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Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 76 January 1947

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

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BIZONAL CONFERENCE



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

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



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

COPIES OF OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS LISTED IN THE WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN
MAY BE OBTAINED BY WRITING DIRECTLY TO THE ORIGINATING HEADQUARTERS

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Property Ordered Forfeited or Confiscated by Military Government Courts	AG 386 GDS-AGO 20 Nov 1946, USFET
Care and Preservation of Supplies and Equipment	AG 400 GDS-AGO 28 Dec 1946, USFET
Historical Program of the US Forces, European Theater	AG 314.7 HIS-AGO 31 Dec 1946, USFET
Military Government – Germany – United States Zone – Ordinance No. 9 “Motor Vehicle Speed Limits.”	AG 010.6 (LD) 4 Jan 1947, OMGUS
Cessation of Hostilities	AG 387 (AG) 8 Jan 1947, OMGUS
Unauthorized Movement of Governmental Household Furnishing	AG 414 (AG) 10 Jan 1947, OMGUS
New Form for Liaison and Security Offices Intelligence Report	AG 380.01 (DI) 11 Jan 1947, OMGUS
Security Courier Service	AG 311.4 (AG) 13 Jan 1947, OMGUS
New War Department Leave Policy	AG 210.711 (PO) 13 Jan 1947, OMGUS

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



Photo by Byers

BIPARTITE CONFERENCE. — The picture on this week's cover shows a meeting of the Bipartite Economic Control Group held in Minden, Germany, to discuss problems of the solid fuels supply for the occupied area of the US and British Zones for January 1947. See "Bipartite Economic Control Group" on page 14 for other pictures of activity at Minden.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Internment Camps was prepared by the Public Safety Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS. It describes conditions in the eleven civilian internment enclosures maintained in the US for the detention of Germans in automatic arrest categories.

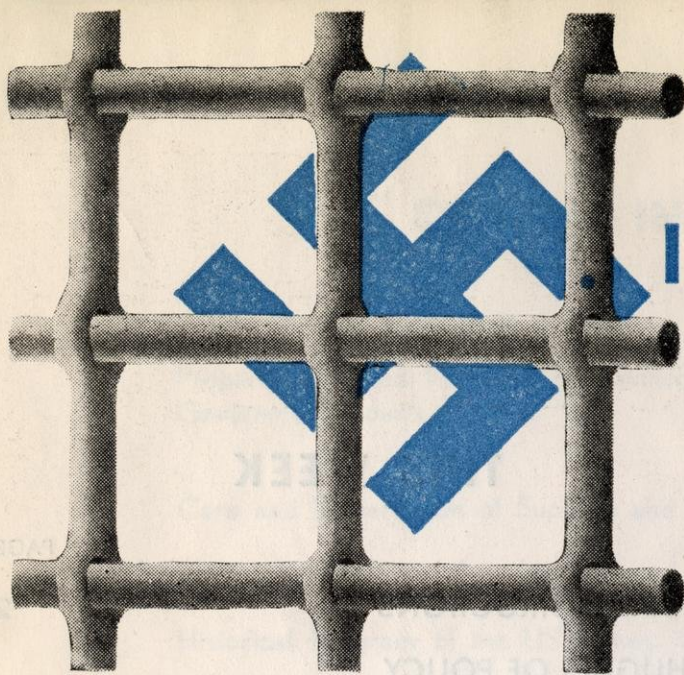
Dr. Hans Jaeger, Chief of the Textbook Section, Education and Religious Affairs Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS, prepared **New Textbooks for German Schools**. The article is an account of the efforts being made by MG and German civilian authorities to provide adequate textbooks for the Zone's educational institutions.

Tuberculosis in the US Zone was written by Lt. Col. E. J. Dehne, Chief of the Preventive Medicine Section, Public Health Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS. Before joining OMGUS, Lt. Col. Dehne was executive officer, Hqs. ECAD Medical Group, in which capacity he supervised public health activities in liberated and occupied territories.

The Office of the Personnel Officer, OMGUS, supplied the material for **Indigenous Personnel Office**. The article describes the work of the agency which is responsible for the 40,000 German civilians employed by the US Army in Berlin.

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INTERNMENT CAMPS

Eleven civilian internment enclosures in the US Zone of Germany, formerly maintained by US forces for the detention of Germans in the automatic arrest categories, have now been handed over to German authorities for direct administration; war criminals and others specifically wanted by US authorities have been transferred to Dachau and will remain under US custody. At the projected rate of trial by denazification tribunals established or being established in the German-operated enclosures, each of the approximately 45,000 internees currently detained will have been tried by the end of 1947, and either sentenced or acquitted.

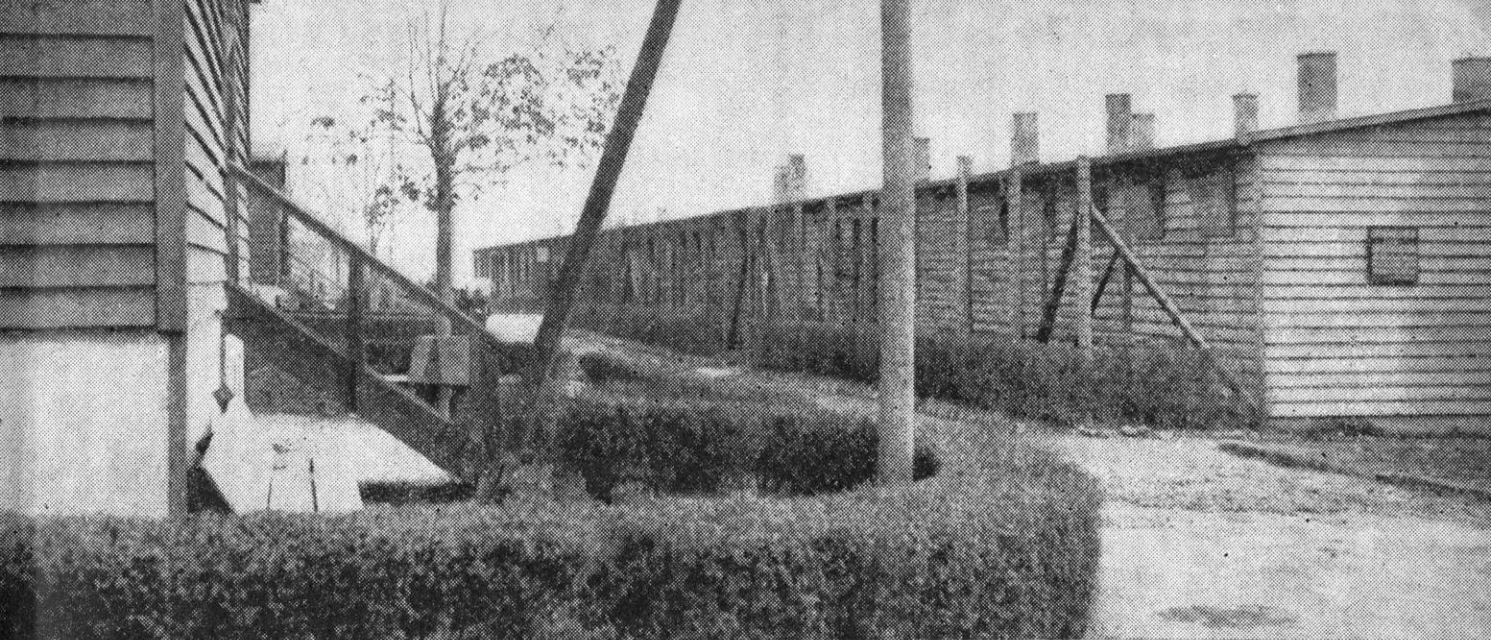
On 13 July 1946, USFET directed the transfer of these enclosures and the internees, with the exception noted above, to the German Ministers for Political Liberation for administration, and for the processing of the internees in accordance with the provisions of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, which was passed in identical form by the three Laender in the US Zone on 5 March 1946. This is the law which provides for denazification by the Germans themselves.

