

## **Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 94 May 1947**

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# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN









# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

## WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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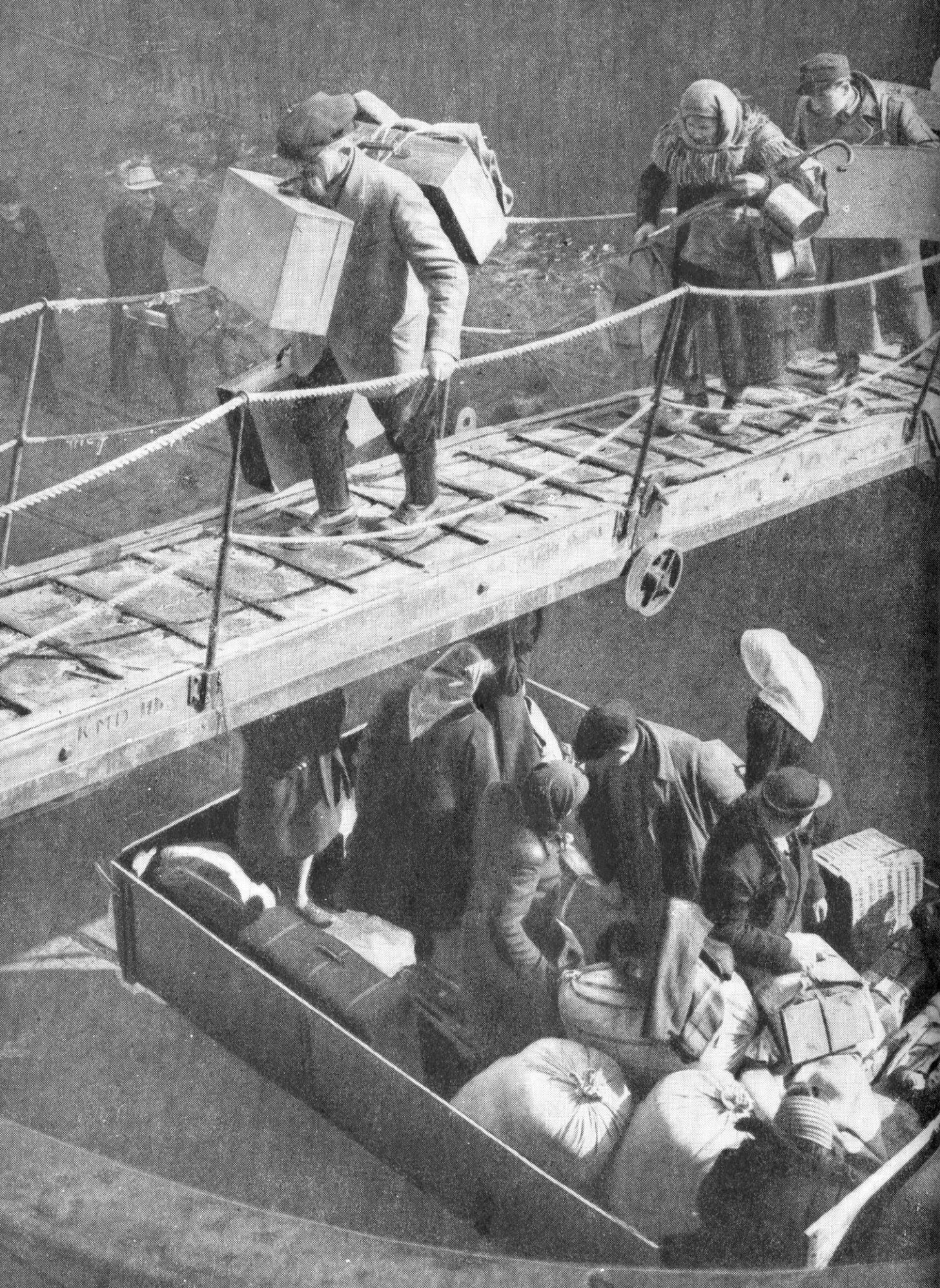
### OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**Refugees and Expellees** was prepared by Thorley C. Mills, Refugee Branch, PW and DP Division, OMGUS. The article gives a composite picture of the problem faced by the German community in assimilating the newcomers. A companion article, **Saga of an Expellee**, was written by one of these newcomers giving her own reactions to this great organized movement of peoples.

**Combined Nutrition Survey** is taken in part from the report issued by French, British, and US Nutrition Committee members. Facts on how the survey was conducted were furnished by Dr. Charles E. Brown, an OMGUS Welfare representative who was on this Committee studying the conditions in the three zones.

**Silver Train to Hungary** details the restitution of three million dollars worth of silver, found cached in Germany, to its rightful owner, the Hungarian Government. The material for the article was furnished by the Finance Division, OMGUS.







# Refugees and Expellees

**T**he assimilation of refugees and expellees into the German community is one of the most formidable problems facing the German people today. In towns where housing, food, public utilities, and employment opportunities already are scarce, all must be shared with the one new person in every five inhabitants. Exclusive of the 360,000 Displaced Persons living in US Zone Assembly Centers more than three and one-half of the 16 and one-half million people now in the zone did not live there during or before the war.

Any real understanding of the economic, social, and political conditions in Germany should include some knowledge of this new one-fifth of the population. Who are they? How does their presence affect the communities to which they are assigned? Finally, what has been done to rid them of their feeling of "not belonging"; what is being done to facilitate their integration into community life economically, socially, and culturally?

## Nearly 500,000 Refugees

Military Government defines these newcomers as refugees and expellees. Refugees are German nationals who, by reasons of the war, are either located in Germany and are temporarily homeless or distant from their homes, or are located outside of Germany. It is estimated that there are approximately 468,000 persons in the US Zone in this category.

Expellees are ethnic Germans who are being transferred from areas in

Poland and that part of Germany administered by Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary and are being resettled in Germany in accordance with Article XIII, Potsdam Agreement. In the US Zone of Germany there are 1,882,000 persons from Czechoslovakia and Hungary alone. There are an additional 798,000 Germans from east of the Oder and Neisse who fled into the US Zone. This category of persons is normally received into the British or Soviet Zones but since they came into the US Zone prior to organized movements their transfer to these Zones has not been possible.

## 15 Percent of Population

Altogether there are 2,582,000 of these people, forming over 15 percent of the total German population in the US Zone today. If we add 262,000 Volksdeutsche from those countries not covered by the Potsdam Agreement (Rumania, Yugoslavia, etc.) and 204,000 foreigners living in the US Zone the total is 3,048,000 or 18½ percent of the over-all population of the US Zone.

Every war has produced its homeless refugees, but never before in modern history has there been such an extensive organized transfer of population as that provided for in Article XIII of the Potsdam Agreement and reflected in the zonal figure cited.

The expellee is the responsibility of the German people. This has been recognized with the enactment of expellee laws in each of the three Laender (Bavaria, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden), designed to begin this task with the least possible friction and delay. The actual task of

integration and assimilation belongs to the German communities in which these new Germans are finally settled.

It needs no genius to foresee difficulties and barriers to this undertaking, but one of the most compelling reasons why Germans and new Germans alike must cooperate in the

*Child gets a dusting of DDT powder at a refugee camp in Berlin.* Army Signal Corps photo



*Newcomers carry all their personal belongings with them on arriving in Germany to find new homes.*

Photo by Weaver



difficult task of assimilation is the full mutual realization that the stay of expellees is not temporary but permanent. Assimilation alone can end the friction involved and direct the concentrated energies of the whole community toward recovery.

Closely following the announced transfer of populations decided upon at Potsdam, German authorities prepared an over-all plan for distribution of incoming peoples. Working at highest government levels, over-all allocation tables were established. These were based on the total number expected in the US Zone, reconciled broadly according to the capacity of each of the three Laender to absorb additional people and locally according to best available estimate of housing conditions and capacity.

### Difficulty of Planning

Such initial planning naturally was provisional because bomb destruction had rendered pre-war statistics unreliable. Compilation of new data — population, housing, habitable rooms, available utilities — was made slow and difficult by the dearth of experienced personnel coupled with a natural reluctance of individual householders and some local officials to report accurately.

The Bavarian State Secretary for Refugees, subsequent to the transfers, describes some aspects of the planning problem:

"The State Commissioner for Refugees in planning for the influx of

large masses as a result of the Potsdam Agreement considered to the greatest extent possible... unequal population situation as it existed at the beginning of 1946. In his aim to achieve equal and just distribution the individual and local housing space situation has been the basis of all computations. The distribution of the people into the five Regierungsbezirke is being handled by the State Refugee Commissioner. Once these people arrive at the Regierungsbezirk camps, the Regierungscommissioner conducts further distribution through the Regierungsbezirk. Great care has to be taken to consider those areas that were closed by Military Government for military or otherwise important reasons. Ultimate distribution into the 166 towns and countyships (Kreise) finally was conducted by Refugee Commissioners on a countryship level."

### Committees Appointed

The Refugee Commissioner heads a vitally important administrative agency at each level of civil government, his office and operations being personally known to the millions of refugees and expellees. At the top, the Minister-President of the Land is responsible for the acceptance and effective assimilation of the expellees allocated to his Land. Incident to the tremendous and sudden influx of expellees and refugees in the summer months of 1946 and to the consequent desperate search for housing space,

committees were appointed at all governing levels. They assisted the Refugee officers and settled special problems which arose, broadening the base of responsible support for the program. Special consultants and statisticians were appointed to check the implementation of the program and the census data on which it was based. On the local level, the Mayor's office was expected to provide space and assign the actual dwellings where expellees would be housed. On the cooperation, effectiveness, and personality of these officials depended much of the initial success of the expellee assimilation program.

To see the effect of this program on German economic and social life we might take a look at the impact of the program on one actual community.

Mittelstadt (the fictitious name of a town in the US Zone) had a population of 25,352 persons in September 1939. Substantially all were native Germans. Mittelstadt was fortunate — thus not typical — in that only one percent of its dwellings were destroyed during the war, but since 1944 the town's population has increased to 38,000 of whom only 25,463, or two-thirds, are native Germans. From Polish-occupied areas east of the Oder Hungary. In addition Mittelstadt has Germans from Czechoslovakia and Neisse, 3,146 persons have come into the town. There are 6,743 ethnic added to its population 922 refugees from other parts of Germany, 787 foreigners (displaced persons living outside United Nations Assembly Centers) and, in two camps in the environs, 757 displaced persons.

