



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 89 April 1947**

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

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/PWJMPYDFSDZDL8Y>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.





TIRE INSPECTION



# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN





# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden





Signal Corps Photo

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

**TIRE INSPECTION**—The picture on this week's cover shows a workman inspecting new tires for flaws, in a US Zone tire manufacturing plant. An article on the German tire industry appears on page—of this issue.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Material for **Land Württemberg-Baden** was submitted by Public Relations Office, OMGWB. The article traces the historical development of Württemberg and Baden, and considers the achievements of the Land as part of the present US Zone of Germany.

The story on **CARE** was prepared from material submitted by Donald Ostrander, Director of CARE for Berlin. It deals with the accomplishments of the organization in aiding needy German families by distributing 10-in-1 and blanket packages, paid for by contributions in America.

The Chemicals Section of OMGUS' Economics Division, compiled the material and photographs for the article **Making German Tires**. The story explains the current situation in the German tire industry, considering its problems and accomplishments since the beginning of the occupation.

Land Württemberg-Baden . . . . .	2
CARE Organization . . . . .	5
Food Crisis Held German Test . . . . .	7
Making German Tires . . . . .	8
German Reactions . . . . .	11
Resettlement in Hesse . . . . .	12
Press and Radio Comments . . . . .	13
Official Instructions . . . . .	16





Land

● KAISERSLAUTERN

● MANNHEIM

● SPEYER

● HEIDELBERG

● HEILBRONN

● KARLSRUHE

● PFORZHEIM

● STUTTGART

● ESSLINGEN

● SCHWÄEBISCH GMÜND

● GOEPPINGEN

● ULM

● FREIBURG

● KONSTANZ

R  
E  
N

N  
C  
E

H

N

O

N

E

WUERTTEMBERG

B

A

D

E

N

U



# Wuerttemberg-Baden

The Americans directing the Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden have been faced with two main complicating factors: Politically, Wuerttemberg-Baden is an artificial state created from areas with local rivalries and with individual histories and traditions. Economically, the state is a deficit area which depends upon imports of raw materials to supply its manufacturers, and exports of manufactured products to pay for the food which it must import even in normal times.

Baden was a grand duchy and Wuerttemberg a kingdom until 1918. Figuratively, the political play is performed against a backdrop depicting the separate histories and loyalties of these two states. The movements of the players often cannot be understood unless the stage set is seen.

Wuerttemberg is inhabited by what the North Germans consider the phlegmatic Swabians. The Badenese, a mixture of Swabian and Frankish stock bordering on France, have shown the influence of that nation. Both states were influenced strongly by the French Revolution and supported Napoleon. Both states belonged to the stubbornly independent South German Confederation. It took all of Bismarck's diplomacy to lead that confederation into the German Empire, thus insuring the German victory in 1870/1871.

There are certain hopeful signs that despite the difficulties arising from the forced, and possibly impermanent union of these two states, their common local tendencies may aid in the building of a decentralized and constitutionally-governed Germany. Historically, certain individuals have always dreamed of a "Swabian Republic" composed of Wuerttemberg, Baden, and part of Bavaria. A union of Wuerttemberg and Baden was advocated in Napoleonic times and re-

newed by the Centrist Party in Baden after the first World War.

The two states share a mutual antipathy to what they consider the brusque domineering of the North Germans, particularly the Prussians, who were used time and again to crush liberal movements in the south. They have a tradition of parliamentary government, although it was limited in comparison with Anglo-Saxon and French tradition and the strain of authoritarianism was strong.

