library or field work in preparation for the afternoon seminars. In the afternoon eight to eleven seminar courses will be offered, among which the students may again

fellow students or they themselves may approach the course.

AT Heidelberg, for example, studies will be made of the famous *homo Heidelbergensis*, with research and actual digging at the place where the original finds were made. Erlangen, which possesses a notable museum of musical instruments, will present an opportunity to study the historical development of these instruments and of the music written for them. One of the most interesting groups will be at Marburg, where students under the guidance of an American sociologist will investigate the life of a small village in its adjustments to its present-day economic, political, and population problems.

It is hoped that the methods of these seminars, with their fresh approach to the subject and the close working contact which they will develop among students and instructors, will have a far-reaching effect on the direction and organization of regular courses in the German universities.

At each university 200 students will be admitted, half German and half non-German. The German students will be accepted from all parts of the country, and will be selected by a special committee at the university where they wish to study. For the non-German students a flexible quota has been set up of 35 Americans, 15 each Swiss, French, and English, 10 Scandinavians, and 10 others. Non-German students will be screened and selected by the Education and Religious Affairs Branch of OMGUS. They must have the necessary scholastic background for university study and also a working knowledge of the German language.

SINCE the courses will be held at a time when the regular university semester is not in session, there will be sufficient student rooms available to house all students without difficulty. Permission will be requested from local military commanders to house German and non-German students together, as has already been done in the case of several youth conventions. Common meals will also be served to all in the student dining hall, the ration of German and non-

German students being pooled. Differences in living standards between German and non-German students, which are so great as to lead almost inevitably to misunderstandings, will then be removed in so far as possible and a real feeling of fellowship will be given firmer ground for development.

(Continued from page 8)

Insect Control

typhoid epidemics, with whole villages stricken. During this July an outbreak has been reported in Land Bremen with 95 cases, and around 1,000 cases broke out in Hesse, with the source of contagion traced to a dairy in Camberg. Ludwigshafen in the French Zone across the Rhine from Mannheim had 70 cases reported from an unidentified source of infection.

Only the most virulent form of dysentery is recorded; there is no way to check on the mild cases. Last summer there were 753 cases of this disease reported in the American Zone, and 1,267 in the city of Berlin.

BOTH of these diseases are often spread by flies.

Of course, the best way to control the breeding of flies, and subsequent spreading of disease by them as an agency, is the maintenance of ideal sanitary conditions. This is difficult in Germany, where American standards of sanitation were never approximated, even before the war, and where the bombed-out condition of the cities creates breeding places which the flies find just as satisfactory as do the mosquitoes.

Mess halls and kitchen, should be kept scrupulously clean at all times, no food remnants should be left uncovered during preparation, or while meals are being served. Food in store-rooms should always be covered, windows and doorways should be screened when possible, Garbage collection cans should be covered at all times with tight-fitting covers, and garbage racks should be well policed at all times.

Latrines should be kept immaculate, garbage dumps should be under constant supervision to insure immediate

and complete incineration of those materials which are combustible, such as coffee grounds, meat wastes, citrus rinds, and spoiled food products.

ASIDE from the control of flies by the maintenance of perfect sanitary conditions, indoor control measures for the extermination of flies are very much the same as the procedures used to fight mosquitoes. DDT residual spray in hand operated spray guns, the knapsack-type sprayer, and the aerosol bomb can all be used. These devices should be employed at a time when the kitchen is not in use, and before spraying, food and dishes should be placed in cupboards.

Fly ribbons are considered an additional measure for reducing the number of flies, but they should not be hung directly over tables where food is being prepared or served, since the sticky substance on the paper contains a very toxic chemical agent which may drip off if subjected to high temperatures.

Screening of doors and windows provides complete protection against flies, of course, but with the shortage of screening wire in this theater, it should be reserved primarily for kitchens and dining rooms, and the use of a 5 percent DDT spray used in other rooms for maximum fly kill.

Among protective measures which should be taken in all the cities in the Zone are spraying of certain outdoor danger points. These include garbage collecting points, and the centralized open-fill type of garbage dumps which have been established in many places. These should be treated with DDT residual sprays or oils.

Office Shifted

The operations of the Restitution Control Branch, OMGUS (Rear), was transferred on 1 July from Hoechst, Hesse, to Karlsruhe, Wuerttemberg-Baden. Its new mailing address is Restitution Control Branch, APO 403, US Army. Temporarily, the Branch may be contacted by telephone at Karlsruhe 617, extension 420.

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

Military Government Regulations

Title 1

General Provisions

tration of MG personnel within the Land.

The Land Director transmits MG enactments and instructions to the Land government through the minister-president. The minister-president then transmits applicable instructions to German officials and the civil population through the appropriate German authorities.

Machinery for coordination of inter-Land matters is provided by the German coordinating body, known as the Laenderrat. This organization consists of the minister-president of Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Bavaria and the president of the Senate of Bremen and a Parliamentary Advisory Council and is supported by German committees in the field of each German Land ministry. It coordinates problems and matters effecting more than one Land. Action by the Laenderrat represents not that of a zonal government, but common or agreed action by the component members of that body.

The Parliamentary Advisory Council is composed of 24 members, seven each from Bavaria, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden, and three from Bremen. Its functions are to review all draft laws and decrees to be submitted to the Laenderrat; all Control Council measures placed before the Laenderrat by the Regional Government Coordinating Office; problems of basic political importance; and to advise the Laenderrat on proposed Land legislation in order that the Laenderrat may determine that such Land legislation is not in conflict with legislation required to be uniform throughout the Zone.

The RGCO, comprising a small staff of MG personnel, supervises the activities of the Laenderrat and its Director is directly responsible to the Chief of Staff, OMGUS, but is authorized to communicate direct to the Deputy Military Governor. The RGCO maintains liaison between the Laenderrat and the functional divisions of OMGUS, as between the Laenderrat and Land OMG's.

The Laenderrat is from time to time called upon by Military Government to review proposed quadripartite and

Cabinet. The Cabinet consists of a varying number of ministers, each responsible for a major function of government. An independent judiciary is established. There is judicial power to pass upon the constitutionality of laws passed by the Landtag.