*Refugees have a meal of soup and bread in the Mess Hall of a refugee camp in Berlin.*

Army Signal Corps photo



### Persons per Room Doubled

In 1939 there were approximately 4,800 dwelling places, including apartments, containing 24,000 rooms of all types. Today there is almost the same number of houses only a few of which have been partially destroyed and, according to the December 1946 survey, 23,886 habitable rooms. In 1939 the town had an average of 0.96 persons per habitable room; in 1947 the average is 1.6 persons per room. The average 1.6 persons per "habitable room" includes space in kitchens

*(Continued to page 16)*



# Saga of an Expellee

*The failure of newly-arrived refugees and expellees to take part in all aspects of the German community to which they have been assigned could lead to the development of a sizeable minority group, self-conscious and unhappy, pursuing special aims, and at the mercy of dissident elements of all kinds. With one-fifth of the total population of the US Zone made up of these newcomers, successful assimilation is vital to the future welfare of German towns and villages.*

*One of these persons, an expellee who came from Czechoslovakia with her sister and nephew in midsummer of last year to live in the US Zone (in the town fictitiously called Mittelstadt), gives a brief account of her experiences. This is her own story of her arrival in Germany, her impressions and something of her "assimilation". Some of her experiences are far from typical, but the reader can draw his own conclusions.*

There were 1,200 people on the expellee train formed in Prague. My sister and nephew, a twelve-year-old boy, and I made the trip to Augsburg, about 200 miles, in a box car with 27 other people and all our baggage. Before we left Prague a number was painted on each wagon—there were forty-one wagons—and each person was given a lapel tag on which his name and car number were written. Most of the people were farmers, seven in our car were men, one man was 101 years old. The Car Leader (Wagenführer), a former glass manufacturer, carried a nominal roll and identification papers for all of us.

Wednesday morning we arrived at the Czech-German border town of Domazlice. The experiences of the past few weeks made many of the expellees glad to be leaving Czechoslovakia behind. Inge and I, both over 50, were quite unhappy, exhausted, lost, and homesick; we had had to leave behind our sick mother and another sister whom we might never see again.

At Domazlice we were again told that we could have only 70 kg of baggage each. We had brought some of mother's things and had hoped to slip through but began to repack so that we would leave only the least valuable things. At Prague one of the men in the train had advised us to leave excess baggage with a forwarding agency. We decided to keep it with us and, as it turned out later, the excess weight was never questioned.

At Domazlice we were not allowed to leave the car and most of us took the opportunity to get some undisturbed sleep. Soon a Czech officer appeared at the door, gave our Car Leader a canister of disinfectant which, with the door closed, he sprayed around inside the crowded car.

A minute later the Car Leader jumped down to salute an American army officer who came along the train. There was only one American, a Captain, accompanied by several Czechs. For some reason the American decided he would inspect our wagon more closely than he had previous cars. We were all ordered out. When we had clambered down and

fallen into a ragged line of blinking, shuffling humanity, the American vaulted into the car and using a torch, looked around inside. In two minutes he seemed content and was back outside speaking to the Car Leader. "How many people there?" The question was translated by the Czech customs man. "Twenty-seven," was the reply.

"Does all this baggage belong to the people in this car?" "Yes, Sir, I think so."

"Ask the people if any of them have anything in any of the other cars." Nobody replied. "How old are you?" he asked the old man.

"One hundred and one", said the old man squinting. The captain was startled and smiled.

"Is your baggage here in this car with you?"

"Part of it."

"Where is the rest?"

"I hope it is in the next car—there" said the old man waving his hand vaguely up the train. "My daughter is in the next car."

The captain said "Okay," and turned to the group, speaking in German: "Are all of you accompanied by your immediate families?"

An awkward silence followed this question. Most of us had members of our families in Czechoslovakia, but it was rumored among us that complaints of being separated from families would cause us to be put off the train and probably into a Czech jail. No one said anything. The American shrugged his shoulders and moved on to the next car.

Two hours later at 11 o'clock we moved across the frontier to Furth im Wald, Germany. It was raining. The Bavarian Red Cross took over in Furth; we were unloaded and led by a Red Cross girl into the station where we were "dusted", weighed, checked off, given a kind of identity card, then fed a very simple but hot meal. In spite of the commotion, things seemed well organized. The lapel cards we wore were useful in keeping groups together and minimized confusion.

At three that afternoon we climbed back onto the train the Car Leader helping our centenarian and women into the car; another locomotive pulled us slowly out of the station. We



learned that the entire train was going to the Regierungsbezirk reception camp at Augsburg.

Because of delays it was nearly 9 o'clock the following morning when we were unloaded, a car at a time, into large, ramshackle old trucks, and taken to camp. The weather cleared and suddenly the whole drab scene was bathed in warm sunshine, immensely improving our spirits. The baggage followed separately and was deposited by car numbers in a locked storeroom.

The camp at Augsburg was a large former textile factory which had been converted into a temporary barracks for about 6,000 expellees. Nearly a thousand people were there when we arrived. It was a badlam. My sister and I found ourselves, with other women, sleeping on the second floor of the factory in a double-decker bunk consisting merely of board shelves. There was a sack of straw on each, but we preferred to make our own beds out of coats and blankets. The place was dank and smelly, with a faint odor of disinfectant.

After almost a week at Augsburg during which time we ate fairly well and slept badly, our "processing" was completed. With two hundred others, our family was sent on to a Kreis Resettlement and Distribution Center near Mittelstadt.

The trip by train was short, and we arrived four hours later at the Kreis camp, a former prisoners' barracks, 15 miles from Mittelstadt. It was clean but inadequately furnished. However, the following day with 35 others we were put into two trucks and dropped off, bag and baggage, at Mittelstadt. The local Refugee Commissioner met us and conducted us to a camp located in an old, partially-destroyed tavern.

We later came to know the Refugee Commissioner well as my sister went to work for him and I served on the Refugee Advisory Council. At the time he was nervous, seemed conscientious and sadly overburdened. He explained that, for the present we would have to stay two or three nights at the tavern, but that in a few days the Burgomaster would assign us to homes. Meanwhile some food was provided for our immediate needs.

Two days later, we were visited by the Burgomaster who had already received a nominal roll and various other papers about us from the "processing" center at Augsburg.

My sister, the boy and I were sent to the home of a Stadtschreiber (town clerk) whom, I later learned, had bitterly resisted all efforts to place anyone in his home. He had accepted us only because he had to take someone and he had heard we would probably be as little objectionable as any one else. Also, a much larger shipment of expellees was due in a week and the burgomaster had told him any attempt at selection would be difficult later on.

Our first days in Mittelstadt were not very encouraging. Although the house contained seven rooms and only four persons—the clerk, his wife, mother, and ten-year old son—we three were crowded into one room from which the furniture had been entirely cleared. We were expected to get our meals out or to cook them in a bicycle shed in the back yard. The first two nights we slept on the floor. On the third day, our host provided a large double bed and a straight-back chair. We were permitted to use the bathroom during the afternoon only. Neither my sister nor I could enter the kitchen. A week after our arrival we visited the Refugee Commissioner who said that he felt we would eventually get on better if he did not interfere. He did undertake to provide a bed for Gerhard, and there was great surprise when it arrived the next day.

We also learned there what had happened to our colleagues in the transport.

Of the seven families that came with us to Mittelstadt all but one had now been assigned to homes, although not always together in the same house. Of the eight men in our transport, two had immediately found work with a contracting firm which was reconstructing the local school house. One other, a shoemaker from Freudenthal, had the foresight to bring a considerable quantity of leather in his baggage, and was already hard at work at his old trade. Four men had not yet found work. The principle difficulty was that they were glass workers and there was

no glass industry in the town. They had refused—at least, two of them had refused—other work and we heard that they were endeavoring to arrange to move to . . . . ., where some expellees were employed in a glass factory, working with tools that they had brought from the homelands. Apart from my sister and myself only three other women were seeking work, none of them was yet able to find a place.

Two weeks later, my sister was offered a job in the Commissioners' Mittelstadt office. Mittelstadt was the headquarters for the entire Kreis and there was a tremendous lot of work to be done. The job meant not only an occupation but a chance to help out other expellees like ourselves. Inge took it. I had already accepted a nursing post in the hospital.

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## Titles Redesignated

The proper titles of the offices for public relations and for information and education in the Headquarters of the European Command have been redesignated by EUCOM General Orders No. 36 of 6 May 1947. By terms of the General Orders, the Public Relations Division, Hq EUCOM, became the Public Information Division, and its director redesignated Chief of Information. Likewise, the Information and Education Division, Hq EUCOM, became the Troop Information and Education Division, and its chief, redesignated Chief of Troop Information and Education.

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## Personnel Changes

Spencer Phenix has been appointed chief of the Trade and Commerce Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, succeeding Robert Trier, who has returned to the United States. Mr. Phenix is principally concerned with implementation of the export program which has as its objective the sale of German manufactures abroad as a means of paying for food and other vital imports.

Col. Otis McCormick has been named Chief of Troop Information and Education, EUCOM, replacing Col. Edward J. F. Glavin.



# COMBINED NUTRITION SURVEY

Every three to four months representatives of France, Britain, and the United States conduct a nutrition inspection tour through western Germany to report to their respective zonal governments. The Chiefs of Public Health in the three zones, consultants, Food and Agriculture representatives, and three nutrition specialists brought from France, Britain, and the United States solely for the purpose of making the survey—all form a committee to make a thorough check and pool their findings on the current state of nutrition and health.

The seventh of these Combined Nutrition Committee tours took place from 12 through 24 April. Officials were notified in advance in the American Zone cities of Munich, Stuttgart, and Frankfurt as to when the Committee would arrive. What the specialists saw and did in Munich is typical of how the survey is conducted.