In the eleven enclosures are interned those who have been arrested because of member-

ship in the four organizations which the International Military Tribunal found to be criminal — the SS, SD, Gestapo, and Leadership Corps — and also those who were members of the SA, the Reich Cabinet, and the German General Staff. Most of the automatic arrestees in the enclosures will be charged as Major Offenders and Offenders. All internees will be processed by the enclosure Tribunals (Spruchkammern) before being released or sentenced to a work camp. Exceptions have been made in the case of persons so ill or disabled that medical approval can be obtained for their release for trial by a local Tribunal outside the enclosure.

GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY

German denazification officials of the Ministries for Political Liberation of the three Laender are solely responsible for the administration of the enclosures and the trial of those interned there. Military Government interests itself in the enclosures only to the same extent as in other government operations conducted by the Germans, exercising the functions of liaison, observation, consultation, and inspection. In discharging its responsibilities with respect to inspection, it reviews all the cases which are tried in the enclosures, reports upon the progress of



View of the barracks at the Ludwigsburg Internment Camp, one of the eleven enclosures operated by the Germans in the US Zone.

Signal Corps Photo

the trials, and evaluates the administration of the enclosures.

The present capacity of the enclosures is about 51,000. Although those currently detained number only approximately 45,000, it is estimated that when all tribunal cases in the US Zone have been tried, more persons will be sentenced to hard labor than can be confined in these enclosures. This will probably necessitate an increase in the capacity of the present enclosures; in addition, other camps are being constructed near future work projects. Already work is under way on three such camps at Stuttgart, one at Munich, and one at Kassel.

LARGEST ENCLOSURE AT DARMSTADT

The largest enclosure under German administration is the one at Darmstadt, which houses 11,000 internees. Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria have five enclosures each. Latest available figures showed that 27,000 former members of the SS and 16,000 members of the Leadership Corps were interned in the enclosures. The remaining internees were practically all members of the other automatic arrest categories.

Although the directive implementing the transfer of the enclosures was promulgated early in July, the multiplicity of details in-

involved in such an operation resulted in the transfer actually being made only within the last three months. Careful inspection was necessary to make certain that the Germans taking over would be able to maintain security. Supplies had to be provided to sustain the enclosures for a period of two months until the Germans could put their own supply system into effect. Arrangements had to be made to clothe guards and provide weapons and medical equipment through American supply sources.

LOW ESCAPE RATE

Despite a shortage of well-trained guards and new administrative personnel, the escape rate during November and December was less than one-fourth of one percent per month. There was a total of 200 escapes from among the 45,000 internees. The enclosures now have 3,000 guards, three-quarters of estimated requirements.

Each enclosure is supervised by a camp leader (Lagerleiter) who is aided by non-Nazi employees and certain internees, regarded as "trusties," who had been used in the same capacity when the enclosures were under US control. At Darmstadt, a US MG officer and a staff of MG employees are stationed in the enclosure to discharge

(Continued on page 27)

TUBERCULOSIS

IN THE US ZONE

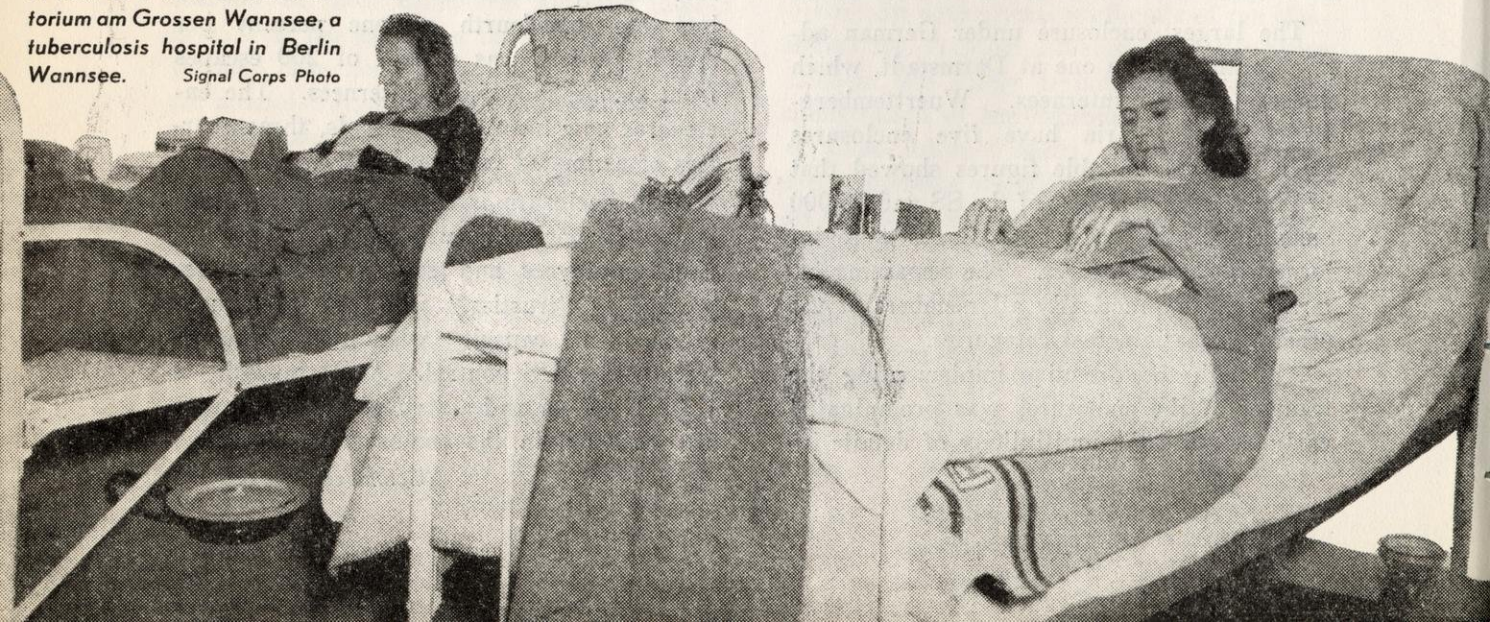
The high rate of tuberculosis in Germany today is a direct result of the Nazi regime's neglect of fundamental safeguards of public health. Under the Nazis there existed no program of tuberculosis control, with the result that many afflicted persons had not received proper treatment for several years. They were urged to work, despite the fact that they were suffering from the disease, so that no man-hours would be lost in building up the Nazi war machine. The majority of German youth was not afforded routine X-ray examinations because the procedure was considered too expensive.