Supervision of the German administration is exercised through the Regional Offices of Military Government situated at the capitals of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse, and Bremen. The OMG organization at each Capital, headed by a Director, follows the pattern of OMGUS at Berlin. Except as otherwise provided in MG Regulation, the Director has full MG responsibility for command and administration including adminis-

Part 5, "Relationship of Military Government and German Governments," completes the current series in the Weekly Information Bulletin on the revision of Title 1 of the Military Government Regulations. Under the Land constitutions the legislative power of each German Land government is vested in a unicameral Landtag elected by the people according to proportional representation. Bavaria also has a second elected body, the Senate, with certain powers of proposal and qualified veto of Landtag legislation.

The executive power is exercised under the direction of each minister-president chosen by the Landtag to which he is responsible, and his

bipartite legislation in order to advise Military Government as to its position on such proposed legislation. It is responsible for determining in the first instance those matters upon which uniform legislation among the several Laender in the US Zone is deemed necessary. In reviewing proposed legislation the Laenderrat is guided by the advice of the Parliamentary Advisory Council.

Each Land OMG is responsible for the review of proposed legislation within the Land and the RGCO for examination of proposed legislation of the several Laender for conformity to MG multipartite policy. Where necessary, each may make recommendations to the Deputy Military Governor on such legislation as appears not to conform to official policy.

Legislation in the fields reserved to Military Government which is approved and promulgated by the minister-president shall require the approval of Military Government in advance of its promulgation. At every level of German government legislative power is subject to the superior authority of Military Government, the Control Council, the Bipartite Board, the Bizonal Economic Council, other bizonal agencies, and any other authority which may later be established by the Control Council or Military Government. German legislation at any level shall not contain any statement indicating that it has been approved by MG unless so directed by Military Government.

Where a Land government enacts legislation true copies of such legislation, signed by the Land minister-president or other authorised German officials, are required to be submitted to the Director of the Land OMG, who with the RGCO, examines such legislation for conformity to multipartite and MG policies. One copy is forwarded to the Legal Division, OMGUS. Where a serious question arises concerning the validity of Land legislation in respect to MG policies, it may be submitted to the Legislation Review Board, OMGUS.

The Land legislation is then reviewed for its compliance with the limitations set forth in MG Proclamation No. 4 and in the letters approving the Laender constitutions. The Board recommends to the De-

puty Military Governor the course of action to be taken.

In order to maintain a high degree of local responsibility in the Land government, MG policy is to hold to the essential minimum uniform legislation enacted by decree of the minister-president under authority of Military Government. Legislation which should be uniform throughout the US Zone, as well as legislation involving matters in the fields reserved to MG, are appropriate for enactment by decree of the minister-president, with the approval of Military Government. Uniform legislation enacted in the US Zone should include such matters as restitution, social insurance, financial reform, and similar measures.

Requests of the Laenderrat involving legislation are submitted to the RGCO which forwards them, with recommendations, to OMGUS. After consideration and recommendation by the interested division/offices of OMGUS, the requests are submitted to the Legislation Review Board prior to submission to the Chief of Staff and the Deputy Military Governor. Information copies of the same are sent to the Land OMG's. When the Deputy Military Governor decides whether or not the subject matter of the Laenderrat proposal requires the direct exercise of MG authority, he so informs the Laenderrat through the RGCO. In every case the Deputy Military Governor also informs Directors of Land OMG's of the action taken. MG legislative proposals to the Laenderrat are submitted with recommendations by the interested OMGUS divisions/offices to the Legislation Review Board prior to action by the Deputy Military Governor and transmittal to the Laenderrat.

In view of the fact that no zone in Germane is self-sustaining and that economic fusion of two or more zones would improve conditions in the zones concerned, and in order to expedite treatment of Germany as an economic unit, the United States, acting through the Military Governor of the US Zone proposed on 20 July 1946 in the Control Council a joint economic administration with any or all other zones. This proposal was accepted by the Military Governor of the British Zone on 30 July 1946 and on 9 August 1946

the two Deputy Military Governors established the preliminary framework of a bizonal economic administration.

On 2 December 1946 the respective governments formally entered into the Agreement for Economic Fusion of the US and UK Zones of Germany (also known as the Byrnes-Beven Agreement) providing details of the bizonal economic fusion. To facilitate the solution of pressing economic problems and the construction of economic life by popularly controlled German agencies the Military Governors and the Commanders-in-Chief of the US and UK Zones of Occupation agreed on 29 May 1947 to the establishment of a bizonal Economic Council, an Executive Committee and Executive Directors.

All provisions of the Byrnes-Bevin Agreement of 2 December 1946 are binding on both US and UK Military Governments. That Agreement contains detailed statement of principles of bizonal economic administration.

When the Military Governors or Deputy Military Governors of OMGUS and Control Commission for Germany (British Element) meet with their advisers in the same manner that the Allied Control Council meets, the two comprise the Bipartite Board. The Board acts as the final seat of authority for all matters incident to the economic unification of the US and UK Zones, subject only to the policies of the two governments. It reviews and approves ordinances and decisions of the Economic Council, issues instructions to it and the Executive Committee and exercises overall control of the operations of the entire organization.

The Bipartite Control Office, consisting of one US and one UK Chairman along with representatives of the several Bipartite Panels, represents the Bipartite Board in the conduct of day-to-day administrative control of the Executive Committee and, through it, the Executive Directors. It maintains a joint secretariat and liaison staff as the channel of communication between Military Government and the Economic Council and its subordinate agencies.

Bipartite Panels consist of US and UK representatives for each of the

(Continued on page 18)

PCIRO

THE Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization, assuming duties left by UNRRA, began operations this month under an agreement defining its functions regarding UN Displaced Persons in the US Zone.

The Documents were signed by General Lucius D. Clay, Commander-in-Chief, European Command, and Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization, which will serve in an operational capacity pending completion of the organization of IRO.

This agreement with the PCIRO, effective as of 1 July, shall remain in force for a period of six months or until such earlier date as it may be superseded by an agreement between CINCEUR and IRO.

Heretofore, the identification, care, control, and repatriation, or resettlement of UN Displaced Persons has been the responsibility of the US occupation authorities with UNRRA performing certain agreed functions. But UNRRA ceased operations on 30 June.

The agreement is designed to place IRO on an operating basis at the earliest practical date and, at the same time, establishes the relationship between IRO and the US occupation authority. A target date for assumption by IRO of the operation of CA/MG Supply Points has been established as of 1 September.