In the morning, the Committee met in conference with Munich's Senior Public Health Officer, MG's Food and Agriculture representative, MG's Pu-

blic Welfare representative, and a German physician in charge of local nutrition survey teams.

After absorbing facts and figures at the meeting, the Committee went into the town to glean information for themselves. They visited two schools—one representing a more favored and the other a less favored element of the city population. Entire classes in the age groups 6 to 9, 10 to 14, and 15 to 19 were examined. Prepared in advance for each child was a card indicating his age, height, and weight at the last monthly check.

## Surveys Made Continuously

Nutrition surveys are being conducted continuously in the large cities of the US Zone. Such a local survey was going on when the Combined Committee made its study. Babies and pre-school children accompanied by their mothers and men and women over 60 years were selected at random from the population and asked to report for examinations. Industry and white-collar workers also appeared. Each person was weighed and

measured and given a doctor's examination. Every other person report-globin and blood serum protein coning was given a blood test for haemotment. One out of ten persons was interviewed and asked whether he received the complete ration allocation, what he had eaten for the last six meals, and how much.

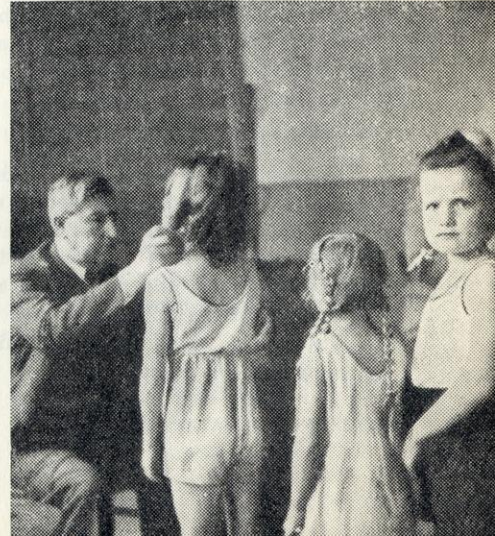
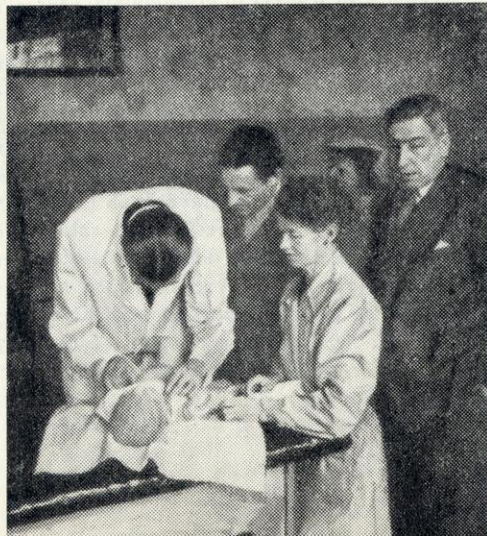
The visiting Committee observed these surveys and collected facts. Finally, at the end of the day, the Committee again met with the same local government representatives who had talked with them at the morning conference and final information was exchanged. Thus the Committee moved through the three zones.

Specifically, the Committee recommends that the present ration scales be maintained and supplied in full and eventually increased when food is available; that school meals be provided as widely as possible, particularly for primary school children; that provision be made for adolescents in industry and the aged who were found to be suffering particularly severe nutritional hardship; that nutrition surveys and weighing programs be continued in all zones provided that, and only provided that, they be supervised by competent Allied personnel when conducted by Germans; and that another combined survey be made in September.

The main conclusions of the Committee as issued in their joint report follow:

For a great part of the urban population, the state of nutrition, while remaining unsatisfactory, has been

*(left) School children in a large town in an agricultural area line up for the Nutrition Committee. (center) German doctor examines a baby as Inspector General G. Coulon and Dr. Hugues Gounelle, French members, watch. (right) Dr. Gounelle examines school children. (Photos by Dr. C. E. Brown, OMGUS)*





maintained at the level reported last December. There has been some worsening in certain groups under the rigors of winter, and some signs portending a more serious situation are appearing. As previously, the poorest nutrition is found in children between 6 and 14 years of age, in people 60 years and over and among normal consumers generally.

### **Adult Weights Stable**

Underweight, especially severe in the elderly, persists. However, weights of the adult population appear rather stable compared with those reported at the last meeting of the Committee, both slight increases and slight decreases being reported. A failure to gain weight in children, equally or more significant than losses in adults, is found in some groups. In the French Zone there were indications that body weights of children 7 to 14 years of age were, on the whole, below those found in the American and British Zones.

A deficiency of calories and protein, manifested by subnormal body weights, remains the principal factor in the undernutrition, but certain vitamin deficiencies appear to be somewhat more frequent than before. Hunger edema is still to be found in some groups.

In the first report of this Committee issued in August 1945 and again in the sixth report in December 1946, the nutritional value of the diets needed to supply the minimum requirements for the growth of children, the health of the population and for a reasonable output of effective work were given. These minimum standards were expressed in detail in terms of protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, ascorbic acid and vitamin D and in terms of calories. The overall shortage of food, rather than the scarcity of a single nutrient has, however, focused attention primarily on the supply of calories.

### **Nutrients Insufficient**

The amounts of nutrients provided by the rations which are issued in all three Zones of Germany which have been surveyed are of themselves insufficient to meet the nutritional requirements of the different types of individuals of which the community is composed. A large proportion of

the population, however, is known to obtain food additional to the rations. In attempting to assess the state of nutrition, it is therefore important to appreciate that the ration commonly represents a part only of the total diet.

Since the previous survey of the Committee in December, there has been a fall in the rations available for issue in the French Zone. Until the beginning of December an average of 1425 calories was issued in the provinces of Baden, Palatinate, Wuerttemberg, and Rhenanie; however, for the three months of January to March 1947 the actual issue in the town of Trier in Rhenanie was 1284 calories; in Freiburg in Baden the ration was 1166 calories, while in Ludwigshafen in the Palatinate only 994 calories were available.

The official ration for normal consumers in the US Zone is designed to provide 1,550 calories daily and at the time of the Committee's previous tour was, with quite minor local exceptions, fully honored. In March, however, in the three US-occupied provinces of Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Bavaria only approximately 1300 calories were in fact issued.

### **Supplies Less in March**

The Ruhr lies within the province of North Rhine-Westphalia. In November the rations issued to the normal consumer provided, with some local fluctuations, approximately 1400 calories. This figure was substantially maintained until March when, for the four weeks of that month, the effective issue dropped to approximately 1100 calories. In Hamburg and in Hanover in Niedersachsen the rations available to the normal consumers have remained unchanged since November at a level approximately 1400 calories.

It is thus clearly apparent that so far as the rations are concerned there has since the last tour of the Committee been a serious drop in supplies in all three zones.

The figures which have been given above concern the basic adult ration and do not take into account the special rations and provisions which are made for children, workers and others which are discussed later. Since, however, approximately 45 percent of

the population of large towns receive only the basic ration, its level is an important index of the overall position. The Committee has recommended that a minimum ration for normal consumers of 1550 calories is desirable. When this amount is available, experience has shown that a reasonably satisfactory state of nutrition, assuming there is a consumption of something approximating to 2000 calories, can be achieved. Today it is increasingly clear that large supplies of food are obtained by the population from unofficial sources. Apart from parcels from abroad, there is a substantial circulation of food by post from the rural districts of Germany. In all three zones visited, the Committee observed people traveling by train carrying heavy bags of food and in none of the towns visited was difficulty encountered in obtaining black market price quotations.

### **Shortage of Bread Grains**

It is difficult to assess the magnitude of the nutritional supplement derived from non-rationed food. The amounts obtained must vary widely depending on the circumstances of individual families. Clearly, however it is a highly undesirable and dangerous factor affecting the nutritional state of the population that certain people should be able to obtain food because of their privileged position while those less fortunate can legally obtain only a ration quite insufficient for subsistence.

The main reason for the deficiencies in the rations has been a shortage of bread grains, which has been principally responsible for the fall in calorie levels. In certain areas, notably in the north, large proportions of corn (maize) have been used as a constituent of the bread. While this has reduced its acceptability to the German population, the Committee does not feel that this procedure will have any significant effect on nutrition provided the other constituents of the diet are made available. In view of the precarious state of many supplies, it would, however, be desirable, if possible, to distribute corn throughout a wide area so that the proportion in the diet of any single group should not become excessive.

(Continued to page 16)



# SERVICES OFFERED VISITING BUYERS

**P**otential buyers requiring food, accommodations, and transport facilities from the occupation authorities will be admitted to the combined US/UK Zones of Germany for periods not normally exceeding 14 days, according to an announcement by the Economics Divisions of the US and British Military Governments. Details of the plan cited in the joint announcement follow.

As accommodations are limited, the Joint Export/Import Agency will allot to the various countries the quota of visitors it can accept monthly from each. Quotas will not be increased by reason of visitors remaining less than 14 days in the combined zones. The quota allotted to each country will be liable to alteration in subsequent months at the discretion of the JEIA.

In each country receiving a quota the national ministry which deals with foreign trade, or alternatively one single properly authorized agency, will submit to the responsible Military Permit Office (MPO) a list of its nationals to fill the number of vacancies on the quota. Such sponsorship by the competent national ministry/agency will be taken as a guarantee of the bona fides of the buyers and will be regarded as an indication that an import license will normally be granted if a contract is concluded and if such a licence is necessary.

MPO's, subject to their overall instructions, will issue Military Entry Permits (MEP) to the businessmen included in the list of sponsored applicants. Potential buyers wishing to visit the combined zones must apply to their competent national ministry/agency. MPO's will refer any such applicants to the correct authorities.

It is not essential that correctly sponsored applicants apply for their documents to the MPO controlling their country's quota. If it is more convenient, they may apply to another MPO; they must, however, be able to satisfy the latter that they are included in their country's list of sponsored applicants.