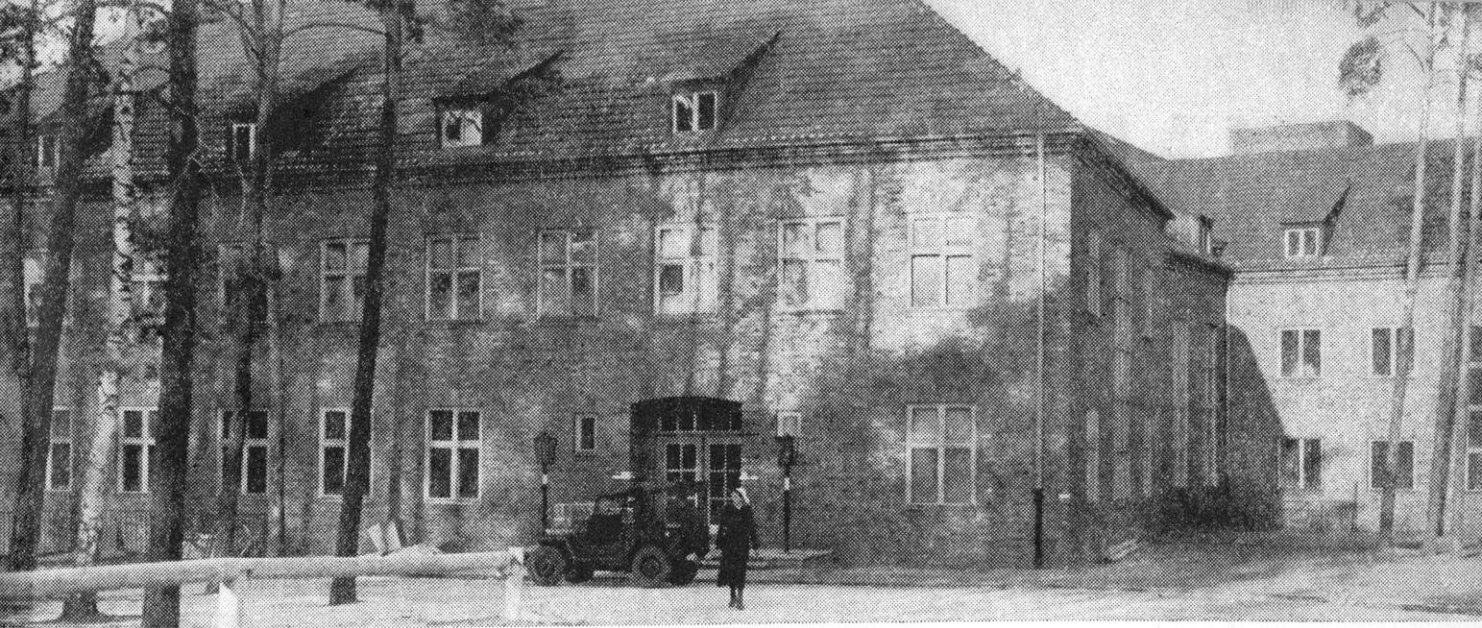
In 1933 Germany had been among the countries with a low tuberculosis death rate; but the prevalence of the disease rose during the war and postwar years to such an extent that German health officials have not yet been able to compile accurate total estimates.

The rise in the incidence of tuberculosis in Germany following the war conforms to the nature and past history of this disease, which, inconspicuous in its spread and development, has taken more lives than any other disease. It flares up whenever the standard of living drops, economic stress increases, or public health measures deteriorate. During and following the first World War, a similar increase in tuberculosis developed throughout Europe.

Tuberculosis is apt to afflict those least able to obtain and pay for medical treatment; it disables persons during their period of greatest productivity and responsibility. It thrives during periods of economic strain. Because of its nature and extent, it cannot be combatted successfully by the individual, but requires systematized social control. Its spread is increased by the presence of open

A view of a ward at the Sanatorium am Grossen Wannsee, a tuberculosis hospital in Berlin Wannsee. Signal Corps Photo





Exterior of the Sanatorium am Grossen Wannsee which is being developed into Berlin's largest and most modern hospital and research institute for tuberculosis.

Signal Corps Photo

cases of the disease circulating among the population, and by overcrowded living conditions. Also, the present condition of poor nutrition favors progress and early breakdown into an infectious state in many incipient cases. Other environmental factors, such as lack of facilities for proper bathing, washing, and laundering, as well as poor waste disposal, contribute to the spread of this disease.

During the 15-month period ending December 1946, in the US Zone there was a total of 48,113 new cases of tuberculosis and 11,027 deaths directly attributed to the disease. Of the new cases, 42,078 were tuberculosis of the lung and larynx. Adding these to the previously reported cases, by December 1946 there were 117,983 known cases of active tuberculosis of the lung and larynx in the US Zone, US Sector of Berlin, and Bremen.

Sufficient hospital beds for tuberculosis patients must be provided if the further spread of the disease is to be checked. At present a serious lack of bed space exists, and German civil health authorities have been unable to augment their hospital space to provide the essential sanatorium and hospital bed space for treatment of all infectious cases.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden, a former civilian

internee and prisoner of war hospital which can accommodate approximately 2,000 open infectious tuberculosis cases was recently returned to German control. While this transfer relieves some of the serious shortage of hospital bed capacity for tuberculosis, Wuerttemberg-Baden is still about 5,000 beds short of its total requirements.

By December 1946 there were 18,723 beds in hospitals for tuberculosis patients in the Zone, leaving 29,390 cases of active tuberculosis (of those reported since September 1945) without space for hospitalization.

FUNCTION OF DISPENSARIES

The tuberculosis dispensaries play an important part in examination and follow up of tuberculosis patients. In November alone, these dispensaries treated 42,887 persons for tuberculosis, and 76,176 fluoroscopic examinations for tuberculosis were made. In addition, large numbers of tuberculosis patients are receiving treatment and medical supervision through dispensaries while living at home.

The German civil health organization is making serious efforts now to uncover cases of tuberculosis in the population by conducting dragnet case-finding programs, especially aimed toward groups in which a high incidence is likely to be found. Examination

(Continued on page 25)

INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL OFFICE

More than 40,000 German Civilian Employees — from laborers to consultants — today look to one office to solve their job, food, and health difficulties. The Indigenous Personnel Office, Berlin Command, first organized in July 1945 as the German Employment Office, gradually has assumed this great responsibility until it now administers all Germans working for MG in Berlin.

The office's work has shifted considerably since those early days when OMGUS was in desperate need of headquarters and billet space. At that time Germans were hired quickly to clean up debris and get offices in

working order. Employees were taken from the German Labor Office (Arbeitsaemter) or even recruited from the streets. Because of the haste during those first two months, workers could not be selected as carefully as the office now requires. It also was necessary to hire a great number of women to remove rubble and wash the interiors of buildings.

When the US Group Control Council, predecessor to OMGUS, transferred to Berlin, a new problem was created for the employment office. Office personnel — administrative and clerical — were needed for the

The draftsman and the German consultant pictured below are among the 40,000 German civilian employees for which the Indigenous Personnel Office is responsible.

Photo by PRO, OMGUS





Truman Hall, OMGUS mess for officers and US civilians, is staffed almost completely by German workers. A group of German employees are pictured above preparing for the noon-day meal.

Photo by PRO, OMGUS

various divisions of the Headquarters, as well as domestic help for US personnel. Fortunately, there were a great number of prospective employees available in Berlin for both types of work.

SECURITY CLEARANCE FUNCTION

With the hiring of large numbers of persons, it soon became evident that the Indigenous Personnel Office could not confine its activities merely to procuring personnel. Reorganization was in order so that the office could take on the added responsibility of handling all German workers employed by MG authorities in Berlin. To eliminate persons with an undesirable political or criminal background the Security Clearance Department was formed. This is how it accomplished its task: The German Labor Offices were instructed to classify civilians living in their districts (Bezirke) into the following categories — 1, victims of fascism; 2, active anti-Nazis; 3, non-Nazis; 4, nominal Nazis; 5, active Nazis. All persons of the first three categories were referred to the German Employment Office for possible

hiring. Persons falling into category 1 were employed before persons of category 2; the ones in category 2 received preference over those in category 3. Employment was not given to persons falling in categories 4 or 5. The Security Clearance Department, composed of interrogators and evaluators thoroughly familiar with the background of Nazism and other phases of German politics, screened political and criminal background and investigated the work background of all applicants for employment.

REVIEW BY OMG BERLIN SECTOR

Today, with the responsibility for denazification having been turned over to German civilian authorities, the Indigenous Personnel Office is relinquishing this clearance function. However, the Public Safety Branch, OMG Berlin Sector, reviews the fragebogen of all German personnel to insure that only employable persons are hired by Military Government.

As a health protection for employees and US personnel, the employment office maintains a medical department. All employees

are given an initial medical examination. Food handlers and mess employees receive a physical examination every 30 days. Office personnel and privately-employed domestic help are also given periodic examinations.

Information on any German employee working for OMGUS is always available in the Records Section of the Indigenous Personnel Office. For every individual there is assembled a folder containing all records, papers, correspondence, and essential information regarding that person. At a moment's notice, the Records Section can look up a person's file and gather all necessary data. The office is prepared to submit periodic and special reports to various headquarters, and at times the reports are broken down according to units, work classification, wage category, and residence.