In general, IRO will carry out its activities in accordance with its Constitution and in accordance with military regulations, general laws, and MG enactments in force in the US Zone. It will not be subject to specific military direction in regard to its routine activities, with the exception of the occupation authority's continued responsibilities for the maintenance of law, order, security, and the economy in the US Zone.

SUBJECT to certain provisions, IRO will establish such offices and bring into the US Zone such personnel as it may require. CINCEUR



(photo by PIO, OMGUS)
Signing the agreement fixing responsibilities and functions of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization is General Lucius D. Clay, Commander-in-Chief, European Command, and Military Governor. Looking on is Arthur J. Altmeyer, Executive Secretary of the IRO commission.

will retain his authority to control for security purposes the entry of such personnel including voluntary societies and their personnel, and their continued presence in the area.

IRO responsibilities will include: Carrying out the functions laid down in its constitution with respect to all eligible UN refugees in the area whether or not they are in assembly centers.

The operation of assembly centers in the US Zone for the care and maintenance of refugees as IRO furnishes in accordance with standards agreed to between IRO and CINCEUR, and will be responsible for the control and administration of such assembly centers.

THE coordination and supervision of the activities of all voluntary societies working with refugees determined eligible for IRO assistance in the area, and will make agreements, subject to approval of CINCEUR, with such voluntary societies wishing to undertake work in connection with the refugee program. In addition, CINCEUR, as agreed with IRO, may make direct agreements or arrangements with the American Red Cross and with such other voluntary societies working with such refugees.

The determination of which refugees are eligible for its assistance, and shall be responsible for setting up and operating whatever pro-

cedures it deems desirable for ascertaining whether refugees fall within its jurisdiction.

The maintenance, in conformity with its general reporting procedures, of statistical records of refugees under its care.

Providing or arranging for medical care for refugees within assembly centers and operating established IRO refugee hospitals and facilities.

Arranging for appropriate contacts with refugees by special civilian or military repatriation representatives of the countries of the refugees' origin authorized by CINCEUR to perform functions limited to activities in respect to voluntary repatriation.

Negotiating with countries of resettlement and their representatives, and interested voluntary societies, with a view to arranging such resettlement. IRO will keep CINCEUR currently informed of the progress of such agreements.

ACCREDITING and administering representatives of voluntary societies, and arranging for appropriate contacts with refugees by governments of countries of resettlement authorized by CINCEUR to assist in programs of resettlement. Subject to security and availability of facilities, CINCEUR will authorize the representatives or missions in the US Zone.

Arranging, in accordance with the same procedure as for repatriation transportation, transport within Germany for refugees being resettled.

Developing, in cooperation with the occupation authority, an employment program to provide work opportunity for employable refugees to the end that in accordance with its constitution IRO will not be concerned with refugees who are making no substantial effort towards earning their living where it is practicable for them to do so. To this end, it will cooperate with the occupation authority in providing workers required by the occupation authority.

Maintaining contact with refugees where their work results in their living away from assembly centers.

The operation of an inquiry and tracing service for determining the locations and conditions of displaced persons.

IRO will be responsible and accountable for all facilities and equipment loaned by CINCEUR.

RESPONSIBILITIES of CINCEUR will include:

Providing accommodations, subject to availability as determined by CINCEUR for refugees, without charge to IRO. In this connection, it will turn over to IRO existing assembly center installations, including their facilities, equipment, and non-expendable supplies. The cost of repair and maintenance of such installations will be furnished to the maximum extent practicable from the German economy. Any cost involving appropriated funds will be subject to reimbursement by IRO. Limited accommodations will be provided by CINCEUR where practicable with a view to making possible: Suitable groupings of refugees in order to assist repatriation, resettlement, and the proper administration of assembly centers; the provision of suitable work for refugees, when, as and if available; and consolidation of assembly centers so as to reduce administrative costs.

Providing, without charge to IRO, necessary rail transportation within the US Zone for refugees being shifted, repatriated or resettled within or without such area of control. IRO will relieve the occupation authority of any costs incurred in movements outside the US Zone. However, such transportation will be given appropriate priorities in order to facilitate the work of repatriation and resettlement, and, where necessary, train guards for repatriation and resettlement movements will be provided by the occupation authority.

PROVIDING, without charge to IRO, basic supplies, including food, fuel, clothing, medical supplies and accommodations stores, such as furniture, bedding, and household equipment, for use within assembly centers, and for the incentive rations for repatriates, from the German economy for the maintenance of refugees up to the same level and with the same composition as are provided on the average for general distribution for the combined German population of the US/UK area of control

from agriculture and other basic supplies available for such distribution in the combined area from whatever source, with the exception of items procured from US for UK appropriated funds or other foreign exchange. Procurement within Germany above the German level will be chargeable to IRO as constituting a dollar export from the German economy. Articles manufactured from imports paid for with the proceeds of German exports will be available to IRO only through payment of the export value of the manufactured article. Further, provisions with respect to drawing supplies from the German economy are subject to approval of the Bipartite Board for the US/UK combined area. Modification of this portion of the agreement is subject to confirmation of the Bipartite Board.

Providing, subject to advance payment or reimbursement for expenditures of appropriated funds and in accordance with procedures and schedules to be agreed upon, such additional basic supplies either by now procurement or from stocks maintained by the occupation authority, as are required to bring the supplies furnished for the maintenance of refugees, and rations for repatriates up to a level and a composition established by IRO within the limits of its available resources.

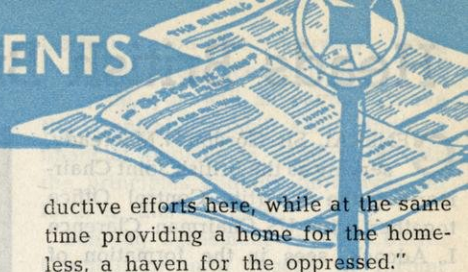
Overall maintenance of law, order, security and public health, but within assembly centers IRO will assist in discharging these responsibilities.

In the event of an emergency which might be considered a threat to the security of the locality or the zone and upon request by IRO, removing from IRO assembly centers such persons as IRO may determine to be ineligible for IRO assistance and whom IRO cannot cause to be removed through use of the camp police.