When granting the MEP, which will be valid for both zones, MPO's will also stamp the applicant's passport to show that he is entitled to facilities

under the scheme in the US Zone. Visitors entering the British Zone direct will be instructed by MPO's at which Travel Bureau they must call to collect the Letter of Recognition, which visitors require in order to obtain facilities in the British Zone under this scheme and which also takes the place of the British Zone Authority normally required by visitors to the British Zone. MPO's will also give visitors pamphlet guides containing all available information about facilities in both zones. Visitors traveling from one zone to the other should check through the local visitors/travel bureau that accommodations are available. When making this check, visitors traveling from the US to the British Zone will be instructed at which British travel bureau to call for their Letter of Recognition.

For the purpose of this scheme, the issue of MEP's against the quota of a country where there is no MPO will be authorized by a MPO designated for the purpose. The locations and addresses of the MPO's and the countries covered by each are as follows:

**London** (Foreign Office [German Section] 20 Princes Gardens, S. W. 7.) for United Kingdom, colonies and British overseas possessions; Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Burma, Eire, Newfoundland, and Southern Rhodesia.

**Washington** (Military Permit Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington 25, D. C.) for United States and Mexico.

**Paris** (24 Rue Greusse, Paris 16) for France, Part of US quota, Portugal, Brazil, Argentine, Chile, Venezuela, Peru, and Uruguay.

**Hague** (16 Carel van Bylandtlaan) for the Netherlands.

**Brussels** (16 Rue du Cornet) for Belgium and Luxembourg.

**Stockholm** (Houslagaregatan 2) for Sweden and Finland.

**Oslo** (Rooms 218—220 Radhusgatan 8) for Norway.

**Copenhagen** (c/o British Military Mission to Denmark, BAOR) for Denmark.

**Bern** (14 Helvetiastrasse) for Switzerland.

**Warsaw** (c/o US Military Attache, American Embassy) for Poland.

**Prague** (c/o US Military Attache, Jungmannove 30, Prague 2) for Czechoslovakia.

**Vienna** (Exit and Entries Branch, Allied Commission for Austria [BE], or Asst. Chief of Staff G-2, USFA, APO 777, US Army) for Austria.

**Rome** (c/o US Military Attache, American Embassy) for Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt.

**Budapest** (Allied Control Commission Hungary [US Element], c/o Pouch Room, OPA, OMGUS, APO 742, US Army, or British Representative, Allied Control Commission Hungary [BE]) for Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

**Belgrade** (c/o British Military Attache, British Embassy, or c/o US Military Attache, American Legation) for Yugoslavia.

Visitors will pay for accommodations food, transport, and other services in British Armed Forces Special Vouchers (BAFSV) / Military Payment Certificates (MPC). BAFSV will be obtained in Germany against a special sterling letter of credit obtainable from the Foreign Office (German Section) in London, or from the British MPO, or, in countries where there is no British MPO, the principal British consular representative, or against American Express dollar travelers' cheques of MPC. MPC will be obtained in the US Zone in exchange for a dollar instrument. Intending visitors to both zones must arrive provided with facilities for obtaining both BAFSV and MPC.

Local transport will be provided in cars. Transport between centers will be by car, rail, or possibly air. Facilities will be provided for visitors arriving in their own cars to obtain gasoline and oil. Accommodations and food will be provided in hotels run, for the time being at any rate, by the occupation authorities.

Owing to the shortage of accommodations, it will only be possible to extend the length of stay beyond 14 days in most exceptional circumstances and if accommodations happen to be available.



# SILVER TRAIN TO HUNGARY

A train carrying a three million-dollar cargo made a special trip last month from Frankfurt/Main to Budapest. This was a restitution journey, but it was different from the hundreds of other such projects carried out by Military Government. Instead of paintings, treasured books, or sculpture being returned to rightful owners, this time the 96-ton cargo was 6,783 silver bars and 38 boxes of silver scrap—enough silver to improve the economic condition of a whole nation.

Last August the 35 million-dollar Hungarian gold reserve was returned to that government. This year's silver importation is expected to act as a "shot in the arm" to Hungary's serious financial and economic difficulties.

Originally the silver was held in Hungary as part of the reserve of the Hungarian Government. In December 1944, at Veszprem, the Nazi puppet government which had seized control of Hungary arranged for the transfer of the silver from the Ministry of Finance to the Hungarian National Bank

for safekeeping. However, through arrangements made between German Reichsbank Directors Frommknecht and Schaeffler, who were acting as supervisors to the Ministry of Finance, Hungary, custody of the silver was returned to the Minister of Finance and the silver sent to Germany.

The silver was loaded on seven freight cars and sent through Vienna to Magdeburg. Dr. Meszaros, the Hungarian Finance Minister, was in charge of the transport. Because of severe

air raids suffered at Magdeburg, the Magdeburg Reichsbank did not have the personnel and physical means of making a complete inventory of the shipment, but merely gave a receipt for the number of bars and boxes.

American 9th Army Forces found the silver in Magdeburg on 28 April 1945 and assumed the custody of it, sending it to Frankfurt to the Foreign Exchange Depository, a Field Branch of the Finance Division, OMGUS.

(left) Rows of silver in Foreign Exchange Depository, Frankfurt, being inspected before removal to Budapest. (right) Col. William G. Brey, Chief of the Depository, helping to transfer the silver to another car during the trip to Hungary. (Army Signal Corps photos)







*Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi, Minister of Finance for Hungary, signs the document for the restitution of the Hungarian silver. Watching him are Colonel Brey and Col. Walter Kluss, Chief of the Restitution Control Branch. (Army Signal Corps photo)*

This year, in the middle of March, a joint directive from the State and War Departments ordered that the silver be restituted immediately to Hungary. The Finance Division of OMGUS began the formulation of plans to accomplish this task. It was decided that the Foreign Exchange Depository would coordinate all activities involved in the restitution, dealing with the Hungarian Mission, OMGUS Headquarters in Berlin, Restitution Control Branch in Hoechst, American Representation in Hungary, and EUCOM officials.

Actual work began in the Foreign Exchange Depository with an inspection of the vaults by personnel of the Foreign Exchange Depository to prepare a plan of operation. Officials needed full lists by number of silver-bar location to make arrangements for the train and for security.

Dr. Nyaradi, Hungarian Finance Minister, and Dr. Alexander Hahn, Chief of the Hungarian Restitution Mission, assisted in the restitution arrangements. Dr. Nyaradi signed forms in blank, the details to be filled in on the delivery day with the concurrence of Hungarian restitution officials.

Since some of the bars had no weights stamped upon them it was necessary to weigh them so that the records would be complete and detailed. Members of the Foreign Exchange Depository and representatives of the

Hungarian Restitution Mission began a joint inventory of the bars, which were then placed in a special compartment reserved for the Hungarian silver shipment.

To coordinate the work of all agencies involved, a conference was held by Col. William G. Brey, Chief of the Foreign Exchange Depository, to discuss the number of baggage cars needed, the security angle, the question of publicity, the number of type of personnel to accompany the shipment, and the question of clearance. Last year's restitution shipment of 30 tons of gold to Hungary was studied as a pertinent example.

Vault operations including the checking of the silver bullion against the prepared listings were finally completed. Then a final conference on transit problems and arrangements was held at the Foreign Exchange Depository. It was attended by representatives of all agencies concerned with the restitution.

Two sets of joint inventory schedules were initialed by representatives of the Foreign Exchange Depository and Hungarian Restitution Mission and when final instructions came from Washington the shipment date was set for 21 April. EUCOM accepted responsibility for clearing the shipment and USFA obtained Soviet officers to accompany the train from the Austrian border to Budapest.

On the shipment date the silver

was transferred from the vaults of the Foreign Exchange Depository to waiting vehicles which carried it to the train at the main railroad station in Frankfurt. Photographs and motion pictures were taken of various phases of the movement. After 17 truckloads of silver had been put aboard the train departed on schedule.

En route east of Aschaffenburg, one of the silver cars developed a hot box. But two additional baggage cars had been provided for such an emergency, and the silver was quickly transferred by passenger and guard personnel. When the train crossed into the Soviet Zone at the Inn river in Austria, four Russian escort officers, as previously arranged, joined the group.

The train was enthusiastically greeted upon its arrival in Budapest. An official reception committee was on hand and huge crowds filled the station.

The members of the train were cordially welcomed and entertained during their stay in Budapest. Activities included an official dinner given by the Hungarian Government for all members of the train personnel and a reception by the Prime Minister for members of the press.

Thus ended a successful mission which should do much to further implement the aid to Hungary provided by the gold reserve restitution last August.



# STAGNANT INFLATION

**B**arter in consumer goods, foodstuffs, and raw materials, compensation trade among the business firms, and common black market dealings between consumers and intermediaries have brought about a state of "stagnant inflation" in Germany, according to a special report in the "Trade and Commerce" annex to the latest monthly report by the Military Governor. Dealing with "The Role of Prices under Present Conditions in Germany," the special report says that instead of the usual case, where rapidly rising prices destroy the value of money, in Germany today "a money without value has tended to destroy the function of prices."

Although enforcement of price and other controls has helped to prevent inflation, barter and compensation trading has spread; this has even taken the edge off some price pressures. Thus, "there is little opportunity to influence the level or direction of production by increases of legal prices," the report states, adding, "Broad sections of the economy do not react to price stimulation. The significance of price adjustments is at present largely limited to the improvement of the liquidity or the accounting situation of business firms, especially in the basic industries."

## Past High Point

Referring to the barter or black market sale of personal possessions—one of the chief commercial factors in post-defeat Germany—the report says this form of trading "has probably already passed its high point since many families have exhausted their saleable possessions." Participation in the free-for-all of barter and black market results in channels of supply of goods being threatened, in shortages and ration breakdown,

the report continues. The full text of the special report follows:

The fundamentally disturbed state of the German economy has not appeared in the form of active price inflation. The level of legal prices continues to apply for most transactions. The legal Cost of Living Index exceeds the level of the fall of 1945 by only 10 to 15 percent. Black-market prices, while towering high above legal prices, have failed to show any cumulative rise. Indications are that black market activity and compensation trading (sales tied to purchase) have assumed increasing significance during the last year, but this development has not primarily expressed itself in larger money expenditures and receipts in individual transactions.