PLACEMENT PROCEDURE OUTLINED

Before any request for German employees is processed by the personnel office, the request itself is checked to find out whether or not a vacancy exists in the allocation of the requesting unit. If there is no vacancy or if the unit concerned has a greater number of employees than is allocated, the personnel office has no authority to hire persons for that particular unit. If a vacancy exists, the files are checked for former employees who were discharged through no fault of their own and who may be qualified to fill the vacant position. Persons discharged through their own misconduct or because of their undesirable past are placed in a special file to prevent their reemployment with MG. If a suitable former employee is not available to fill a vacant position, a requisition is submitted to the German Labor Office to send one or more persons with the required qualifications for interview. Often the employment office arranges for the interviewing of two to three times the number of employees requested so that the best qualified persons may be chosen.

When difficulties occur between employ-

(Continued on page 27)

Technicians such as this worker in the AG lithograph plant are placed in their positions by the Indigenous Personnel Office.

Photo by PRO, OMGUS



Publishers Questions Answered

Director of Information Control Discusses Problems of Licensed Press, MG Policy at Recent Meeting of Zone Newspaper Associations

When German newspaper publishers in the US Zone were troubled over questions which concerned their 44 newspapers in the three Laender, Bremen, and Berlin, they decided to go right to headquarters for the answers.

They invited Brig. Gen. Robert McClure, Director of Information Control, OMGUS, to attend a joint meeting of the three publishers associations of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Greater-Hesse in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in December and then for three hours questioned him on subjects which ranged from concern over cuts in newsprint and political party newspapers to the proposed German press law and the right of publishers to criticize Military Government.

In answer to questions as to whether political party newspapers would be permitted in the US Zone and on recent newsprint cuts, General McClure told the German publishers:

"The US policy in regard to party newspapers has not changed, although a partisan press is not contrary to our views. We feel that the time to permit the establishment of partisan newspapers has not yet come. In any event, we are strongly opposed to any kind of subsidized press because we feel that it lends itself to interests which are not identical with the public interest.

"As an observation pertinent to this question, it is interesting to note that a recent survey conducted fairly and impartially shows that 77 percent of the persons questioned voted for a non-party or independent press, while less than eight percent voted for a party press. This seems to me to be conclusive evidence that German readers want clear, dependable, and objective information.

"Furthermore, the supply of newsprint in

the Zone is so short that it is extremely difficult to supply the existing newspapers with newsprint. This almost excludes any additional licensing of papers in the near future Newsprint has become so short in supply because a considerable amount of newsprint produced in the US Zone will have to be exported to the British Zone in exchange for certain other needed materials which are not available in the US Zone.

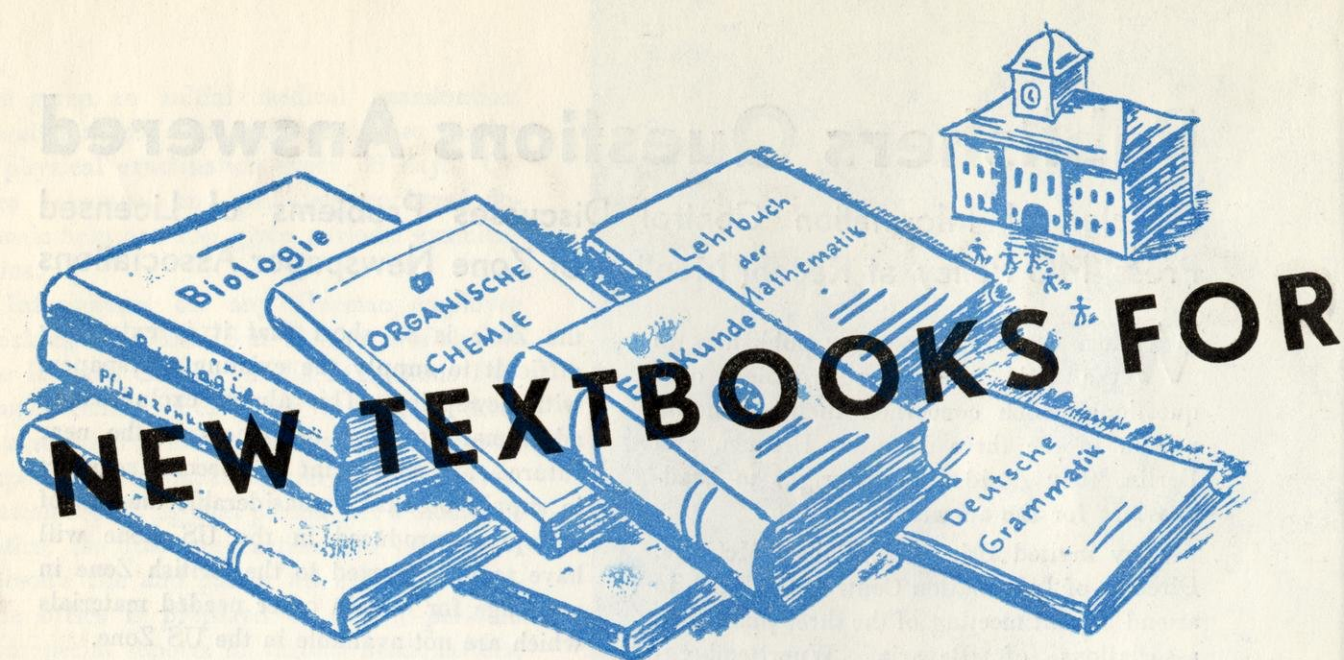
"In order to meet any emergency that might arise, we want to build up the newsprint reserves for every newspaper in the US Zone. Some who do not have sufficient reserves will therefore receive sufficient deliveries to build up this reserve. Others who have accumulated unreasonable amounts of newsprint will have to live on what they have until reserve stocks have been equalized

EXPLANATION FOR TAKING STEP

"This is purely a matter of production capacity and shortage of raw materials. Military Government regrets that this step is necessary. We are fully aware of the serious handicaps which this step imposes on the mission of the press I can assure you that an improvement of the newsprint situation will mean a complete restoration of the cuts which we have had to make."

Pointing out that the shortage is due principally to the lack of coal, insufficiency of producing plants, machines, and labor, and the necessity of export to the British Zone, General McClure told the publishers: "The Military Governor has expressed himself as approving all measures contributing to the free operation of the press Title 14 of Military Government Regulations states that first priority will be given to agencies working to prevent unrest. Newspapers are clearly agents falling into this category.

(Continued on page 28)



An old Latin proverb which every school child learns, "Per aspera ad astra — through difficulties to the stars" — took on quite a different meaning in Nazi German schools when it became "Through battle to victory."

But this and hundreds of other examples of militarism and nationalism in German textbooks has not convinced US Military Government that it should go to the other extreme and force its own brand of school books upon Germany. Self-determination along democratic lines, officials of the MG Education and Religious Affairs Branch believe, will guarantee a more wholesome educational system for German youth.

But how to find German school books untainted by the glorification of war and fatherland?

First, US and British education workers conducted a survey of texts from the Weimar period which could be reprinted intact and presented to the German school authorities as books written and published in Germany and consequently free from what might be termed foreign "propaganda." Although these texts did not reflect the most up-to-date pedagogical ideas, their temporary use was the best possible emergency solution to the textbook problem. A few sample texts

were discovered in England, but most were obtained in microfilm from the large collection in the library of Teachers College, Columbia University. During the summer of 1944 these films were read and standards developed, and in the following winter techniques for elimination of Nazi, militaristic, and nationalistic strains were worked out in considerable detail. A final list of texts selected for publication emerged after agreement with representatives of the Control Commission of Germany (British Element). Printing of the books from plates produced in England took place in an edition of 40,000 sets in Aachen and Bonn during the late winter of 1944 and in early spring of 1945.