REQUISITIONING from local German resources facilities for medical care for IRO to provide refugees within assembly centers with a standard of care at least equal to that of the local German population.

Employing the maximum number of refugees practicable and advisable

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DP Assistance Bills Favored

PRESIDENT Truman's message to Congress asking special legislation to permit immigration of a substantial number of displaced persons occasioned renewed urgings by the American press that such legislative action be completed by Congress.

The majority of the press expressed support of the Stratton Bill, which would permit entry of 400,000 displaced persons on non-quota basis during a four-year period. Hearings on the bill have been underway before the House Immigration Subcommittee.

The **Des Moines (Iowa) Register**, as did other papers, noted, however, that "Several sub-committee members are known to be against it," adding there seemed little hope of getting the bill through Congress at this session.

However, as brought out at President Truman's press conference, he is meeting with Congressional leaders for the primary purpose of discussing displaced persons and the Stratton Bill. And a bipartite group of senators has introduced another bill to permit entry of DP's. Although some of the press was critical of second bill's "restrictive" screening procedure, others welcomed it as an alternative to the Stratton Bill in view of the latter's small chance of passage.

The **New York Herald Tribune** said in part: "President Truman, in a strongly worded message, asked Congress for emergency legislation . . . International Refugee Organization assumed responsibility for some 850,000 of these victims of the war in Europe. Nothing would be more futile than for IRO to continue indefinitely mere maintenance of the displaced persons. That would not solve the problems of the human beings whose very hope is at stake nor of the countries that contribute to IRO. If the doors of the world are to be opened for the refugees' resettlement

outside Europe, the United States will have to take the lead . . .

"The next step then for the Congress is passage of the Stratton Bill opening our doors to 400,000, or its counterpart now introduced with bipartisan sponsorship in the Senate. Delay will mean wasting away of IRO funds without progress toward a solution dictated by humanity, by need for peace and by every tradition this nation values."

Baltimore Sun: "In answer to those who have opposed the Stratton Bill on the ground that it would open our doors to a horde of undesirable persons, Mr. Truman made it clear that there is no proposal to waive or lower our present prescribed standards for every immigrant, including DP's.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "The displaced persons of Europe are, as the President noted, 'hardy and resourceful, or they would not have survived.' They are people who have suffered much because they hate totalitarianism. In their number are included many professions and skills. They can be readily absorbed by this country in which many of them 'already have strong roots' . . . by kinship, religion or national origin.

"America is a big land and a young land; too big—physically and morally—not to set an example as speedily as possible to other benevolent countries by doing her part to end this human tragedy; and too young to have forgotten that hers is a nation of immigrants."

New Orleans Item: "Since large scale emigration is the only logical answer to their plight, is there any sound reason for excluding them from this country? If there is, the Stratton Bill's opponents have been unable to make out a case . . . Instead of pouring out millions to care for the DP's in Europe, the United States would reap the benefits of their pro-

ductive efforts here, while at the same time providing a home for the homeless, a haven for the oppressed."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "The President in his latest message . . . has urged immediate action to admit a 'substantial number' of refugees. Any contrary step simply cannot be justified on reasonable grounds. The United States Government is mainly responsible for the decision (in UN) not to force people to return to their countries of origin where religious or political persecution face them.

"To expect other countries to admit displaced persons, while at the same time refusing to do anything about the problem ourselves, is shameful evasion of responsibility . . . The only decent, the only American thing for Congress to do is to agree on an admission law before it is too late."

Des Moines Register: "Labor unions are traditionally against immigration, for fear of competition, but the heads of both AFL and CIO have come out for the principle of the Stratton Bill."

In discussing the Bill introduced into the Senate by bipartite group, **Baltimore Sun** noted that under it first priority would be given to orphans under 21 years of age, with next preference granted legal relatives of those who served in the US Armed Forces, and then those possessing special trades, skills, professions, or aptitudes. The Sun continued:

"What the Senators have in mind, then, is a screening process which would rule out any DP's who should not fit readily into the economic, political, and industrial life of this country . . . But the question remains whether the restrictions of the Senate Bill may not be excessive . . . For all its supposed faults, the Stratton Bill did carry out the intent of the country to provide refuge for a substantial number of DP's. If the Senate Bill would operate to keep out all but a handful of them, it is a poor substitute for the Stratton Proposal."

Heads British Bizonal Control

(Continued from page 14)

MGR Title 1

present or subsequently created functions. They observe, review, and, through the Bipartite Control Office, exercise control of the operation of its department.

The Economic Council 15 composed of 54 representatives selected by the Landtag of the US and UK Zones on a basis of one for each 750,000 population or part thereof in excess of 375,000, but not less than one per Land; and in proportion to the division of political opinion in the Land as shown by popular vote in the most recent Land-wide elections.

The Executive Committee is composed of one representative from each Land appointed by the Land government. By majority vote the Executive Committee proposes and makes recommendations on ordinances for adoption by the Economic Council; issues implementing regulations within the scope of the authority delegated to the Executive Committee by the Economic Council; coordinates and supervises the execution of ordinances and implementing regulations by the Executive Directors, in accordance with the policies adopted by the Economic Council.

Each bizonal department is headed by an Executive Director selected from nominations by the Executive Committee and appointed and removed by the Economic Council. Directors operate under immediate supervision of the Executive Committee but have general responsibility to the Economic Council. In accordance with policies adopted by the economic Council and under supervision of the Executive Committee the Executive Directors direct the operation of their respective departments; issue implementing regulations; are the chief account officers for their own departments and, subject to instructions and controls approved by the Economic Council, also for the financial and accounting operations of agencies under their general management and supervision.

Maximum responsibility for the conduct of bizonal functions is to be delegated by Military Government to German agencies. Maximum use is to be made of Land Governments in the performance of bizonal functions.



Gen. Sir Gordon Macready

German view. At all costs your council must not become merely a debating place for airing different land views.

MILITARY government has delegated very large responsibilities to you and we do not wish in any way to interfere with your initiative or with your judgment, so long as the basic requirements of British and American military governments are not infringed.

„While it is your task to view German economic problems from a higher level than can be the case in a land government, I trust that you will always remember that ultimately you are legislating for individual human beings and are not merely dealing with material commodities.