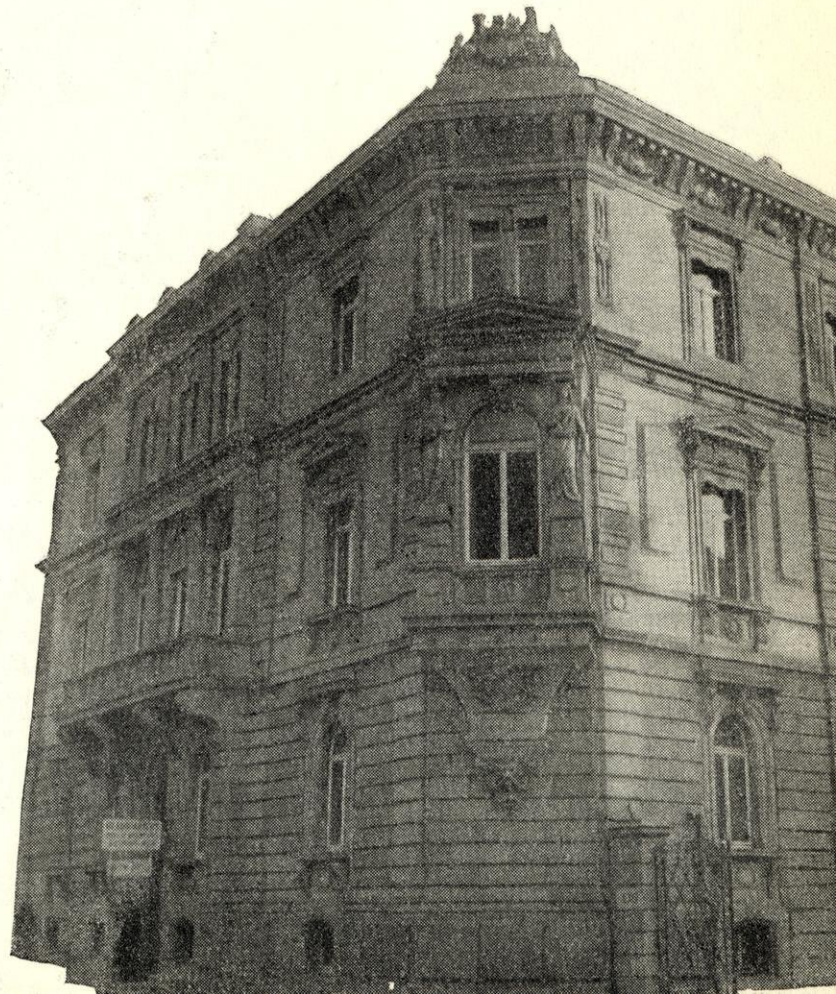
In the kingdom of Wuerttemberg, royal power was limited by the legislative power of the States General. Schiller was among those who opposed the violation of legislative rights by one ruler.

As the result of French influence during the Napoleonic Wars, Baden

established a bicameral legislature and a constitution which lasted for a century, remaining in force until the end of the first World War. The upper house of the legislature was composed of the estates and the lower of representatives of towns and cities elected by "indirect franchise".

As another factor it should be remembered that this is the countryside of Schiller and Johann Friedrich Cotta. The latter, famous for his publication of the classics, helped to bring a golden age in German literature which lasted nearly a hundred years and made Stuttgart renowned for cultural activities. It is hoped that this is a force which, if nurtured, will help to overcome the spirit of militarism.

All of this is not to imply that the democratic plant is flourishing and



*The building which houses the headquarters of the Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden, in Stuttgart, capital of the Land.*

Signal Corps Photo



hardy in Wuerttemberg-Baden. There were and are Nazis here, although this was not their stronghold. There was slave labor and camps where such laborers were forced to live under humiliating conditions. The industries of this state contributed greatly to the German war effort. The medieval tradition which carries over here has militarism as one of its facets. Regardless of local feeling which will tend to strengthen the position of the individual state in any future national structure, there is a strong feeling of nationalism.

Wilhelm of Wuerttemberg issued this proclamation in 1918: "As I have declared before, my person shall never be a hindrance to the free development of conditions in this Land and its welfare.

"Led by this thought, I am laying down my crown this day.

"All those who have served me loyally through 27 years, or have otherwise done a good deed for me,

above all, our heroic troops, which through four years of hardest battle have kept the enemy away from the Fatherland at great sacrifices, I thank from the bottom of my heart—and only with my last breath will my love for our dear country and its people die.

"I speak also for my wife, whose heart is heavy, for she no longer will be able to minister to the poor and to the sick to the same extent as before.

"Good keep and protect our beloved Wuerttemberg in the future.