SERIES OF 20 VOLUMES

A much larger edition was produced in Munich in the early summer of 1945. Final arrangements for shipment of the books were concluded on 1 October of that year, and by the 15th of that month 5,328,616 copies of these texts had been distributed throughout the US Zone, the US Sector of Berlin, and the Bremen Enclave. The series consisted of 20 volumes: eight readers, five arithmetic books, three history texts, and four volumes on nature study.

These emergency textbooks were regarded

GERMAN SCHOOLS

merely as an expedient to tide the German school authorities over the initial period of reopening and reorganizing the education structure. They were to be used only until better books could be found or produced. Because of the continuing shortage of acceptable texts, the German authorities searched everywhere for stocks of books which might still be of value. Whenever they located a supply of textbooks they complied with MG regulations by submitting a sample copy of each item to Military Government for study. These books were then examined according to the curriculum policy laid down in MGR Title 8-215 and 8-412, and placed into one of three categories: A—“approved,” B—“rejected without qualifications,” and C—“approved subject to changes.”

Up to 1 December 1946, 1,962 books had been examined at an average of 115 a month. Each month the findings were published in mimeographed form for distribution in the Laender; and the results of the first year of scrutiny, July 1945 through June 1946, were recently printed and sent to the schools in the US Zone.

AVAILABILITY OF APPROVED TEXTS

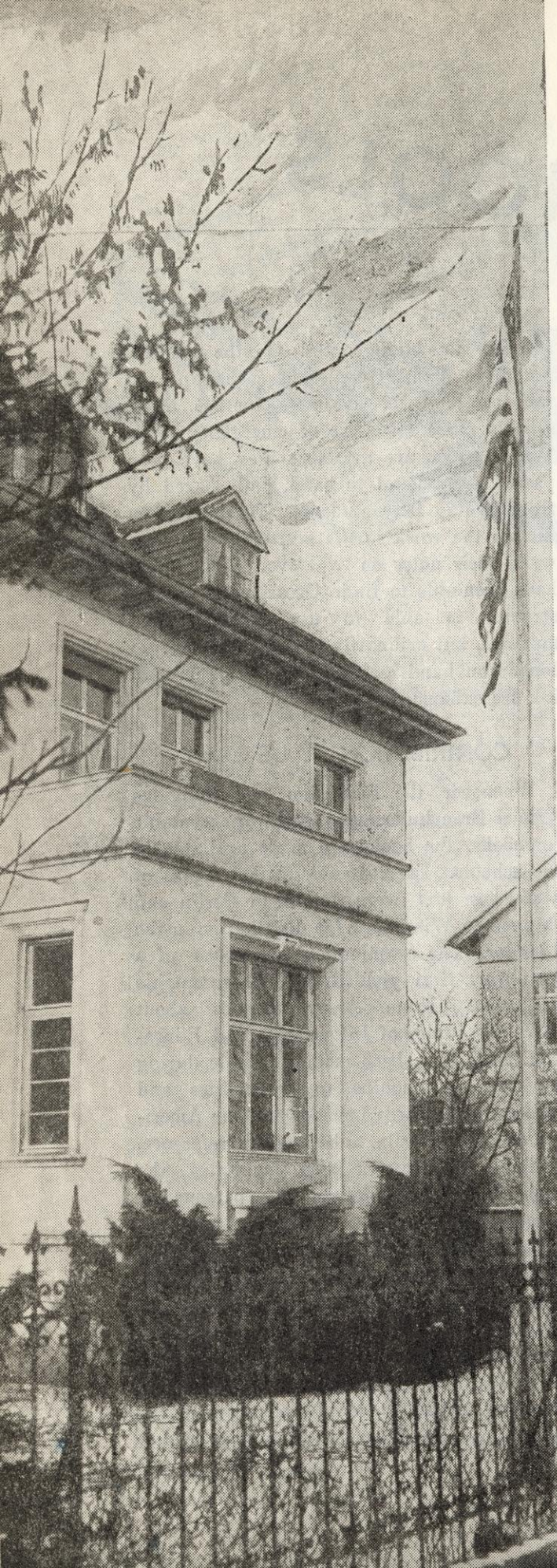
The regular monthly approval of an average of 90 school texts does not mean, however, that every month many more books have become available to the schools in general. In most cases only a limited number of copies of such textbooks submitted for approval are actually on hand. Stocks of publishing houses are for the most part destroyed and the majority of the approved texts are old and often out of print. Hence it is seldom possible for any school except the one which submitted the books for

scrutiny to obtain copies. On the average, not more than 50 copies of each approved text are actually available for use. Most schools make some use of emergency texts. Where books are available they have been passed from hand to hand, and shared by from two to fifty students. Teachers often dictate the work to the students, who then write their notes on whatever paper they have been able to find. Occasionally the instructor is able to use mimeographed material, but ordinarily the machines are no longer on hand and supplies of paper and ink are exhausted.

CONTRIBUTION BY US ARMY

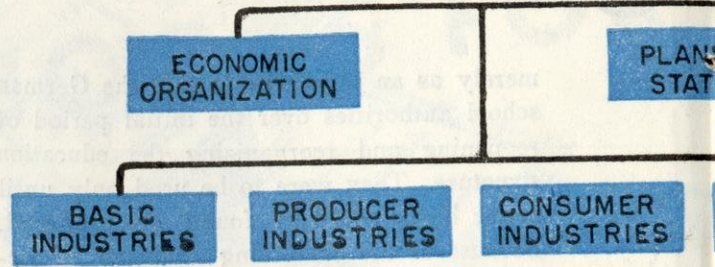
Whenever the Education and Religious Affairs Branch discovers stocks of acceptable textbooks, the books are made available to the schools. For instance, 30,000 copies of a physics text were found in Berlin and shipped to Wiesbaden for distribution in the Laender. The examination of stocks of a Frankfurt firm yielded 200,000 acceptable textbooks. From Army sources about 2,000,000 copies of Information and Education books have been made available during the last six months to universities and schools in the three Laender and the American Sector of Berlin, to be used for reference. Military Government also facilitates the shipping of books donated by persons or organizations outside Germany. Arrangements have been made for moving the private library of a late American professor of German to the Landesbibliothek at Karlsruhe, for shipping 50,000 German books collected by the Mixed Committee of the International Red Cross in Geneva, and for bringing into Germany 200,000 tons of books and other scientific material from the Smithsonian In-

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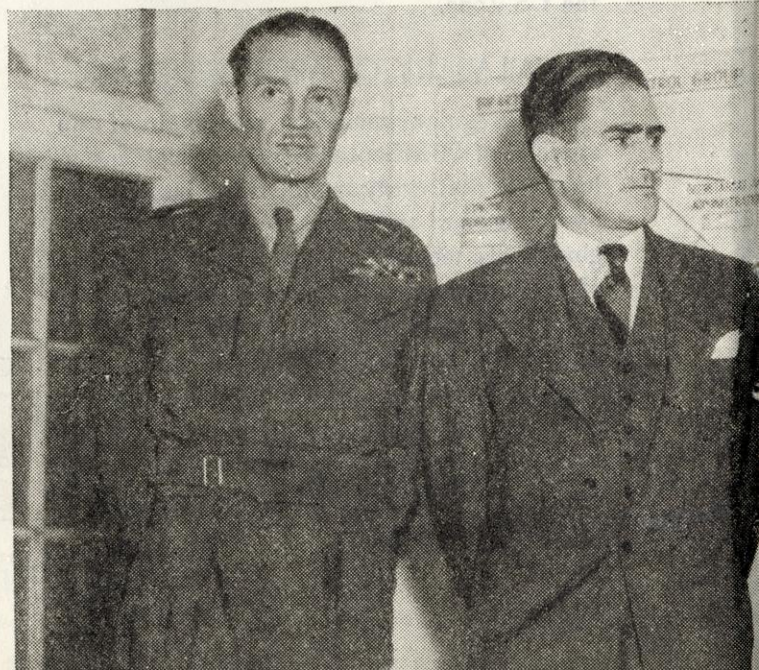
Bipartite Economic