“As I have said, we of the American and British Military Governments are not here to interfere with you and to stifle your initiative. But we must, of course, watch and supervise your activities to ensure that the overall occupation policy is observed. Also we, and we alone, in many respects, can and will help you in all matters extending beyond the frontiers of your country, which, in present circumstances, you cannot deal with.”

GENERAL Sir Gordon N. Macready, serving as the British Joint Chairman of the Bipartite Control Office together with US Chairman Clarence L. Adcock, sees in the formation of the new German Bizonal Economic Organization a way in which economic recovery can become a reality.

Recently appointed to his post as British Chairman, General Macready assumes his new position with a wide background of experience. In 1918 he was for a year Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General with the Supreme War Council at Versailles. In 1919 he acted as Assistant Adjutant General to the British Military Mission in Berlin, later heading a special mission to Poland to organize the police force. General Macready's many governmental and military positions after that time included a post in 1942 as Chief of the British Army Staff in Washington, D. C. To take up the duties of his present position, General Macready left the office of Regional Commissioner, Land Niedersachsen.

As Joint Chairmen of the Bipartite Control Office, General Macready and Mr. Adcock will supervise the Bizonal Economic Organization which recently held an inaugural meeting in Frankfurt. Speaking at this inaugural gathering to which delegates and representatives of all the eight Laender of the combined area were welcomed, General Macready said:

“You, gentlemen, are a representative council of a large part of Germany. You will be responsible to yourselves, to the American and British Military governments, and to the German people, for initiating, legislating for, and supervising measures affecting the whole economic life of the two zones.

“The extreme seriousness of the present economic situation is as well known to you it is to us, but I would suggest that you must never lose sight of the fact that our difficulties here in Germany are part of the difficulties which are world-wide in scope.

“I hope that, in your deliberations, you will always take a broad bizonal

US Policy in Germany

valuable personal property looted from Nazi victims which is not restitutable.

It is the policy of your government that persons and organizations deprived of their property as a result of National Socialist persecution should either have their property returned or be compensated therefore and that persons who suffered personal damage or injury through National Socialist persecution should receive indemnification in German currency. With respect to heirless and unclaimed property subject to internal restitution you will designate appropriate successor organizations.

Economic Unity and Recovery

Your government is desirous of securing agreement in the Control Council to the treatment of Germany as an economic unit, the formulation of common policies to all matters affecting Germany as a whole, and the establishment of central German administrative agencies for the purpose of implementing such common policies in the fields of finance, transport, communications, agriculture, economic (including industry and foreign trade), and such other fields as the Control Council may consider necessary and appropriate.

Your government likewise desires to secure the adoption of a production and foreign trade program for Germany as a whole which should be directed toward an increasing standard of living in Germany and the attainment at the earliest practicable date of a self-sustaining German economy. Such a program should give highest priority of coal, food and export goods; provide for such allocation and distribution of German indigenous output and approved imports throughout Germany as are necessary to carry out the production program and attain the agreed standard of living; ensure full payment for all goods and services exported from Germany (other than reparation or restitution) in approved imports or in foreign exchange which can be utilized for the payment of approved imports, and provide for the pooling of all export proceeds to be

made available, first, to meet the import needs of Germany as a whole for such time and in such amount as may hereafter be determined, and, secondly, to compensate the occupying powers for past expenditures pursuant to terms and conditions to be established hereafter, priority in the latter case being given to payment of costs sustained for essential imports in direct proportion to the expenditures made by the occupying powers.

In cases where the restoration of normal international commercial relations between Germany and the rest of Europe would involve an increase of US dollar expenditures for the Government of Germany, or a delay in the attainment of a self-supporting German economy at an appropriate standard of living, funds for German expenditures shall be increased, or the German economy compensated through provision by the United States of sufficient relief monies to the country or countries so benefited to enable them to pay Germany. You will consult other European countries and international organizations representing such countries in matters of German production and trade mentioned above, and ensure that emphasis is given, in the selection of items for export, to goods needed by European countries for their economic recovery and rehabilitation in so far as these countries may provide in payment needed imports for Germany, or foreign exchange which can pay for such imports. Proposed transactions of a substantial nature which would lead to a restoration of general European trade or normal international commercial relations or restore normal trade exchanges between Germany and other European countries but which would not conform to the principles stated in this paragraph should be referred to the US Government for decision.

You will support the removal of existing trade barriers and will encourage the return of foreign trade to normal trade channels.

Finance

Your government views the reorganization of German finances on a sound basis and the attainment of financial stability in Germany as among the main factors essential to

German economic recovery along democratic and peaceful lines. To that end, you will endeavor to have the Control Council adopt uniform financial policies in conformity with the principles and the objectives set forth in this directive.

Pending agreement in the Control Council, or until receipt of further directive from your government, you will continue to be guided by the following policies in your zone:

1. You will control, within the scope of your authority, all financial transactions of an international character in order to keep Nazi influence out of the field of finance and prevent outward movements of capital from Germany.

2. You will exercise general supervision over German public expenditures and measures of taxation in order to insure that they are consistent with the objectives of the Military Government.

3. You will take such action as may be necessary to prevent the establishment of a centralized German banking system and an undue concentration of financial power, but will encourage the establishment of a central authority for the production, issuance and control of currency and for technical banking supervision. You will also encourage the German to reestablish normal banking facilities within the limitation prescribed above and within the present blocking of assets and accounts under Military Government Law No. 52.

4. You will use the resources of the German economy to the maximum extent possible in order to reduce expenditures from appropriated funds of your government. You are authorized, as provided in the Potsdam Agreement, to use the proceeds of exports to pay for imports which you deem essential, subject to strict accounting and auditing procedures.

5. You will continue to aid economic recovery by collection of full payment for exports of German goods and services.

6. You will continue to prevent non-essential imports.

You will press for the adoption by the Control Council of a program for financial reforms which provides for a substantial and appropriate reduction in currency and monetary claims,

including public and private debt; for the equitable sharing of the costs of war and defeat; and for ancillary measures including adjustments in the wage-price structure necessary to the restoration of balance between the financial structure and the economic realities.

You will maintain such accounts and records as may be necessary to reflect the financial operations of the Military Government (US) in Germany, including also such operations undertaken jointly by you with the Military Government in the British and other zones of Germany.