## Money Loses Importance

Germany's inflation today is a stagnant inflation. Instead of rapidly rising prices destroying the value of money, a money without value has tended to destroy the function of prices. To an increasing degree the Reichsmark prices of goods have become subsidiary and formal appendages of purchase and sale transactions or have even been eliminated entirely from transactions in favor of a variety of direct barter ratios between goods, especially between cigarettes and other goods.

While the nature of black-market and barter business makes quantitative measurement impossible, direct observations of conditions in industry and trade indicate that the population is growing more accustomed to illicit trading and bartering. Factory managers point out that materials, parts, and even labor have increasingly to be bought by allotting some usable goods or services, mostly out of their own production,

to the suppliers and workers. To some extent, such allotments have been approved by the Land Economic Offices, particularly in connection with interzonal trading. The final exhaustion of such supplies of raw materials as were on hand at the end of the war has stimulated such reciprocal trading.

## Legal Prices Charged

In compensatory trading between business firms the prices paid for supplies or charged for the goods or services are usually the legal prices, but the absolute level of these prices matters little in the transactions. What matters primarily is the type and quantity of goods made available and only secondarily the price relation of these goods. That is, what is important, the rate at which a shipment of hand tools can be charged off against a shipment of tires, a bag of cement against a sack of potatoes, an allotment of new books against cigars to be provided to the Printer's workers. That goods bartered in this fashion are priced at all is due to the elementary requirements of accounting to stockholders and the tax authorities, which business firms cannot escape. The use of legal prices is convenient, as it makes the business acceptable to price-control authorities and reduces the need for fraudulent tax declarations. Moreover, bargaining in this type of trade can well be done at constant prices by reducing or increasing the quantity or the variety of the scarce goods offered to the other party.

Similarly, farmers circumvent price and marketing controls and divert breadgrains and potatoes to feeding livestock and retain a variety of farm products to barter with city people in exchange for farm supplies, equipment, and services. The amount of food lost to controlled distribution through such channels is not known with any precision, but it is substantial—perhaps 20 percent of the total indigenous food production. For example, analysis of livestock reports from 3 December 1946 to 3 March 1947 shows a disappearance of about 450,000 hogs over and above those accounted for by legal slaughter. This compares with the total reported slaughter for the same period of



812,000 hogs. It is believed, however, that this proportion of illicit marketing of hogs to total marketing is much larger than is characteristic of other foods. Usually the farmers do not accept money but insist on barter in these transactions.

## Supplement Incomes

The tendency among the general consumers to supplement their scanty legal incomes and rations by the proceeds of blackmarket sales or barter of jewelry, cameras, musical instruments, clothing and furniture has been one of the chief commercial factors in postwar Germany. It has been officially recognized, and controlled, in licensed Barter Shops or Barter Syndicates. But this form of trading has probably already passed its high point, as many families have exhausted their saleable possessions in two years of bartering.

It appears that black market prices play a relatively greater role in the illicit dealings between consumers and intermediaries than in dealings between larger business firms or between city people and peasants. The vast class of intermediaries that has sprung up—unemployed youths, returning prisoners of war, uprooted German migrants, and some displaced persons—transacts a large proportion of the black-market business proper done at black market prices.

Briefly, to summarize, the economic function and significance of legal prices has been undermined by three development: (1) compensation trade done at legal prices, chiefly among larger business firms, (2) barter without intervention of money and prices, chiefly between peasants and the rest of the population, and (3) trade at black market prices, chiefly between consumers and intermediaries, and among the intermediaries.

## Causes Inequities

As is to be expected, the degeneration of the role of prices and of normal trade practices causes considerable tensions and inequities in the economy. Some branches of business and some sections of the population are unable to participate in the free-for-all of barter and black market. As a result, their channels of supply of goods are threatened,

and their attention is directed toward obtaining improvement of their legal price and income situation. The basic industries and the industrial working class are outstanding examples.

In the case of the basic industries, the relatively standard character of their products and the limited number of producing firms facilitate the administration of price control. The products of the basic mining, metallurgical, heavy engineering, and chemical industries do not have the direct usefulness or easy divisibility into small units that make the products of most lighter manufacturing industries easily barterable. Fertilizer, horse shoes, and small iron ware may be used to obtain parts and materials from some customers, but steel shapes, sulphuric acid, and locomotives are not suited for distribution to workers or to farmers. Industries making such primary producers' goods are thus at a relative disadvantage in attracting and holding labor and in making compensation deals with a broad variety of customers. Moreover, because of their key importance to the economy, and owing to the need of quadripartite agreement for any changes, the prices of basic commodities have been held more rigidly than for many other items. As a result, there has been built up an accumulation of emphatic requests for price relief for basic industrial products.

## ACA Postpones Action

Such requests have been made for coal, steel, sulphuric acid, and other basic commodities. The Allied Control Authority has decided to postpone action on the coal price, thus extending the need for subsidies to the Ruhr coal mines, where, in the form of guaranteed credits, subsidies have reached a total of RM 913 million between the beginning of occupation and February 1947. In the case of sulphuric acid and steel, studies have been made that point to significant increases in the cost of production. The cost of making sulphuric acid rose as a result of the price increase of over 75 percent granted for domestic pyrites mining in December 1946. The cost of steel production has risen considerably above the legal price as a result of higher material and processing costs.

Substantial price increases for these commodities would have widespread repercussions, and, especially in the case of coal and steel, would lead to demands for higher prices of a multitude of secondary goods and services. Pending monetary reform and resolution of such fundamental problems as importation or non-importation of foreign ores and determination of plant capacity remaining in Germany, such requests for price increases are necessarily weighed carefully against alternative measures of credit and subsidization.

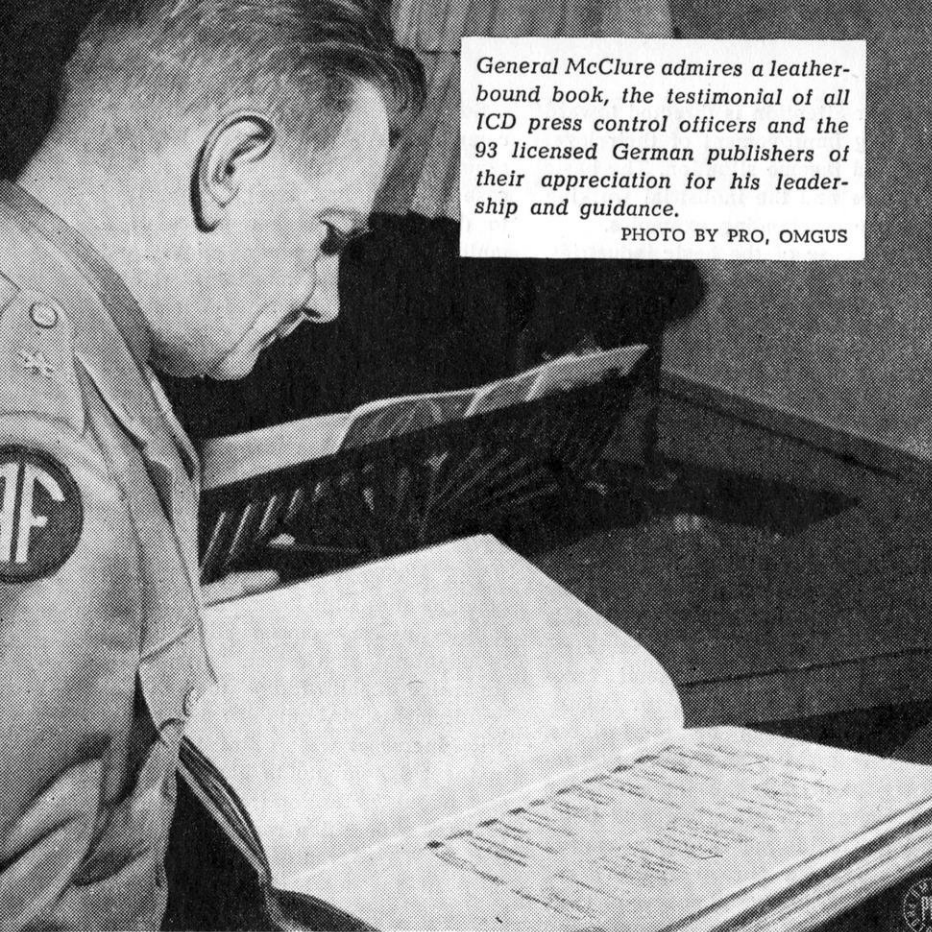
## Price-Stop Adopted

The US Zone—and since bizonal amalgamation the combined area—follows a very conservative policy in adapting the German "price-stop" (or price stabilization) to postwar requirements. About 400 individual price increases were granted to firms in the US Zone up to January 1947, and about 70 uniform industry-wide or Land-wide price regulations were issued. These represent only one-third of the total number of price increase applications received by US Zone Price Formation Offices during this period. A majority of the price increases granted concerned important firms and important commodities, and most of them represented substantial percentage increases falling roughly in the range from 15 to 40 percent for specific items of specific factories. Price increases thus far granted have already affected the average level of manufactured goods prices, and their effects are felt in the cost of living. However, price levels just before the collapse are practically untouched in rents, and, disregarding the effect of subsidy removal, also in agricultural products, as well as, so far, in the basic industrial commodities.

The position of the urban worker is not unlike that of the basic industries. Clearly, the worker's economic existence is highly dependent on a functioning system of legal distribution and pricing. He has little property to barter away and no newly produced goods unless they are provided by the employer as a bonus. The wage structure has been held very stable, and the opportunities for black-marketing "elbow

*(Continued to page 18)*





General McClure admires a leather-bound book, the testimonial of all ICD press control officers and the 93 licensed German publishers of their appreciation for his leadership and guidance.

PHOTO BY PRO, OMGUS

Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, who directed the tremendous power of psychological warfare for SHAEF during the war and supervised the many phases of information control for American Military Government since, has returned to the United States to head the New York office of the War Department's Civil Affairs Division. He is succeeded as Director of the Information Control Division, OMGUS, by Col. Gordon E. Textor.