CHAIRMAN
DEPUTY

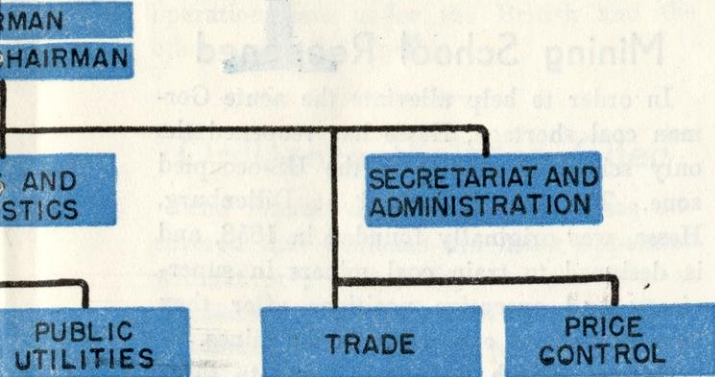


Functioning side by side in Minden, Westphalia, are two agencies whose purpose is to implement the Anglo-American bizonal unity accord in the field of economics. One of these agencies is the Bipartite Economic Control Group, composed of US and British officers; the other is the German Executive Committee for Economics, made up of the Land ministers of economics of both the British and US Zones. The control group serves primarily to coordinate contacts of Military Government personnel with personnel of the German agency, to give guidance in policy matters, and to serve as a channel of communication between the agency and US and British Military Government.

One of five administrative organizations



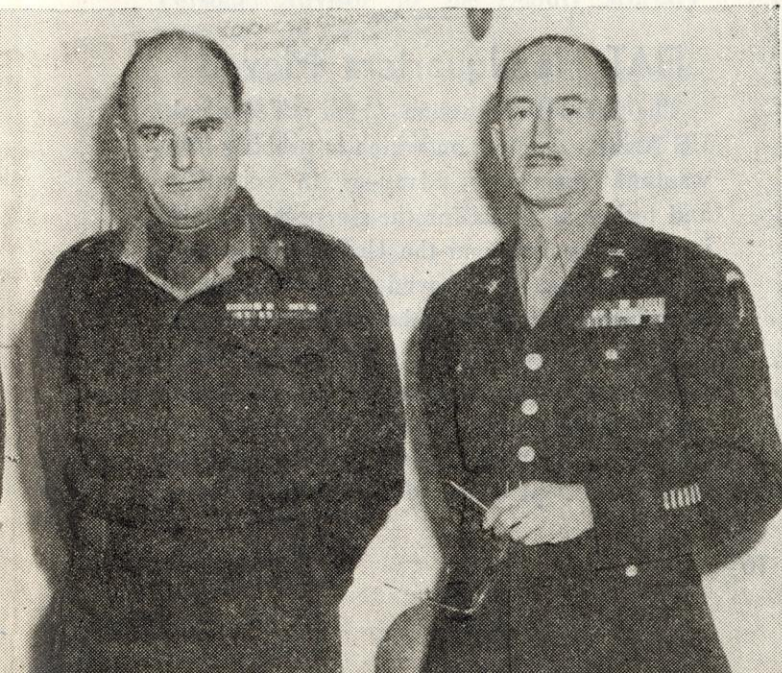
ic Control Group



established by the Germans of the two zones, the Executive Committee for Economics is responsible for the planning and execution of a program of economic recovery for over half of Germany. With the committee rests the success or failure of the Anglo-American plan to make the two-zone area self sufficient by 1949.

(Left) The American flag flies in the British occupation zone in front of the Minden officers mess; (above) an organizational chart of the Bipartite Economic Control Group; (below) left to right, Maj. Gen. G. E. Grimsdale, Deputy Chairman, British element, Mr. Malcomb McComb, Chairman, US element, Brigadier J. G. Cowley, Chairman, British element, and Col. Ellis F. Altman, Deputy Chairman, US element; (right) the headquarters of the bizonal economics agencies.

Photos by Byers





Bizonal Civil Service Plan

German experts are developing a civil service program to staff bizonal agencies with personnel chosen on a basis of "reasonableness, fairness and impartiality."

"Each public servant must realize that he is literally the servant of the people, not its master," declares a guidance memorandum being used by the new German Bizonal Joint Committee on Civil Service.

Creation of the German committee was authorized 30 December 1946 by the Anglo-American Bipartite Board in Berlin to work out personnel procedures for staffing German bizonal agencies. At a subsequent meeting in Frankfurt the committee decided to draft a preliminary statement of its sphere of operations for submission to the Bipartite Board for review.

To guide the German committee, the Bipartite Civil Service Panel, which serves the Bipartite Board, prepared a statement of general civil service principles including:

Recruitment and promotion of personnel are to be "by impartial evaluations," with freedom from discrimination "on the basis of creed, social antecedents, race, sex, or politics." Training programs also are to be on an impartial basis.

Positions within the service are to be classified according to their responsibilities and duties, with appropriate salaries.

Public servants are to have the right to appeal from decisions considered unjust. They are to be guaranteed freedom from political interference. The government is to maintain the right "to restrict the public servant's active participation in party politics."

Basic principles of a pension plan are to apply to all public servants.

A central personnel office is to be established to administer the principles outlined above.

Mining School Reopened

In order to help alleviate the acute German coal shortage, Hesse has reopened the only school of mining in the US-occupied zone. The school, located at Dillenburg, Hesse, was originally founded in 1858, and is designed to train coal miners in supervisory and executive positions after they have had actual experience in the mines.

Courses, which last from one to three years, are elected by the students. Subject matter includes geology, chemistry, physics, and mathematics. Lectures are given on theories of government, labor legislation, and the mining policies of various nations.

According to Erwin Dingman, vocational officer, OMG, Hesse, the 80 students attending the Dillenburg school of mines live in either Dillenburg or nearby villages. They maintain "old school traditions" by wearing distinctive mining uniforms and gathering to sing traditional mining songs.

Otto Riedel, director of the school, and his staff of three instructors have assured OMG, Hesse, that the school, considered one of Europe's best mining schools, will live up to its reputation of superior instruction, and at the same time adhere to the principles of democracy insisted upon by US Military Government.

FIAT Headquarters Moved

The Field Information Agency Technical, US Army organization which is probing into wartime Germany's advances in scientific and technical fields for the purpose of making them available to the United States and other nations, has moved its headquarters from Hoechst to Karlsruhe. This action was taken to relieve the crowded Frankfurt-Hoechst military community.

Agency personnel number 1,000, including military personnel, War Department civilians, US Department of Commerce officials,

and a limited number of key German personnel. FIAT is operated under the direction of OMGUS. Two other FIAT's are in operation, one under the British and the other under the French.

Col. William G. Brey has been named Acting Chief of Rear Echelon, OMGUS.

Ordinance Violation Cited

The Finance Division, OMGUS, has discovered that Germans are being appointed without proper authority and clearance as directors in firms in foreign countries. Such appointments, the Division points out, are in violation of Control Council Proclamation No. 2, which specifies that "no foreign obligations, undertakings, or commitments of any kind will be assumed or entered into by or on behalf of German authorities or nationals without the sanction of Allied representatives."

MG plans to prosecute violators of this proclamation and to guard against similar illegal action in the future. Presence of Germans on boards of directors of foreign firms at this time conflicts with American and Allied efforts to marshal all German external assets as part of the program to prevent a regrowth of Nazi power.

Personnel Changes

Richard D. Kearney has been appointed Denazification Legal Officer of the Office of Personal Advisor to the Deputy Military Governor on Denazification.

William W. Schott was recently appointed Chief of the Liaison and Protocol Section, US Element, Allied Control Authority.

Kenneth Dayton has been named Deputy Military Governor of OMG Bavaria. He succeeds Col. Ernest C. Norman, who is now assigned to the Policy Enforcement Branch of Civil Administration Division, OMGUS.