You will take measures necessary for calculating occupation costs and distinguish those now incurred within Germany and supported by the German economy, and external occupation costs for eventual settlement with Germany. You will endeavor to agree on a definition of occupation costs of both types within the Control Council and to limit and control internal occupation costs on a quadripartite basis.

Agriculture

In accordance with the decision of 23 April 1947 of the Council of Foreign Ministers, you will ensure the carrying out and completion of land reform in your zone in 1947.

You will require the appropriate German authorities to adopt and implement policies and practices which will: maximize the production and provide for the effective collection and distribution of agricultural products.

You will require the appropriate German authorities to adopt and implement similar policies and practices in respect to forestry and fishing resources.

Economics Institutions

Pending agreement among the occupying powers you will in your zone prohibit all cartels and cartel-like organizations and effect a dispersion of ownership and control of German industry through the dissolution of such combines, mergers, holding companies, and interlocking directorates which represent an actual or potential restraint of trade or many dominate or substantially influence the policies of governmental agencies. You will not, however, prohibit gov-

ernmental regulation of prices or monopolies subject to government regulation, in fields where competition is impracticable. In so far as possible, you will coordinate your action in this field with the commanders of other zones of occupation.

You will permit the formation and functioning of cooperatives provided they are voluntary in membership, and are organized along democratic lines and do not engage in activities prohibited under the above paragraph.

While it is your duty to give the German people an opportunity to learn of the principles and advantages of free enterprise, you will refrain from interfering in the question of public ownership of enterprises in Germany, except to ensure that any choice for or against public ownership is made freely through normal processes of democratic government. No measure of public ownership shall apply to foreign-owned property unless arrangements which are satisfactory to your government have been made for the compensation of foreign owners. Pending ultimate decision as to the form and powers of the central German government, you will permit no public ownership measure which would reserve that ownership to such central government.

Pending agreement among the occupying powers, you will limit new foreign investment in your zone of Germany and will continue to ensure that all property, however owned, and all production and manpower in your zone are subject in all respects to the decisions and directives of the Control Council, and to Military Government and German Law.

You will permit the organization, operation, and free development of trade unions provided that their leaders are responsible to the membership and their aims and practices accord with democratic principles. Any federation of trade unions shall not impair the financial and organizational autonomy of member unions. You will encourage the trade unions to support programs of adult education and to foster an understanding of democratic processes among their members. You will permit trade unions to act in the interests of their members and to bargain collectively

regarding wages, hours and working conditions within the framework of such wage and price controls as it may be necessary to maintain.

Trade unions may represent the occupational, economic and social interests of their members in accordance with the authority contained in their constitutions. Their basic functions include participation with appropriate authorities in the establishment and development of a peaceful economy.

You will permit the organization and functioning of work councils on a democratic basis for the representation of the interests of employees in individual enterprises and will not prohibit the cooperation of trade unions therewith.

You will also permit the establishment of machinery for the voluntary settlement of industrial disputes.

Cultural Objectives

Your government holds that reeducation of the German people is an integral part of policies intended to help develop a democratic form of government and to restore a stable and peaceful economy; it believes that there should be no forcible break in the cultural unity of Germany, but recognizes the spiritual value of the regional traditions of Germany and wishes to foster them; it is convinced that the manner and purposes of the reconstruction of the national German culture have a vital significance for the future of Germany.

It is therefore of the highest importance that you make every effort to secure maximum coordination between the occupying powers of cultural objectives designed to serve the cause of peace. You will encourage German initiative and responsible participation in this work of cultural reconstruction and you will expedite the establishment of these international cultural relations which will overcome the spiritual isolation imposed by National Socialism on Germany and further the assimilation of the German people into the world community of nations.

Education

In recognition of the fact that evil consequences to all free men flow from the suppression and corruption of truth and that education is a primary means of treating a democratic and peaceful Germany, you will con-



(Army Signal Corps photo)

The Synagogue of the Israelite Religious Congregation of Munich was consecrated at a special ceremony in May, at which American, German, and Jewish leaders participated. Shown here is Dr. Hans Ehard, minister-president of Bavaria, speaking to the guests.

tinue to encourage and assist in the development of educational methods, institutions, programs and materials designed to further the creation of democratic attitudes and practices through education. You will require the German Laender authorities to adopt and execute educational programs designed to develop a healthy, democratic educational system which will offer equal opportunity to all according to their qualifications.

You will continue to effect the complete elimination of all National Socialist, militaristic, and aggressively nationalistic influences, practices, and teachings from the German educational system.

Religious Affairs

You will, in the US Area of Occupation, continue to assure freedom of religion. You will assure protection

of religious activity and support these principles in the deliberations of the Control Council.

You will give freedom to the Germans to decide all questions concerning the construction, the religious activity, and the amalgamation of purely ecclesiastical bodies.

You will continue to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the revival of National Socialist and militaristic activity under the cloak of a religious program or organization.

Monuments, Fine Arts, Archives

You will respect, and permit German authorities to protect and preserve, the property of all cultural institutions dedicated to religion, charity, education, fine arts and sciences, historic monuments, and historic archives, together with their collection

and endowments. You will apply the same principle to all other property of cultural value, whether publicly or privately owned, except for institutions and monuments specifically devoted to the perpetuation of National Socialism or to the glorification of the German militaristic tradition.

You are authorized to make such use of German records and archives as may be appropriate.

Public Information

You will, in the US Area of Occupation, supervise, encourage, and assist in the development by the Germans of media of public information designed to advance the political and cultural objectives stated in this directive.

You will arrange through the ACC for the implementation of the de-

cision of 23 April 1947 of the Council of Foreign Ministers on the free exchange of information and democratic ideas by all media in all of Germany.

You will develop and maintain organizations and facilities for the operation of media of information, including those sponsored by Military Government, designed to further the objectives of your government.

International Cultural Relations

In furtherance of the program of the reorientation of the German people and the revival of international cultural relations, you will permit and assist the travel into and out of Germany of persons useful for this program within the availability of your facilities. You will also permit assist, to the extent of your facilities, the free flow of cultural materials to and from Germany.

(Continued from page 5)

Youth Parliament

They are usually 'teen-agers and correspondingly carefree, but they are seriously interested in learning how their own state legislative set-ups work when they try it themselves.