"This is my wish at departing."

It is interesting to note that when Charlotte, the last queen of Wuerttemberg, died a few months ago, the American-appointed German cabinet, out of respect to her person and her former position, quietly went into "court mourning".

It was in this state that the first open and overt resistance to denazification flared in the form of bombings

of denazification court buildings last October.

The process by which Military Government in Wuerttemberg-Baden has passed from the full operational stage, when it actually governed through MG detachments in the towns and counties, to its present stage of observing, advising, and reporting upon an elected German government, is in the main the same as in the other two Laender in the US Zone. It proceeded from the ground up, with the election of town, county, city, and Land officials. Step by step, as the German officials were elected, the responsibilities of self-government were turned over to them.

Generally speaking, these transitional processes have been smooth. It may be pointed out, and different conclusions drawn from the fact, that the political parties in Wuerttemberg-Baden, after a free election, continue to govern by a coalition government in which even the smallest of the parties has representation in the cabinet. No one of the four parties has a majority: The Christian Democratic Union, strongest of the parties, has 39 seats in a Landtag of 100 seats. Fifty-five percent of the people are rural folk.

The one basic difference in political structure from the other two Lands has been caused by the enforced union of Wuerttemberg and Baden before mentioned and the jealousies of their rival politicians resulting from it.

At the end of the war, Wuerttemberg and Baden were separated by the tactical boundary line between the French First and the US Seventh Armies. When in July 1945 a definite demarcation line was established, the northern halves of the two states were included in the US Zone and the southern halves in the French Zone.

The French decided to establish separate governments for the southern halves of the severed states; the Americans determined upon one government. Both capitals, Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, were in American hands and

(Continued on page 14)



Typical of Wuerttemberg-Baden's industrial products is this exhibit of silver plates, displayed at the Stuttgart Export Show. The Land depends upon imports of raw materials to supply its manufacturers.

Photos by Byers



# COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN REMITTANCES TO EUROPE

The only sure and efficient way of sending packages to friends and relatives in Europe is through the CARE Organization," former President Herbert Hoover stated recently after his tour of Germany. "In fact," he added, "there is no other way where there is real certainty that such packages will reach their destination."

CARE—Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe—has built its reputation by adhering strictly to a fool-proof system of personalized service. When the non-profit organization was formed by 24 major American relief agencies they weeded out the complications that had given them headaches in their own work. They worked out a system which is simple to operate yet which gives the donor a chance to see where his money goes.

If John Smith in Milwaukee wants to send food to his relative Willi Schmidt in Munich he sends an order and \$10 to the CARE Organization. That's all he must do. For that \$10 covers the cost of shipping and delivery, insurance, necessary administrative expenses, and distribution. There are no other charges either in the United States or abroad.

The order is air-cargued to Germany, and Willi Schmidt is notified that food is waiting for him at a Munich warehouse. Thousands of specially-prepared food packages

have previously been shipped in boats to Germany by CARE and are stockpiled at distribution points. One of them is delivered to Willi Schmidt who signs a receipt. A few weeks later, John Smith receives this receipt, with his relative's signature on it, proving that the ordered package was delivered. If for some reason Willi Schmidt could not be found, John Smith would have his \$10 refunded.

The steadily increasing volume of work transacted by CARE proves the success of a plan which supplies a direct link between two people in two different countries. Today, the organization is sending an average of 10,000 packages every day to hungry Europeans at a daily cost to individuals in the United States of \$100,000.

How CARE has become probably the biggest "business" between the United States and Europe is the story of a few individuals who wanted so much to do something about starvation in Europe that they were willing to think out a practical plan of action. CARE's beginnings are traceable to the early days of UNRRA when some 100 private relief agencies also were sending supplies to Europe. Procurement officers of all these agencies learned that there were large Army surpluses available. Then administrative officers thought almost automatically and simultaneously of private relief from individuals in the

United States to individuals in Europe. Twenty-four of these agencies formed a cooperative to which 27 US relief organizations now belong.