Ben A. Smith, Jr., is now Chief of the War Crimes Branch of the Legal Division, OMGUS.

Maj. Walter E. Mather has been appointed as US Secretary of the Bipartite Secretariat, OMGUS.

Private Litigation Authorized

The Administration of Justice Branch of the Legal Division, OMGUS, has announced that the resumption of private criminal suits in German courts of the US Zone has been authorized. Since the beginning of the occupation these suits, relating to slander, libel, assault, battery, trespass, and similar offenses, have been handled by public prosecutors, and then only when prosecution was in the interests of the public.

To relieve the German prosecutors' offices, it was found advisable to permit the aggrieved person to act as prosecutor, a common practice in Germany prior to the occupation, in hearings of private criminal suits before German courts.

DANA Becomes DENA

The identifying slug DENA, which now appears as source for many stories in the German licensed Press, is not a typographical error for DANA. The German news agency, recently licensed to the 87 publishers of 44 newspapers in the US Zone, has made a slight change in its name in order to meet objections of the Danish Government. The Deutsche Allgemeine Nachrichten Agentur has become the Deutsche Nachrichten Agentur and the identifying letters or logotype have been changed from DANA to DENA. The Danish Post Office cable address was DANA. Military Government had promised that at the time of licensing the news agency as a German-owned enterprise, the change would be made to meet Danish Government wishes.

DENA has been German-owned and operated, under continued American supervision, since 26 October last year. Actual direction of the news agency is in the hands of 15 publishers, elected at a general meeting of all newspaper licensees. A Managing Board (Vorstand) of three licensees has the direct responsibility for the agency.

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

Authority has been granted for distribution to displaced persons of publications actually printed in countries or districts of former domicile of the DP's, providing these publications contain no anti-American propaganda or information prejudicial to the US occupation in Germany.

The CARE organization has announced its first donation of 11,600 packages for general distribution among the needy of the US Zone and the US Sector of Berlin.

To conserve fuel, Wuerttemberg schools extended the Christmas holidays until 12 January, one week beyond the normal vacation period. Munich University, except for a few essential clinics in the Medical Faculty, was also closed until 3 February because of the shortage of fuel.

The circulation of the licensed newspapers in the US-occupied areas of Germany was reduced generally to conserve newsprint. However, *Der Abend* in Berlin was allowed to increase its circulation from 45,000 to 60,000 in order to avoid operating at a loss.

ART UNCOVERED IN BUNKER

After an 18-month search by American and German agencies, treasures of the Martin von Wagner Museum at Wuerzburg were discovered in a bunker at Schweinfurt. The discovery included 82 paintings, some by Palma, Teniers, and Tintoretto; 13 framed Coptic textiles, and 11 pieces of sculpture, four of them by Riemenschneider and a terracotta by Luca Della Robbia.

The Allied Coordinating Committee has decided that the employment policy in regard to disabled persons will be left to the discretion of each zone commander.

All captured enemy signal material and equipment in Mannheim, Nuremberg, and Neu-Aubing depots have been released by USFET to fill urgent needs of the Reichspost, DENA (licensed German news service), and the Reichsbahn.

Almost all paper and pulp mills in the US Zone have closed down since the middle

of December owing to the virtual cessation of coal deliveries to those plants.

Nearly 25,000 metric tons of high-grade seed potatoes, out of a total of 45,000 tons contracted for from Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the British and Soviet Zones, had arrived in the US Zone by 10 December.

In view of the acute shortage of coal and electric power in the US Zone, production of calcium cyanamid fertilizer during January was expected to be only one-third of capacity.

FOOD SHIPMENTS FROM US

Nearly 80,000 metric tons of food for German civilians was received in the period 1-28 December from the United States. Additional arrivals during the final few days of the month were expected to bring the December imports to more than double the average monthly arrival rate for the period September through November.

During the two-week period ending 31 December, the major problems of law enforcement in Hesse decreased. In Bavaria, the number of crimes increased noticeably.

The Swiss Red Cross has announced the selection of Kassel as the US Zone city from which the second group of 450 undernourished German children will be taken to Switzerland for a three-month recuperative vacation. The children for the first group had been selected in the Mannheim area with departure scheduled for this month.

856 MOVIE HOUSES OPEN

The number of movie houses in the US-occupied areas of Germany reached a total of 856 at the end of 1946. Of these, 520 were opened during the year. The net total was distributed as follows: Bavaria, 364; Hesse, 245; Wuerttemberg-Baden, 156; Bremen Enclave (US), 31; Berlin Sector (US), 60.

The ration scales for the 97th period beginning 6 January continue to provide 1,550 calories per day for normal consumers in the US and British Zones.

EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

Motor Vehicle Ordinance

A new ordinance on motor vehicle speed limits for the US Zone of Germany has been promulgated by OMGUS. This regulation, MG Ordinance No. 9, applies to all persons operating vehicles within the US Zone of Germany, except members of the armed forces of the United Nations. The new speed regulations are as follows:

$1/4$ -ton trucks (jeeps) 35 mph; operating on autobahns, 40 mph.

Passenger military vehicles, commonly known as C & R's and motorcycles, 40 mph.

Other passenger vehicles, 40 mph; operating on autobahns, 50 mph.

Trucks, $3/4$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton inclusive, 30 mph; operating on autobahns, 40 mph.

Trucks, 2 — $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton inclusive, 25 mph; operating on autobahns, 30 mph; operating in convoy, 25 mph.

Trucks, more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 25 mph.

Track vehicles, with or without tractors, 20 mph; operating on autobahns, 25 mph.

Truck tractors, with or without semi-tractors, 20 mph; except that when in convoy rear trucks may proceed at 30 mph when necessary to maintain position.

In addition to these regulations, the military community and local military roadway speed laws are to be observed. Violators are to be prosecuted in an MG court, or, if subject, in the appropriate German court. If convicted the defendant is to be punished by a fine not to exceed 25 dollars for the first offense. For subsequent violations the punishment is to be a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or both.

Confiscated Property

MG Regulation 5-309.7 has been changed with respect to the manner of delivery by the courts of property confiscated by MG Courts, according to an OMGUS indorsement of USFET Directive AG 386 GDS-AGO, "Property Ordered Forfeited or Confiscated by MG Courts," dated 20 November 1946. The USFET Directive states:

"1. US Army property, other than perishables, confiscated or forfeited by order of a Military Government Court, will be surrendered against receipt to the nearest Security and Liaison Detachment, which Detachment will in turn deliver all of such items to the nearest appropriate US Army Supply Agency.

"2. Guns, ammunition and explosives whether of US Army or other origin and other personal property which in the hands of the Germans would threaten the security of the Allied Forces, will be disposed of as indicated in paragraph 1 above.

"3. All other property confiscated including perishables, unless returned to the rightful owner, will be surrendered to the nearest German Buergermeister against receipt, for disposition in a manner beneficial to the local German population.

"4. All of such property presently in custody of German property controllers, German police offices or other agencies, will be disposed of as provided in paragraph 1 above."

Road Titles Changed

MGR Title 14, which provides for the establishment of highway transport agencies, has been amended by OMGUS at the suggestion of the Bizonal Executive Committee. The change, contained in OMGUS directive AG 014.1 (TD), dated 30 December 1946, provides for the names of agencies to read as follows: Directorate for Highway Transport, Main Office for Highway Transport, and Office of Highway Transport.



Zone Press Pessimistic over 1947 Prospects for Germany

New Year editorials in the German licensed press of the US Zone carried a general tone of pessimism, frequently expressing disappointment over the current situation, according to the weekly press analysis by the Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS. However, some newspapers saw hope for improvement, particularly through the Peace Conference, a union of all zones, and a gradual increase in production.