The Youth Parliament in Stuttgart meets every Monday night. The "youth" are mostly voting age; membership is supposed to be restricted to young people between 16 and 25, but few delegates are under 20, and a considerable number, including some of the leaders, have passed their 25th birthdays. They don't play at government, they pass no mock "laws," and resolutions are discouraged by their leaders and by MG sponsors.

THEY exist purely as a discussion group, to ask questions, and try to find the right men to come and answer them. They have no program except the aim of free and frank discussion of important German problems; and the Religion and Education Branch of Military Government, which has sponsored the group, hopes only that they will learn to consider the aspects of social problems fairly, acquiring tolerance for an opposition point of view.

Their organization does not resemble either a pseudo-parliament or

any type of legislative body. They have a presiding officer, called a Vorsitzender, and a "Presidium," consisting of eight members, who plan the discussion for the different week's meetings.

At present the Presidium is composed of a chosen representative from the following groups: the Evangelical Youth, Catholic Youth, Friends of Nature, Trade Union, Free Youth, Koenenger Bund, unorganized youth, and Falken Youth.

The Presidium is not a static board, but varies with the topic scheduled for consideration. For example, if Germany's school system is selected by the Parliament for discussion, each youth organization would choose one of its members who was especially well informed on the problem to sit on the Presidium for that week.

THE Youth Parliament is actually a sort of open forum or discussion group. It was given its impetus by an enthusiastic MG official in the Manpower Division, Milton Lowe, who has since returned to the United States. The first meetings were held in March, this year; the group was reorganized and officially opened on 10 June, with a speech by Lt. Col. Irvin S. Harlow, MG Officer for Stuttgart.

At the first meeting the young people decided to discuss a vital problem each week, and they have never side-stepped into debating trivial or academic questions. The Presidium tries to get distinguished and expert speakers to address every meeting, on the chosen subject.

About 20 percent of the Parliament's membership are women, according to Erich Frommer, leader of the Freie Jugend, but the girls don't take a particularly active part in the meetings. However, there is no social aspect to the conclaves, and the young women don't go to the Youth Parliament to get dates, as they might do in a happier, less stricken society.

Stuttgart Youth Parliament members have made a good impression by the intelligent and eager way in which they tackle tough problems in their weekly discussions.

HOWEVER, a disturbing attitude of futility characterizes the outlook of these young people. They want to "do something," but they invariably choose something beyond their power to accomplish, and shrug their shoulders despairingly when they fail. For instance, the group decided, that Germans in Stuttgart, especially the children, should have more fruit in their diet. They took this advice to responsible German authorities, who were wrestling with the food problem, but hadn't much time for them, and verbally patted them on the head, saying, "That's fine. That's a good idea. Glad you're taking an interest; why don't you tell somebody else about it?"

The Parliament also endorsed lower railway charges for children, with no success; decided the currency should be stabilized.

These experiences soured them, and when asked why they aren't backing an important civic work which has some chance of success, they say, "Oh, what's the use?" and offer countless excuses. Rubble clearance, regarded by many as the first essential of all work in Germany today, does not attract them.

YOUNG Erich Frommer says: "Most of our members work all week, or go to school. They can't devote their Saturday afternoons or Sundays to a rubble clearing project because they are too tired, they have too many personal things to attend to. Besides, they are not well-fed enough to have the necessary energy." The Freie Jugend, however, did build their own clubhouse out of reclaimed rubble, working on weekends.

When asked if the young people had considered seeking to have their beliefs translated into action by backing a candidate for election to the Landtag, or selecting a member already elected through whom they could work, and to whom they could offer support, leaders say: "Oh, we couldn't do anything. Our members represent too many political parties. They would quarrel among themselves over what candidates to support."

YOUTH Parliament members say a lack of money is their greatest problem. They are granted an

MG Writes Discharge Papers

annual allowance of RM 20,000 from the Mayor out of city funds. They feel this is not enough, RM 10,000 of this yearly grant has been earmarked for the Parliament's own use and expenses such as travel, office maintenance, and entertainment of visitors. The remaining 10,000 they divide among the different youth organizations which they represent, to be used for sports equipment, clubhouse equipment, and similar expenditures.

Main subject of interest to the Youth Parliament members at present is the big camp meeting which Wuerttemberg-Baden youth groups are holding 16 to 31 August at the village of Jagstfeld. Here they will eat outdoors, engage in sports competitions, and make plans for their part in the life of Germany during the coming year.

Eighth Charge

An indictment charging 14 generals and other high officials of the SS, including one woman, with kidnaping foreign children, with abortions, enslavement, extermination and other crimes against humanity and war crimes, has been filed in Nuremberg with the Secretary General for the OMGUS Military Tribunals.

This, the eighth indictment served against war criminals by Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, charges that the crimes allegedly committed by the defendants were carried out against thousands of German civilians, prisoners of war, and foreign nationals as part of a systematic program to exterminate and weaken foreign nationals and ethnic groups and to strengthen the German nation and the "Aryan" race.

The defendants, during the war, were associated with four offices of the SS whose main purpose was to safeguard the "superiority" of Nordic blood. In carrying out the objectives of the organizations to which they belonged the defendants allegedly committed crimes set forth in the first two counts of the indictment: crimes against humanity and war crimes. The third count is membership in the SS, an organization judged criminal by the International Military Tribunal last fall.

THE Offices of Military Government assumed on 1 July the responsibility for investigating, processing, and issuing certificates in place of discharge certificates to all former German prisoners of war appearing in the US Zone without formal discharge certificates, according to OMGUS letter, AG 383.6 (AD), "Disposition of Ex-Prisoners of War Appearing in the American Zone without proper Discharge Certificates", dated 28 June 1947.

The letter, rescinded the previous letters of 3 September 1946 and 28 April 1947 and OMGUS cable V-18416 of 15 May 1947, directs that "The fullest possible use will be made of German agencies." However, Military Government will retain the responsibility for final approval and signature.

Each individual processed will be checked against the files of the German police, the current issue of "Rogues Gallery", and the CROW-CASS—wanted list, and documented by the issuance of certificate in place of discharge certificate containing certain information on the form enclosed with the letter. This inclosure is Control Form D 2. Use of the current discharge Control Form D 2, but when used, it should be overprinted "Certificate in Lieu of Discharge."