## Newsprint Reduced

Licensed German newspapers in US area of occupation were instructed by the Press Control Branch, ICD, OMGUS, last week to reduce newsprint consumption by 50 percent for the month of June. The order affects the 44 licensed German newspapers and *Die Neue Zeitung* official German-language newspaper of Military Government.

Under the terms of the bizonal economic agreement between the US and British Zones, total production of newsprint in both zones is divided on a population basis, 45 percent going to the US area and 55 percent to the British area. The fusion agreement calls for the pooling of all resources available to both zones. Contributory factors also are involved, including uncertainties of

transportation, need to maintain reserve stocks, and failure of German paper mills to deliver full quotas in the first and second quarters of 1947.

According to the ICD announcement, plans are to restore all but 15 percent of the reduction after 1 July. Only an increase in the production of newsprint in the combined area will permit complete restoration to the present consumption of 2,100 tons per month in US-controlled area. Production in April, actually available for newspaper circulation in the combined area approximately 3,200 tons but is expected shortly to be increased to 4,000 tons.

US-licensed newspapers and *Die Neue Zeitung* were compelled to take an original 10 percent newsprint out on 31 December 1946. However, the cut was restored effective 1 April.

## Oberammergau Play Scheduled for 1950

The Oberammergau Passion Play, world-famous for more than 300 years and last presented officially in 1934, will be staged again in 1950 under a license to be granted by the Office of Military Government for Bavaria.

Eric T. Clarke, Chief of the Film-Theater-Music Branch, Information Control Division, OMGUS, announced that the licensed director of the Passion Play will be Melchior Breitsamnter, co-owner of a sawmill in the village of Oberammergau. Breitsamnter has portrayed Pontius Pilate in past performance.

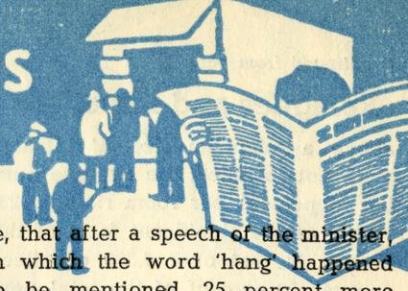
Lt. Col. C. Rogers, Chief of the Film-Theater-Music Branch, ICD, OMG Bavaria, emphasized that Breitsamnter is one of the very few principals among the players who was not a Nazi Party member. There are only 3,000 inhabitants in Oberammergau, but 800 of the population participate in the production. Of these, 152 players were Nazis, including those who portrayed Jesus, the Virgin Mary, and eight of the 12 Apostles. The former stage director of the play, Georg-Johann Lang, was the Oberammergau Nazi propaganda chief during the Hitler regime.

However, before any Oberammergau citizen may participate in the new production, he must never have been a party member or he must be cleared under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. Meanwhile, rehearsals of practice plays have begun in preparation for the 1950 production.

The Passion Play has been present decennially since its inception. Its last official performance marked the 300th anniversary of its origination in Oberammergau, which is situated in the valley of the Ammer, a river of Upper Bavaria, 45 miles southwest of Munich.

The play had been presented every ten years as a result of a vow made by the village inhabitants in 1633 on the cessation of a plague which had desolated the surrounding country.





## Food Tops Editorial Comment

The food situation, particularly concerning the Military Governor's address before the Laenderrat and the appeals to the farmers in Bavaria and Hesse, continues to receive heavy news and editorial play in the German press, according to the weekly analysis by the Information Control Division, OMGUS, of the newspapers of the US Zone.

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauberbischofsheim) said: "The statement of General Clay that American troops would be called upon in order to induce the German farmers to fulfill their delivery duties very clearly marks the crisis of our food situation. It represents an accusation which will have an alarming effect in town and country because it especially stresses one side of the German food problem.

"Citizens and farmers should remember that the General had also criticized the farmers before the Laenderrat. But he added that their resistance—for instance against the reduction of livestock—could only be counteracted by placing consumer goods at their disposal. This remark reveals very clearly the essential point of the problem from the German side. The farmer who today gathers from the General's statement that he intends to force the farmers to deliver their goods with the aid of troops must not forget that General Clay also recommended before the Laenderrat that factories, which sabotage the economy, be closed down."

Quoting "a state is as strong as its capability to carry out its own laws," the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) said: "At the recent meeting of the Laenderrat General Clay expressed with these words that the utmost for delivery of food is not being made and that the German administration offices should see to it that the delivery laws, which should be formulated more rigidly, are fulfilled.

"The conflict between compulsion born of distress and the freedom of a democratic system of a state becomes again apparent. All those who were liberated from Hitler's terror regime are right when they don't want to be hindered today by any embarrassing compulsive measures. But as we are not a community of well-fed people, but a mass of hungry people it is impossible to fulfill this demand."

The *Kasseler Zeitung* commented in a lead editorial:

"While the Western Powers exert effort to help us in our economic need, while they place foodstuffs at our disposal, although there is little prospect that we will be able to pay for these immediately through our exports, we must put up with the statement... that German bureaucracy, through its cumbersome apparatus, would prevent the total seizure and fair distribution of German foodstuffs.

"At the last plenary session of the Hessian Legislature the government uttered its thanks to the farmers for their work. Thanks for work which should be taken for granted. When did a Government ever thank the industrial or mine workers for their work, which should also be taken for granted? It is up to only the farmers to prevent a final catastrophe in the cities. The cases are increasing already in which children and young people fall victim to tuberculosis through malnutrition."

The *Fraenkische Presse* (Bayreuth) carried a party-polemical article by the SPD leader Dr. Arno Behrisch, who blamed Minister Baumgartner for the current food crisis in Bavaria. It said in part:

"The Landtag may feel reassured by the word-streams of the minister, the hungry stomachs of the workers are not. And how should they place faith in the minister, when they can determine, in Schweinfurt, for example,

le, that after a speech of the minister in which the word 'hang' happened to be mentioned, 25 percent more milk was delivered to the distribution offices. How richly must the fat flow to the black market if a mere speech can turn the pendulum so sharply."

The *Muenchener Mittag* (Munich) pictured black market deals as "the wrong course" for satisfying needs. It associated the pressure for black marketing with the demand for food:

"The disproportion of luxury and wealth on one hand of impoverishment on the other, which is becoming more and more apparent, forces us to state that the agrarian policy failed in all zones as a consequence of the too low delivery quotas for the farmers. It respected the interests of only one class to such an extent that brought all the rest to the abyss. Everybody who is familiar with agriculture will admit that the delivery of 3.3 liters of milk per cow in Bavaria is far below the real average production, just as the delivery quota of 60 eggs per hen would reveal a staggering low point, if these figures corresponded to reality."

## Literary Sterility

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* devoted an editorial to literary sterility of postwar Germany. It said:

"Two years ago the manuscript drawers could be opened again. Not only here, but in the outside world, people ask after the new works which they had hoped to see come out of German spiritual life. The question is answered today. Since the collapse there have been terribly few good manuscripts published. Instead, very many bad ones. And with that, the time of the unrecognized expert is over. Anyone who knows how to write need not wait very long in 1947 to be recognized... Perhaps there are particularly cautious literary personages who are holding back their best thoughts and works from the public until the stabilization of finance."



## Refugees and Expellees

above a minimum size. If kitchens were not included, the average number of persons per room rises to 2.0.

One of the significant facts of this change is that over 4,500 expellees, or over 50 percent of the total newcomers, arrived in Mittelstadt in the short period of three months from June through August 1946. The increase in population was neither a gradual, natural, nor voluntary development. By November 1946, the town had received its last installment of expellees.

Examining the non-native groups, particularly the expellees, to see what kind and types of people they are, these facts stand out:

As ethnic Germans, all 9,900 expellees speak German, though there are certain dialectic differences in speech which distinguish them from longtime residents.

Over 90 percent of these people consider themselves German, though 94 percent were born in what is now Czechoslovakia.

Of approximately 9,900 expellees, 50 percent fall between the ages 14 to 50 years, 17 percent are between 50 to 65, and 10 percent or almost 1,000 persons are past the age of 65.

Most expellees in Mittelstadt came from small villages or rural communities in their former homelands — generally from villages with under 2,000 population. Very few miners or professional people are included in the group, while 25 percent of the people previously made their living from agriculture, 35 percent from trades, 40 percent in various other ways. Two out of five persons have been able to continue their previous or similar occupation in Mittelstadt.

The movement of expellees into the US Zone has been suspended since December 1946. At present 2,632,890 expellees are living in the zone and, in addition, approximately 540,000 refugees (from other zones).

Of the 2,632,890 expellees only 1,335,142 or approximately one-half, have come into the zone in "organized" movements. Among those who did not belong to an organized movement are nearly 800,000 Germans

formerly living east of the Oder and Neisse rivers.

Of the 11,300 expellees originally scheduled to come to the county where Mittelstadt is located, only 9,762, or 86 percent, were actually received in organized movements. However, in this year's total county population of 47,000 are approximately 5,000 refugees from other parts of Germany who have settled in the county since 1945 but were not part of the organized expellee movement.

In Mittelstadt itself, 6,750 expellees were received as against an allocation of 7,200, but once again the influx of nearly 3,200 refugees more than made up the difference.

In town and country, whatever their origin or mode of travel, expellees and refugees caused greater strain on food and housing resources. In a country suffering acutely from the economic and moral depression of complete military defeat, over 20 percent of the people are struggling for a living in an unfamiliar environment.

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(Continued from page 8)

## Combined Nutrition survey

The general stringency of food supplies overshadows the whole nutritional picture. Aside from calories, any deficiencies of nutrients are secondary in importance. The total insufficiency of the rations is reflected in the shortage of a number of nutrients. A deficiency in potatoes and green vegetables has been reflected in the appearance of some medical evidence of incipient vitamin C deficiency, although the situation has partly been met by the use of substantial supplies of turnips and other root vegetables. The fairly severe shortage of milk, together with that of vegetables, has resulted in a probably minimal intake of vitamin A. Milk has been made available to the youngest children, but the supplies previously recommended by the Committee for older children have not been available. For the adult population there is no evidence that the shortage of protein and certain other nutrients would not be corrected automatically by an increase in the total food supply. The Committee has given

consideration to certain disturbances in health alleged to be the result of the small amount of fat in the dietary. While the Committee does not believe that such amounts of fat are optimal or even desirable, it wishes to point out that there is no scientific evidence clearly indicating that fat per se is essential for man. No evidence of harmful effects directly attributable to low fat intake was obtained. Indirect effects, such as those attributable to deficiencies of the so-called fat soluble vitamins, remain mild in degree and little, if any, more frequent than in many other countries.