The **Heilbronner Stimme** considered the final dissolution of Prussia as the most important event of 1946. For the coming year, the editorial cited one chief fear, hunger and epidemics; but it was otherwise optimistic. Germany will be reunited, and the reunification of Germany will not mean power, but a planned economy, the editorial said, adding: "The German economy will be a planned economy whether we want it or not. The most determined advocates of a free economy will not be able to change the overwhelming force of facts . . . May 1947 then lead us on to the way of a moderate, still not entirely free, way of self-determination, the way to a better future."

The current German economy was described by the **Passauer Neue Presse** as a "breakdown along the whole line . . . indescribable misery, spiritual isolation . . . a desperate lethargy such as never existed before in the history of German economy." The editorial saw hope that the bizonal economic merger agreement will have a healing effect, adding "It would be presumption to doubt from the start the possibilities of revival in the near future. The bases and hypotheses for recovery have been created."

However, the **Frankenpost** (Hof) expressed pessimism in saying the bizonal agree-

ment would bring "no noticeable improvement in our standard of living." It added the agreement "merely anticipates creation of an export program which will permit us enough imports to raise the number of calories from 1,550 to 1,800."

Oder-Neisse Border Problem

In an editorial discussing the implications of the Oder-Neisse border problem in regard to its effect on the international market, the **Suedost Kurier** (Bad Reichenhall) said: "In order to pay for food imports, industrial products worth a million marks must be exported annually. In other words, Germany will have to dump these goods on the world market at any price. In addition, exports will be required, as before the war, to pay for the cost of raw materials. As big an export trade from Germany as this will put very strong pressure on the whole world economy, to say nothing of the difficulty of achievement due to diminished efficiency of the production machine in the reduced German industrial territory."

French Action in Saar

The recent news concerning French activities in the Saar was the basis of editorial comment in two German licensed newspapers in the US Zone.

The **Main Post** (Wuerzburg) was sympathetic to the French actions, saying: "The news of the French step in the Saar hits us hard, but it does not hit us unexpectedly. The French desire for security, undoubtedly coupled with definite economic considerations, has been formulated for the past year so clearly and frequently that even months ago the American and British Governments confirmed that they do not object to an economic attachment of the Saar to France."

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich)

pointed out that the Saar population is predominately German, and was happy to join the former German Reich, but today their orientation toward France is motivated by material gains such as increased rations. The article warned that France should not take advantage of the egotism of the Saarlanders, as this type of maneuvering might only create an irritant between Germany and France. It suggested, "If the Saar must be joined economically with France, this can be done clearly and cleanly as reparations."

Unkept Promises

In an editorial directed primarily to the Germans, the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) commented on the undesirable psychological effect of unkept promises — in food and public life. The editorial continued: "There has been some real progress. We should remember also that the Americans were the ones who have in 1946 protected us from the worst and whose help we need in 1947 in order to avoid the worst."

Nissen Hut Development

In reply to a recent attack against the Nissen hut housing development in the British Sector of Tiergarten, made by the two SED papers in Berlin, the British licensed *Telegraf* cited a competent authority in British Military Government.

Admitting that conditions are difficult in such huts because "I myself lived in such for several winters during the war in northern England," the MG authority pointed out these huts have been used as billets for British and Americans during the war and also as hospitals. Not only have they been used for military purposes, continued the authority, but many families in England are thankful to get such huts.

The source further pointed out that when it was decided several months ago to set up the huts it was thought the solution would be an emergency one which would give housing to a great number of people without homes. He also pointed out that the in-

habitants all volunteered to live in these huts, and "certainly many Berliners in all sectors of the city would be pleased to be given the chance to have such huts as living quarters."

Admitting the hardships of the present cold spell, he declared: "One cannot, however, avoid the impression that the repeated attacks against this emergency solution . . . have been made for political rather than objective reasons."

Amnesty for Small Nazis

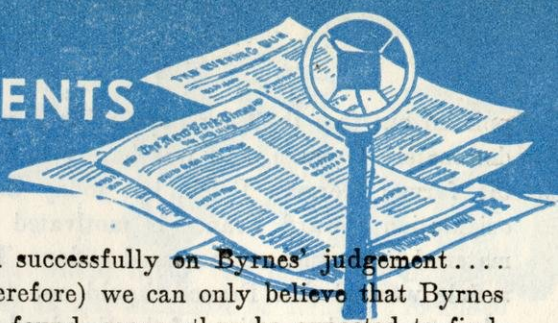
In an editorial calling for general legislation for the small Nazis, the Soviet-licensed "Der Morgen," Liberal Democratic Party newspaper in Berlin, welcomed General McNarney's amnesty proclamation for small Nazis in the American Zone because it kindles interest in the subject again.

"What we need is . . . a general legislation for all of Germany which will make it possible to draw a final separation line between the real guilty and the mere hangers-on . . ." declared the paper.

In stating that under the present situation more than a third of the German population will always have a stigma to bear, the paper backed its figuring by pointing out party membership amounted to eight million and that one has to add to this figure three persons from each family.

The paper said that there cannot, however, be any danger for the German democracy when they first have to undergo a certain waiting period before gaining full rights again.

"A general solution must be found on the broadcast basis, otherwise all trials would last for years on end and many millions would sit in the moral dock," declared the LDP organ, further pointing out that these people could not be used for economic reconstruction. Such a situation, added the paper, would not only be against the interests of economy, but would also embitter these people, "most of whom have already realized their former error."



Choice of Marshall Favorably Received by US Commentators

US press and radio comment, in its reaction to the news of the resignation of Secretary Byrnes and the appointment of General George C. Marshall to succeed him, had one underlying theme: that Byrnes' departure from the top US foreign policy post is regrettable but, since it was unavoidable, that Marshall's succession to the post is an excellent choice.

Both editorials and radio commentators pointed out that Byrnes was at the peak of his popularity both in and outside of the United States and had only very recently successfully completed one of the hardest postwar jobs — getting treaties with former satellite countries ready for signature.

The *New York Times* said in part: "Though it has long been known that Secretary Byrnes wished sooner or later to lay aside the duties of one of the most exacting of all offices in the government, news of his resignation came without warning and with startling suddenness. There had been no reason to assume that he contemplated taking this step on the eve of the important Moscow conference on Germany.

"On the contrary, there have been many reasons to believe that he was fully prepared to make the Moscow journey. It is inevitable, in these circumstances, that some observers will jump to the conclusion that on one issue or another of foreign policy a sudden sharp disagreement has developed between Byrnes and the President, foreshadowing change of policy. We find the whole incident disconcerting but we find this particular explanation of it almost incredible.

"Evidence exists in abundance that on every important question of foreign policy which has come before the country since Byrnes took office, he and the President have thought alike and felt alike, and that the President has relied heavily, consistently

and successfully on Byrnes' judgement . . . (therefore) we can only believe that Byrnes has found, sooner than he expected to find, that the heavy burdens of his office are more than he can carry.

"That he has carried these burdens with great distinction through one of the most trying periods in the history of American diplomacy is amply demonstrated by the record. His has been the double task of writing treaties of peace to end the greatest war in the history and simultaneously organizing the United Nations for a brave new adventure . . .

"From Potsdam and Moscow to Paris and Flushing Meadow, his course has been guided by deep devotion to the interests of the American people, as Americans and as citizens of the world community. He has shown foresight and courage, patience and unflagging zeal. He will find reward for his efforts in the deep gratitude of the American people.

"We have full confidence in the ability of General Marshall to perform with credit to himself and to the country the duties of Secretary of State. His war service marked him as a great American, a man of judgment, force and high integrity. His more recent experience as the President's special emissary to China has given him schooling in the ways of diplomacy, in what is probably the most difficult diplomatic college in the world. He has broad acquaintanceship among European diplomats with whom he will now deal. He has been understanding of the fundamental purposes of American foreign policy and has the deep respect and warm friendship of the whole American people.

"Because we are confident that the resignation of Secretary Byrnes was occasioned by no disagreement with the President on a point of fundamental policy, we are equally confident that the appointment of General Marshall foreshadows no change in