All certificates should clearly show that they are issued in place of a discharge, and should contain a full recital of the circumstances which prevented the discharge of the individual through normal disbandment channels. Two copies of each certificate issued will be furnished by Headquarters EUCOM. One copy directed to the attention of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, will be used as a check against discharge records, and for insertion in the permanent file. The second copy, directed to the attention of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, will be used for security screening purposes to disclose any war criminals, automatic arrestees, or other wanted individuals.

Another cable, V-19867 of 24 June, in reply to a Laenderrat request on

the subject "US Discharge Stamps for Prisoners of War Returning from Russia," directed:

"All discharge certificates in proper form are valid and acceptable regardless of where issued, and require no additional US stamp. Quadripartite agreement as described in Control Council Directive No. 18 provides for the uniform process of discharge, certificates being printed in Russian and German for Soviet discharges, in French and German for French discharges, and in English and German for United States and British discharges.

"In the early days some certificates were issued by the Soviet authorities printed or written in the Russian language only, or were otherwise not in order. It was necessary to stamp those certificates to indicate to non-Russian reading individuals that the certificates were bona fide discharges."

Rhine Courts Opened

Judicial jurisdiction over legal actions resulting from navigation on the Rhine River in the US Zone of Germany is reestablished by Ordinance No. 16 and Law No. 9 promulgated by OMGUS.

Ordinance No. 16 sets up MG Rhine Navigation Courts for criminal cases, and Law No. 9 restores German Rhine Navigation Courts governing civil matters relative to shipping on Germany's largest international waterway. In addition, Law No. 9 repeals the Rhine River judicial procedures contained in the Nazi Law of 30 January 1937, which dissolved Rhine Shipping courts and removed jurisdiction to Special Chambers of the Local Courts (Amtsgerichte).

Court seats will be at Mannheim and Wiesbaden, with jurisdiction over shipping matters in Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse, respectively. The two enactments, which became effective 11 July 1947, apply only to these two Laender in the US Zone inasmuch as the other two Laender — Bavaria and Bremen — do not border on the Rhine River.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Decontrol Allows No New Property

Change 1 to Title 1, General Provisions, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 13 May 1947. Supersedes Title 1. Text of new title issued 25 April 1947.

Change 4 to Title 24, Important German Legislation, OMGUS, 1 May 1947. Annotated with corrected translation.

Uniform Pressing Services, AG 486.3 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 June 1947. Pertains to tailor shop facilities for troops.

Enlistment and Reenlistment in the Regular Army of Korean and Russian Linguists, AG 342.06 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 25 June 1947. Gives provisions for this recruitment.

Switzerland Tour, AG 200.4 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 June 1947.

Fiscal Station Code, AG 130 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 June 1947. Amends USFET letter, AG 130 FDD-AGO, 30 December 1946 and adds two additional fiscal station numbers for Austria.

Disposition of Ex-Prisoners of War Appearing in the American Zone without proper Discharge Certificates, AG 383.6 (AD), OMGUS, 28 June 1947. (See separate item.)

Implementation within OMGUS of the New Bizonal Organizational Agreements, AG 091.3 (SS), OMGUS, 28 June 1947. Covers changes in instruction. It is the responsibility of the directors of divisions and heads of functional offices who are affected by these changes to take the necessary administrative steps to implement these agreements.

Move of Restitution Control Branch, AG 322 (ED), OMGUS, 30 June 1947. (See separate item.)

Military Government Regulations, AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, 2 July 1947. Gives distribution and list of Titles and Changes to Titles of Military Government Regulations currently in effect.

Designation of Military Installation, General Orders No. 73, Hq EUCOM, 3 July 1947. Changes name of Camp Glasenbach in Austria to Camp Truscott.

Control Council Law No. 55, "Repeal of German Provisions of Criminal Legislation", AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 3 July 1947. The law repeals certain Nazi and militaristic provisions of German criminal legislation.

Budget Estimate, Fiscal Year 1949, AG 110 (CO), OMGUS, 7 July 1947. Requires submission to the Control Office of list of supplies and equipments required from other than Army stock in the European Command.

Downgrading of JCS Paper, AG 380.01 (CO), OMGUS, 8 July 1947. Makes document JCS 1067/6, as amended by JCS 1067/8, unclassified.

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

(Continued from page 16)

PCIRO

on work for and under the control of the occupation authority.

Making arrangements in cooperation with IRO to protect the interest of refugees as to provision of work and to prevent in every practical way any discrimination against refugees who may be working under German supervision.

To arrange for any US Army or indigenous property, including vehicles and administrative equipment, which is at present on loan to UNRRA, to be continued on loan to IRO. Such property will continue to be available to IRO unless and until some alternative arrangement is agreed between the occupation authority and IRO.

Arranging for the issuance of travel documents to refugees being resettled and permitting the movement out of the US Zone of refugees being repatriated or resettled by IRO.

The recent decontrol by Finance Division, OMGUS, of properties in the US Zone belonging to nationals and residents of the United Nations and neutral countries does not imply that new capital investment is permitted in the US Zone, the Finance Division emphasized.

There has been no new investment of American or other foreign capital authorized in the zone since the occupation. Under MG Laws 52 and 53, a license is needed by American firms to invest capital in Germany, and no such license has been granted. Thus for all practical purposes, there is a moratorium on new capital investment in the US Zone by non-German firms and banks.

America was a large capital investor in Germany before the war, ranking as the foremost foreign investor in Germany. Some of the American firms which have owned subsidiaries in Germany are the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., F. W. Woolworth Co., International Harvester Co., Eastman Kodak Co., Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), Ford Co., and General Motors Corp. These American-owned subsidiaries in the US Zone are subject to decartelization under MG Law 56, in the same manner as the German firms are subject to division into competitive economic units.

Although financial and commercial interests in the United States have maintained branches in Europe for many years, these companies were forbidden to deal with Germany during the war by the Trading with the Enemy Act. Since the occupation began, the Finance Division, OMGUS, has maintained a strict vigilance to prevent new capital investments by American commercial and financial interests.

American and foreign businessmen are not in the US Zone as investors of new capital but as prospective purchasers of German exports. The contracts which they conclude with German exporters produce foreign exchange which is credited to the Joint Export-Import Account for the purchase of essential imports for the German economy.