As the severe winter of 1947 was drawing to a close, UNRRA began to liquidate. In addition the Army's supply of 10-in-1 packages, which comprised the 45,000,000 pounds of food delivered to Europe by CARE, was exhausted. The original purpose of CARE in obtaining the Army surplus 10-in-1's was to provide a rapid way of assisting war-impooverished peoples in Europe and the organization planned to operate only as long as the surplus supply lasted. However, public demand and the effective way in which packages were distributed caused CARE officials to consider continuing operation as long as the need in Europe exists. Three packages were planned, each to fill a special requirement.

The first package was designed to take the place of the Army 10-in-1's. Using its large-scale procurement methods, the organization located new sources of food supplies. The new CARE food package was developed after extensive clearance with relief personnel from Europe and after consultation with nutritionists conversant with the situation in Europe. It includes those foods most needed in Europe and estimated to be in shortest supply there during coming months. It contains 21.6 pounds net of food, with a nutritional value of more than 40,000 calories. Contents include two pounds, twelve ounces of meat; two pounds of sugar; two pounds of vegetable shortening; seven pounds of flour two pounds of Chocolate; one pound of apricots; one pound of prunes; one pound of coffee; one-half pound of dried egg powder; two pounds of dried whole milk powder; and six ounces of soap. Each parcel has a translation of the list of contents, showing the names in English as they are printed on the cans and the corresponding translations in the languages of the countries served by CARE.

This package is delivered on the same basis established for the former food parcel, the Army 10-in-1 ration, which was exhausted after orders



received through February were delivered. CARE was able to maintain the low price by using uniform packs purchased and shipped in large quantities.

In addition to the new food package and in response to numerous requests CARE is now delivering a "blanket" package, also costing \$10, containing two Army blankets of virgin wool—which can be made into clothing or used as bedding—needles thread, buttons, safety pins, scissors, and thimbles. Two pairs of composition soles and heels for repairing worn shoes are included. New York designers have made clothing patterns for use with the blanket package and copies are posted in European distribution points to be given to recipients upon request.

Besides its regular parcels of food and blankets, CARE now offers a "woolen" package to be distributed sometime in May and containing three and a half yards of 100 percent woolen fabric, 56 to 58 inches wide in 14-ounce herringbone weave and sufficient for a full suit of clothing for a large man; two yards of cotton drill; 500 yards of thread; one packet

of needles; one thimble; three large and 15 small buttons. This package also costs \$10. Later, these three parcels may be supplemented by others according to new needs which develop.



Today, transportation in countries of Europe such as Germany leaves much to be desired, but CARE officials have managed to surmount many of the difficulties. Packages are brought to the port of Bremen and then sent by rail or barge to 500 distribution points in Germany where they are placed in warehouses. From then on, German agencies are responsible for distribution. All private and public welfare agencies belonging to the German Central Committee take part

in delivering packages to the beneficiaries.

During the past winter when conditions were so critical, CARE overcame transportation handicaps to deliver packages to needy families with remarkable speed. Some 60,000 CARE food packages were received in Berlin 21 February. This followed a period of six weeks when the Berlin warehouses had been empty due to transportation difficulties within Germany this past winter. All of the 60,000 packages were in the hands of the beneficiaries within six weeks, establishing a delivery record for relief supplies under war and post-war conditions.

Up to 1 April 1947, CARE had shipped a million and a half 10-in-1 food packages and 25,000 blanket parcels into the countries of Europe in which it has contracts to operate. Of these Germany has received the lion's share, a number totaling nearly a million food parcels and about 5,000 blanket packages. CARE has offered its services to all of the European countries. Today it operates in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Roumania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and the American, British, and French Zones of Germany and all of Berlin. The service will be extended as rapidly as the governments or the military authorities in occupied countries agree to necessary conditions, such as exemption from custom duties and ration regulations, and the sending of CARE representatives to supervise distribution.

Although CARE does not yet operate in the Far East, it may begin its work there at a later date. There are many more relatives and friends in Europe of US residents than there are in Asia, and the CARE member agencies wished to start where the largest number of persons would be benefited. Also, land areas are so extensive and transportation so difficult in China and India that finding beneficiaries and giving guarantee of delivery would be extremely difficult.