In each of the three zones the Committee was aware of the threatening aspect of the future food supply. From time to time the possibility of halving the bread ration was raised. If such a step were taken, the Committee must emphasize its serious consequences. Quite apart from the obviously serious results of such a step, the ill effects on the confidence of the German people in the food administration were very obvious. Such a lack of confidence, with its direct encouragement to black market dealings, cannot fail in the Committee's opinion, to aggravate the danger of inequitable distribution accompanied by malnutrition among the less privileged members of the community.

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## MFA&A Functions

OMGUS letter AG 007 (ED), "Performance of MFA & A Functions," 10 May 1947, provides:

"Monument, Fine Arts and Archives functions, including operation of art and archival collecting points, disposition of repositories, investigation of cases involving missing looted art objects, screening of German collections, and restitution to the governments of former occupied countries are a continuing responsibility of Military Government which by their nature and because of quadripartite commitments cannot devolve upon German agencies. Despite, therefore, reductions in personnel in other functions, MFA & A functions as required by MGR Title 18, Chance No. 1 and the approved Functional Program must be continued."





## Hope for Firm Peace Still Seen

Several US newspapers commenting on second anniversary of end of war in Europe, balanced steps achieved toward securing peace against unsolved world problems. Although expressing regret that firm peace had not yet been assured, they pointed to positive results of the Allied victory, and called for continuing efforts to make worthwhile the tremendous sacrifices of those who contributed to victory.

The **Washington Star** said in part: "Two years ago German surrendered totally . . . . Japan's days were clearly numbered . . . . Now a stricken humanity could hope that out of this great Allied victory would be fashioned a peace, a decent and enduring new order, under which peoples everywhere might have a chance to prosper and be secure together for generations to come.

"Today, two years later, it is only too easy to yield either to a mood of cynicism or mood of despair . . . . The fruits of victory that have been gathered up to now have been not sweet but bitter. . . .

### New Safeguard Policy

"The grand coalition of wartime allies is in ominous deadlock over the future of Germany. Worse than that, there is such a gulf in ideologies and apparent aims between Russia and western democracies that the latter, not without reason, have begun to suspect the former of a deliberate effort to spread its dominance by promoting chaos and exerting direct and indirect pressures in the key areas of world. Result has been a steadily growing trend toward the creation of two antagonistic blocs, one totalitarian and one not—a trend that has forced United States to undertake a history-making new policy to safeguard sovereignty of Greece and Turkey against actual or potential threats from Moscow.

"This is not peace. Stripped to its essentials, it is grim power politics. . . . It is a bitter thing that this must be said two years after V-E. Yet the bitterness of it ought not to be allowed to distort our perspective. Picture is not all black by any means. No power wants a major armed conflict; no power, excepting United States, is physically equipped to wage one; all peoples—as peoples have come to loathe the war. Moreover, the United Nations is in being; it is young and relatively powerless, but it is maturing, and there is still reason to hope that it will evolve into an effective instrument for collective security. . . .

"A world has been ripped apart as never before; time, patience, unflagging effort, affirmative action—with or without Russia—will be required to put it together again. In the age of the atom, men and governments can give up striving for a good peace, can yield to a sense of hopelessness, only at the risk of engulfing themselves, sooner or later, in a cataclysm of mutual annihilation."

**Philadelphia Inquirer:** "Our heartfelt desire for a stable peace is known to all of us; we must convince the Russians of it. . . . Having struggled the ordeal of war, we have struggled through two years of uneasy peace. We shall be failing those who bought the V-E Day surrender with their lives if we do not continue to struggle for a peace that will last in a world of free men."

**Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:** "Bad as things are today, it is not true to say that another great war is imminent or inevitable. None of the great powers wants war. There is reasonable ground for believing that world can expect a period of prolonged, although uneasy, peace, which will give the nations time to build for peace and security on the foundations already laid."

**The New York Times:** "Promises of victory have not all been realized;

the problems left by the war have thus far defied human ingenuity to solve them; the international skies remain full of thunder clouds. But in the frustration and the anxieties of the moment let us not forget either the glory, or the sacrifices, or the blessings of that victory, which can never fade, whatever happens.

"For the triumph of the great alliance over Hitler's Germany marked the end of the most ambitious, most savage, and most nearly successful attempt at world conquest ever ventured. It is wise now to recall the days when the Axis armies bestrode three continents with seemingly irresistible force, when they swaggered in Paris, Tripoli, and Singapore, when they knocked at the gates of Moscow. All this must be remembered, to find a proper comparison with the ills that remain or to measure our present apprehensions against the agonizing tensions of Stalingrad, El Alamein, and D-Day. . . .

### New Dedication to Aim

"Insofar as victory has fallen short of its promises, this should also be a day of new dedication to make these promises come true. Five years of war and two years of conferences and debates have failed to produce peace. The deadlock among the victors is today greater than ever. Like many other wartime coalitions created by a common enemy, the grand coalition that crushed the Axis is also in danger of falling apart over the terms of peace. That is all the more deplorable because the outlines of the peace were supposedly well prepared in the wartime agreements, from the Atlantic Charter to the United Nations Charter. Surely, in the long run, the solution to the present stalemate must be sought in a return to those agreements."

**Detroit News:** "However great the difficulties of these times. . . . we require no proof that the situation is far more hopeful for all of humanity than would have been the case if Hitler had become victor."



## Stagnant Inflation

grease" are not large. Therefore, manual and clerical workers champion policies that once more would give effective purchasing power to their wages and salaries through better distribution and stable prices.

In the face of the wage stop the increase in the legal cost of living has weighed on the worker's household budget. Reduction of commuters' railway fares to their pre-March 1946 level has caused a slight drop of the legal cost of living index in January to a level 10 percent above October 1945. Yet a growing number of cases are reported in which workers' legal incomes are insufficient to buy their rations and necessities at legal prices. The trade unions continue to endorse the broad principle of wage stability and limit their requests for wage increases to the building materials, construction, and other "problem" industries and to the worker categories whose pay falls short of the cost of necessities. Instead of using the higher cost of living as an argument for general wage increases, German trade unions demand emphatically the enforcement of price stability and a rolling back of price increases permitted up to now. Their standing with the workers and their very existence as peaceful and socially constructive organizations are bound up with the outcome of this issue.

Under the prevailing conditions of raw material supply, production, finance, and administration in Germany, there is little opportunity to influence the level of direction of production by increases of legal prices. Broad sections of the economy do not react to price stimulation. The significance of price adjustments is at present largely limited to the improvement of the liquidity or the accounting situation of business firms, especially in the basic industries. Price adjustments also prepare for reasonable cost-price relations for the day when prices regain their function in the economy and correct or pre-

vent inequities to those who have to rely on their legal rations of consumers' goods.

As long as money is almost useless—as at present in Germany—as a means of saving and, rationed goods apart, as a means of legal buying, prices must either spiral upward or lose their function through the spreading of barter and compensation trade. While enforcement of the price-stop and of other economic controls has barred price inflation, it has been unable to bar its alternative. In fact, the development of barter and compensation trading has taken the edge off some price pressures. It may be considered that, in the disturbed state of the present-day German economy, emphasized by the superabundance of money, it is almost impossible for private enterprises simultaneously and consistently to operate at stable prices and to avoid barter arrangements.

## Report Responsibility

The necessity of certain forms in connection with reporting injuries and/or death incurred in the performance of duty by civilian employees whose salaries are paid from appropriated funds is noted in EUCOM letter AG 230 GAP—AGE, "Employees' Compensation for Disability and Death," 28 April 1947. The letter directs:

"Preparation of such forms is a supervisory responsibility and is not a function which can be delegated to civilian personnel officers, Employee Relations Staffs, or others in like positions. Services of such persons may be solicited for technical assistance and certain follow-up action; however, the actual preparation of the forms, and the certification as to correctness of information included thereon, must be accomplished by the employee and his supervisor."

## Mail with Yugoslavia resumed

International postal service has been resumed between Yugoslavia and Germany for those categories of mail presently authorized by the Allied Control Authority.

## Ban on US Part In German Cases

Attention is called by OMGUS to continuing violations of the prohibition against members or employees of the US Forces appearing as witnesses in denazification hearings. The full text of a cable sent 16 May to all MG installations follows:

"Reference is made to OMGUS cable dated 14 March 1947, reference number V-15 366, which prohibits members or employees of the US Forces from appearing as witnesses in denazification tribunals except upon written request of the chairman of the tribunal, and after that request has been approved by appropriate authority, as specified in OMGUS Circular No. 154, dated 15 October 1946. There is the further instruction in OMGUS cable No. CC 8253 of 3 July 1946, as well as Military Government Regulation 9-802, that no member or employee of the US Forces may deal with a denazification tribunal except through the local Special Branch.

"These instructions, which have gone out to all United States Military Units, are still being violated from time to time. Hereafter, you will request the Minister of Liberation to report such violations through the Chief of the Special Branch, giving the name and all the particulars with specific charges, which, after verification, will be transmitted to the superior or commanding officer of the person concerned.

"Liaison and Security Officers are instructed to take this matter up with the commanding officers of military units in their areas to the report offenders to commanding officers for disciplinary action."

## EUCOM Hq Building

The designation of the building housing the headquarters of the European Command in Frankfurt/Main is specified in General Orders No. 39 of Hq EUCOM, dated 10 May 1947. It directs that this building in the Frankfurt Military Post "is designated the Headquarters Building, European Command," and adds that "reference to this building as 'IG Farben' and 'Farben' is prohibited."



# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**Change 12 to Title 9, Public Safety,** AG 014. 12, OMGUS, 16 December 1946. Seven changes and 18 additions to MGR. Text of changes and additions dated 12 December 1946.