Because of CARE's non-profit policy, any margin over costs which

*(Continued on page 10)*



*These Germans are wearing coats made from the contents of a "Blanket Package", CARE's most recent innovation for helping the needy German population. One such package contains two regulation army blankets, needles, patches, thread, etc., and costs the American donor ten dollars.*

Signal Corps Photo



# FOOD CRISIS HELD GERMAN TEST

## Laenderrat is Advised Imports are Sufficient but Distribution Problem Must be Solved; Peace Parley Expected to Require Considerable Time

*Meeting the Laenderrat on 15 April at Stuttgart for the first time since his return from the Foreign Ministers Conference in Moscow, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the Military Governor, spoke to the members on the peace treaty problem, the German responsibilities for food distribution and industrial recovery, and the implementation of the Land constitutions. Text of his speech follows.*

Since the last meeting of the Laenderrat, as you know, I have been away from Germany to Moscow. Very obviously I cannot talk about the Moscow Conference as it is still going on. I would say to you, though, that I would not expect too much from this first conference which is being held by the four foreign ministers in an effort to solve the German peace problem. You have been given, I believe, full press coverage with respect to the proceedings of the conference and I think you must also remember that the peace treaties with the smaller countries took many, many months before they were finally resolved. The problems involved in this one are more complex and of greater magnitude. I say that to you because I think that I have noted in your papers what I know is a great desire for this problem to be solved quickly. However, I think that you greatly overemphasize the thought that the problems involved can be solved in a few weeks.

### **Breadgrains are Sufficient**

On my return I found that the food situation seemed to be causing more difficulty than for some time. In some ways it is difficult for me to understand why this crisis has developed. Actually, insofar as the bread ration is concerned, there is enough flour or grain equivalent here in Germany or on the way to Germany to hold the bread ration and I feel reasonably confident that the food authorities will solve the distribution problem comparatively quickly. On the other hand, the collections within Germany have

not met quotas and I hear more and more from the various Laender where there is food as to why they should not let that food go elsewhere since they get very little in return. That is your problem, one which you must solve.

The United States and the United Kingdom are bringing in approximately three hundred thousands tons of flour or flour equivalent each month. If you yourselves are unwilling to share what you yourselves produce, I do not see how you can expect us to keep that up. If some of the people who talk about patriotism in terms of boundaries could talk about it in terms of sharing with their neighbor your problem would lessen. It seems to me that it is a real test of your devotion to your own country. Riots, strikes, and disturbances from lack of food hurt only you.

### **Industrial Revival Possible**

With the coming of spring and the better transportation that is available there was and is every possibility of a substantial industrial revival in the coming month. If you do not get the coal and raw materials that are necessary, that revival will not happen. I can only say to you that somehow you have failed to bring the picture home to your own people because I am sure that if they understood that their recovery rests in their own hands you would not have the conditions that exist today.

I realize that it is very difficult to make people who have gone through a very severe winter fully understand but it does seem to me that your greatest step is to get the cooperation of your farmers and your producers to insure this revival before the coming winter. Military Government will help in every way possible. We cannot solve the problem, only you can solve the problem. With this beautiful weather that you are having now it seems to me that you will probably be able to approach it with a new spirit yourselves.

I have only one other subject that I wanted to discuss with you this morning and that is the subject of your own constitutions. Each of your states has adopted constitutions which guarantee democracy within the state. They are magnificent documents, but they are worth no more than their implementation. Progress in the state; in passing the legislation to implement the constitution has varied considerably.

### **Legislative Action is Urged**

I would urge your efforts to expedite the progress of constitutional legislation such as the defining of the powers of local government, the establishment of constitutional courts, and similar measures necessary to insure that the provisions of your constitutions are carried out. It seems to me that it is extremely important that you show every effort to develop your constitutions in the spirit in which they were written. I am quite sure it would hasten the march to a constitution for Germany as a whole which would guarantee the democratic freedoms to Germany. It would be the most convincing evidence of your own desire to establish democratic safeguards.

I do not want you to take this as a criticism because it is not intended as such.

I know that you have been giving a great deal of time to these problems, but something good soon is better than something perfect too late.

---

## **OMGUS Broadcasts**

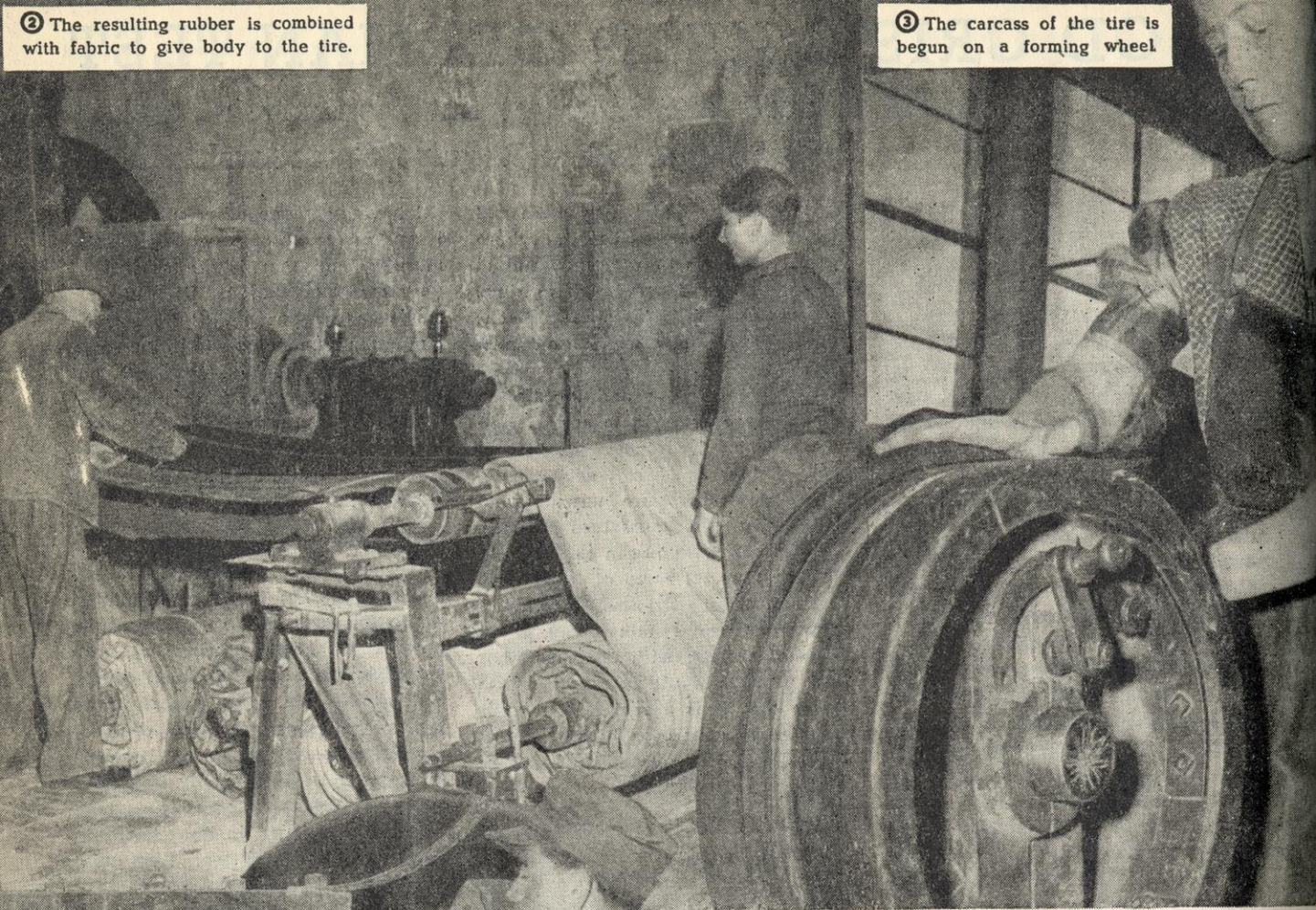
The OMGUS official broadcasts are being given twice daily — at 1200 and 1600 hours — on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

The broadcasts, offering speedy service in informing field members of the latest MG directives and instructions, are given over Station DTYC, Munich, on 56.5 meters, 5302.5 kilocycles.