**Change 3 to Title 6, Public Health,** AG 014. 12, OMGUS, 3 February 1947. Supersedes previous Title 6 and Changes 1 and 2. Full text of new Title 6 issued same date.

**Change 1 to Title 16, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives,** AG 014. 12, OMGUS, 12 February 1947. Supersedes previous Title 18. Full text of new Title 18 issued same date.

**Change 2 to Title 2, Eradication of Nazism and Militarism,** AG 014. 12, OMGUS, 17 February 1947. Replaces MGR 2—240.5. Text of new MGR issued same date.

**Treatment of Civilian Employees Contracting Venereal Disease,** AG 230 GAP—AGE, Hq EUCOM, 2 April 1947.

**Enlistment in the Enlisted Reserve Corps,** AG 342.06 AGP—B, Hq EUCOM, 2 April 1947.

**Literacy Training,** AG 353 GCT—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 April 1947.

**Fresh Milk Distribution,** AG 430 RMJ—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 April 1947. Lists priority for distribution in European Command.

**Food Conservation Poster,** AG 430 RMJ—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 April 1947. Provides for destruction and retention of certain posters.

**Routing Electrical Communications,** AG 311.2 SIG—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 April 1947. Prescribes procedure.

**Military Posts,** AG 322 GCT—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 4 April 1947. Revises previous letter of 21 February 1947 in respect to Hq US Constabulary and Hanau Military Post.

**Local Efficiency Rating Committees,** AG 334 GAP—AGE, Hq EUCOM, 4 April 1947. Conforms to WD Civilian Personnel Regulation No. 95 of 20 February 1947.

**16 mm and 35 mm Entertainment Film and Newsreels,** AG 413.53 SSP—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 4 April 1947.

**Property Accountability,** AG 140 GDS—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 April 1947.

**Court Reporters,** AG 250.4 GAP—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 April 1947.

**Organization, Command, and Administration of Military Districts in the US Zone of Germany and the Bremen Enclave,** AG 322 GCT—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 April 1947. Amends part of USFET letter of 31 January 1947.

**Grafenwohr Training Center,** AG 3232 GCT, Hq EUCOM, 8 April 1947. Lists schedule.

**Standardization of Rail Warrants,** AG 531 RYT—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 April 1947.

**Physical Examinations,** AG 201.5 MCH—AGP—B, Hq EUCOM, 10 April 1947. Substitutes for USFET letter AG 201.5 GAP—AGE of 9 November 1946.

**Direct Enlistments for Counter Intelligence Corps,** AG 342.01 AGP—B, Hq EUCOM, 11 April 1947. Rescinds letter of 19 February 1947, and quotes WD Memorandum No. 600-750-4 of 25 November 1946 and Change 1 of 19 March 1947.

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

**Evaluation of Enlisted Men's Suitability for Further Military Training,** AG 342.06 AGP—B, Hq EUCOM, 11 April 1947. Quotes from WD letter AGSE-P 342.06 of 28 March 1947.

**Furniture — Army Service Clubs and American Red Cross Clubs,** AG 414 GDS—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 April 1947. Provides for accountability as Special Services property.

**Quarterly Reports, Part C, Real Property Record, (Engineer Form 1266),** AG 601 ENG—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 April 1947.

**Detail of Officers in Special Services,** AG 210.31 AGP—B, Hq EUCOM, 14 April 1947. In accordance with AR 605—145 (C 2 of 26 February 1947).

**Application of Civilian Personnel Regulation 155 for Return of Dependents,** AG 292 GAP—AGE, Hq EU-

COM, 14 April 1947. Gives procedure for return of dependents to the United States when employees desire to remain for a further tour of duty.

**Routing Electrical Communications,** AG 311.2 SIG—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 April 1947. Substitutes paragraph in letter of 3 April 1947 (noted above).

**Enlistment of Congressional Medal of Honor Men,** AG 342.06 AGP—B, Hq EUCOM, 15 April 1947.

**1947 European Command Amateur and Professional Golf Championships,** AG 353.8 SSP—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 April 1947.

**1947 European Command Company Level Softball Championship,** AG 353.8 SSP—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 April 1947.

**1947 European Command Archery and Horseshoes Championships,** AG 353.8 SSP—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 April 1947.

**1947 European Command Badminton Championship,** AG 353.8 SSP—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 April 1947.

**Spot Checking of German Trucks for Presence of Military Tires,** AG 333 PMG—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 April 1947. Discontinues practice.

**Personnel Visiting Rome,** AG 200.4 GAP—AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 April 1947. Instructs visitors to contact American Military Attaché on arrival.

**Time Limitation Governing Military Awards,** AG 200.6 GAP—AGP—B, Hy EUCOM, 17 April 1947. Rescinds USFET letter AG 200.6 GAP—AGP—Q of 24 January 1947 and points to limitation in AG 600-45 of 22 September 1943 as amended.

**Rescission of Classification Handbook (Revised),** AG 461 GAP—AGP—B, Hq EUCOM, 17 April 1947. Cites TM's 12-406 and 12-427 as amended as official source documents.

**Shipment of Toxic Chemical Munitions by Land and Water,** AG 520 CML—AGO, 18 April 1947. Rescinds Hq ETOUSA letter AG 470.6 OpCW of 18 March 1945 and cites provisions given in AR's and TM's.

**1947 European Command Track and**



**Field Championships**, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 April 1947.

**Cancellation of Requisitions**, AG 400.312 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 April 1947. Gives procedure due to reorganization. First indorsement, AG 400.312 (CO), OMGUS, 6 May 1947, repeats EUCOM letter for information, guidance and necessary action by Land OMG's, and says it does not apply to any OMGUS elements located in Berlin. Paragraph on cancellation is amended in the indorsement.

**Plan for Reorganization of US Forces in the European Command**, AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 April 1947. Gives Annex No. 3 — Civil Affairs Plan.

**Transfer of Alien Bride Activities**, AG 292 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 April 1947. Gives responsibility for processing administrative matters to Hq EUCOM.

**Clothing and Equipage Inspections**, AG 333 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 April 1947.

**Unit Histories to Which Recently Activated Units in the European Command are Entitled**, AG 314.7 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 April 1947. Lists units.

**Demobilization of Officer Personnel**, AG 370 GAP-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 23 April 1947. Changes paragraph in USFET letter of 28 February 1947.

**Personnel and Supply Movement Estimate for May 1947**, AG 370.5 RYT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 April 1947.

**Army Safety Program**, AG 729.3 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 April 1947. Quotes and implements WD letter.

**Transient Billets for Indigenous Drivers**, AG 624 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 April 1947. Gives procedure.

**Military Posts**, AG 680.3 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 April 1947. Concerns accommodations.

**Criminal Investigation Detachment**, AG 322 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 April 1947.

**V-E Day and Memorial Day**, AG 006 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 28 April 1947.

**Employee's Compensation for Disability and Death**, AG 230 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 28 April 1947. (See separate item.)

**Local Efficiency Rating Committees**, AG 334 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 28 April 1947. Substitutes paragraphs in EUCOM letter of 28 April 1947 (note above).

**Publications by and for Displaced Persons**, AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 28 April 1947. Substitutes for USFET letter of 9 September 1946 and USFET message No. SC-27051 of 29 December 1946.

**Military Posts**, AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 30 April 1947. Changes Amberg Military Post to Grafenwohr Military Post in USFET letter of 21 February 1947.

**European Command Tentative Equipment Modification List and Tables of Allowances**, AG 400.34 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 30 April 1947. Corrects recission in EUCOM letter of 25 April 1947.

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests**, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 2 May 1947. Concerns actions taken 29 April 1947.

**Army Commendation Ribbon**, AG 200.6 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 2 May 1947. Repeats WD letter of 21 April 1947.

**Enlistment of Conscientious Objectors**, AG 342 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 2 May 1947. Repeats WD letter of 18 April 1947 on instructions to recruiting personnel.

**Policies with Respect to German Dependents**, AG 292 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 May 1947. Concerns commissary privileges.

**Ration Scale for German Civilian Internees under Direct Control of US Forces**, AG 430.2 GEC-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 May 1947. Concerns change in USFET letter of 27 November 1946 on strength report.

**Administration of Indigenous Civilian Employees in US Occupied Zone, Germany**, Civilian Personnel Circular No. 12, Hq EUCOM, 6 May 1947. Concerns policies and implementive procedure governing the use of indigenous personnel by the military forces in the US Zone.

**Troops and Schools, Training Memorandum No. 1**, Hq EUCOM, 6 May 1947.

**Military Government Law No. 57 on Custodians for Certain Bank Organizations**, AG 010.6 (FD), OMGUS, 7 May 1947. Concerns Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank. Texts in English and German included.

**Correction of German Translation of Control Council Law No. 43, "Prohibition of the Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, and Storage of War Materials"**, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 7 May 1947. Corrects German translation in Official Gazette of the Control Council.

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests**, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 6 May 1947. Concerns actions of 3 May 1947.

Circular No. 25, Hq EUCOM, 8 May 1947. Section I, Allowances of Insecticides. Section II, Assistance by US Army to Foreign Governments and their Representatives in US Area of Control in Germany and Austria, changes portions of EUCOM Cir 6 of 1947. Section II, Leaves, Passes, and Travel in the European Command, amends EUCOM Cir 9 of 1947 as to commanders authorized to grant leaves, passes, and oral permits.

Circular No. 27, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1947. Section I, Property Accountability in European Command, substitutes part of EUCOM Cir 14 of 1947 on auditing of accounts. Section II, Civilian Uniform Regulations, amends EUCOM Cir 15 Sec III of 1947 as to American Red Cross personnel and members of the Army Hostess and Librarian Service. Section III, Enlistment and Reenlistment in the Regular Army, substitutes in USFET Cir 17 of 1947 the citizenship proof clause.

**Performance of MFA&A Functions**, AG 007 (ED), OMGUS, 10 May 1947. (See separate item.)

**Correction of German Translation of Military Government Law No. 53, "Foreign Exchange Control"**, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 12 May 1947. Gives correct meaning to "bullion".

**Requesting and Effecting Civilian Personnel Actions**, AG 200.3 (PO), OMGUS, 15 May 1947.