② The resulting rubber is combined with fabric to give body to the tire.

③ The carcass of the tire is begun on a forming wheel



# Maki

In Germany, as in all other modern countries of this mechanical age, the national economy is dependent upon the ability and rapidity with which raw materials can be carried to the producer and the finished products to the market. The transport of the workers is also dependent on this efficiency and speed.

A successful nation travels on wheels and motor vehicles are es-

① Chemicals are rolled into the rubber to give it desired characteristics.



④ With a compressed-air hammer, a workman shapes the tire.

⑤ The tire is vulcanized: heat is applied to give permanent durability.



# g German Tires

sential supplements to the rail and water transport systems. Trucks must be used to carry goods from the point of origin to the main transport system and from that system to the final destination. In emergencies, trucks can parallel the main systems to relieve or temporarily replace their services. As essential as gasoline, oil, and engines to the movement of trucks are the tires.

One of the major items necessary to the economic recovery of motor

transportation system from its war damage and break-down in Germany has been the revival and sustenance of the tire industry. Strenuous attempts are being made to remedy the many difficulties besetting the industry. Plants are being repaired, machinery renovated or repaired, strategic raw materials such as pulp, sulphur, and rubber are being imported, and new laborer is being recruited.

Rubber, the largest single item of the 20 to 25 different components

required for the manufacture of tires, still remains in critically short supply. In the past, Germany, while girding for war, substituted synthetic for natural rubber, in an attempt to make herself self-sufficient, building large synthetic rubber plants in those sections which now—lie in the British, French, and Soviet Zones of occupation. These plants are still capable of production and many are in operation, but as "Blitzkrieg" travels on many wheels, the plants



are considered a war potential and are to be dismantled as soon as the necessary imports of natural rubber can be financed.

Tires in the US Zone are presently being manufactured with approximately 15 percent natural rubber and 85 percent synthetic rubber. However, it is expected the manufacture of tires containing 50 percent natural and 50 percent synthetic rubber will start during the second quarter of this year. Presently in the US Zone about 270 metric tons of natural rubber and 1,300 tons of synthetic rubber are being consumed monthly in the production of tires and other rubber goods.

One of the two major tire fabricating centers is located in the US Zone—in the vicinity of Frankfurt/Main. The other is in the area of Hannover, British Zone. Of the total production, approximately 40 percent comes from the area in the US Zone, with the British Zone providing the remaining 60 percent. In the US Zone, approximately 15,000 technicians and laborers are engaged in this industry.

## Six Steps in Manufacture

As illustrated in the series of photographs shown with the start of this article, a tour through a plant in the US Zone shows the steps through which the manufacture of a tire must go. These steps are summarized:

1. **Compounding**—Neither natural nor synthetic rubber, as received by a tire manufacturing plant, can be used directly. It must be treated chemically and kneaded (calendered) continuously for a long time with other ingredients in order to obtain a suitable flexibility.

2. **Impregnating and coating the fabric**—The textile (or ply) used in the manufacture of tires is first impregnated with latex (liquid rubber), dried, and then covered completely with a thin coating of rubber. The treated fabric is then ready for the next step.

3. **Building the carcass of the tire**—The rubber coated fabric and strips of treated rubber, cut to desired lengths in other sections of the plant, are assembled for making the carcass. An operator can complete a carcass

by hand in about 15 minutes. This consists of building up several layers, depending on the desired size and expected use (normally four to six layers or plies) of rubber coated fabric, using a thick strip of rubber for the final layer for the tread.

4. **Shaping**—The finished carcass resembles a hollow cylinder and must be properly shaped before vulcanization. A large air hammer and a specially built thick walled rubber inner tube are required. The carcass is placed in the apparatus where it is pounded by the air hammer, forcing it into the required shape. Simultaneously the rubber inner tube is slipped inside to assist in holding the carcass in its proper shape.

5. **Vulcanization**—The shaped carcass is now placed in a steam-heated mould and the inner tube is connected to a steam inlet. The entire apparatus is closed, the temperature regulated for inner and outer surfaces of the tire, then heated up to two hours depending on the size of the tire.

6. **Inspection**—After vulcanization, the finished tire is taken to the inspection room where the inner vulcanizing tube is removed and the tire checked for defects.

The production of tires in the US Zone was at 28,697 last July and rose to 32,358 in November. During the severe winter months of December, January, and February, however, production dropped sharply, due principally to the shortage of coal. Even with the resumption of the increase in the monthly output, it has to be doubled before nearing a solution for alleviating the current critical shortage in the Zone.

## Export Desired by 1948

The export of general rubber goods within the next six months and possibly tires by 1948 is hoped as a means of gaining funds to pay for the importation of certain needed raw materials such as sulphur, natural rubber, cellulose, rosin, and zinc. Before the war, Germany was the chief producer of rubber products for Europe.

Because of the shortage of natural rubber, tires manufactured in Germany are inferior to those in the

United States. In the US Zone today the average tire, containing only 15 percent natural rubber and 85 percent synthetic rubber, makes a serviceable product but not a really good tire. Gradually, however, as exports are increased, more natural rubber can be imported until the natural rubber content is raised to 100 percent.

This will be done not only to improve the quality of the tires, but also because the Allied Control Council has outlawed the future production of buna rubber in Germany as dangerous to the future peace of the world.

---

## CARE - (Continued from page 6)

may accrue in making final delivery of these packages is used pro rata for charitable purposes. These general relief packages are made possible only through the accumulated small margin of profit obtained from the individual designated orders. This past Christmas a "bonus" was declared and the surplus accrued went to countries as relief. Thirty thousand packages were distributed free in Germany to needy people at that time.

There have, in addition, been a number of undesignated packages donated directly by individuals and organizations in America, but CARE has no control over the volume of these donations and does not pretend to be a general or bulk relief agency.

Although CARE officials expect the organization primarily to remain a service for individuals, many groups in the United States with affiliations in Germany are ordering packages for the employees. A few of those organizations which file regular orders with CARE include press associations, automobile corporations, airline companies, and a large number of church groups. Such contributions, it has been found, materially raise the efficiency of the workers. According to Herbert Hoover's survey of food conditions in Europe, a CARE food package "contains enough food to supplement the government ration of a family of five up to an endurable level for over three weeks."





## Caution Is Advised

The British-licensed *Telegraf* in Berlin declared the occupation force seems to have shown much reserve with regards to the demonstrations, and this reserve has encouraged the demonstrators to act more aggressively. The paper was of the opinion that the overturning of cars and similar incidents have nothing to do with strike rights and demonstrations.

"On the contrary such violence can rather endanger these rights which have recently been granted," warned the paper. It contended that the persons who initiated the strikes have lost control over the demonstrators. This is 'extremely regrettable' because thereby the protests lost their effectiveness," advised the paper.

"*Der Morgen*", Soviet-licensed Liberal Democratic Party organ, also cautioned against violence and found it regrettable that in some places it has taken place. The paper attributed it to immature elements, at the same time warning that politics shouldn't be injected into hunger demonstrations "because this may discredit and lessen the importance of the movement."

## Chance for Germany

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) published a strong editorial against the recent bomb-throwings in Nuremberg. It said:

"Are we willing to draw the necessary conclusions . . . and hang on the gallows the enemies of democracy who . . . again believe their time has come? . . . Let us put the question to ourselves: How would things look among us today if we did not have the Americans in the land? Germany now has a chance to show the world that it is willing to learn, not merely in spirit but with the fist of defense. Democrats of all trends must be united in the determination to counter, if necessary with the gallows, all those who would hinder us from building a peaceful home."

## Marshall Stand Praised

US Secretary of State Marshall was praised by the *Schwäbische Landeszeitung* (Augsburg) as being "right in emphasizing that the Allies should endeavor not to repeat the mistakes of Versailles." The editorial continued:

"World War I ended in November 1918, and the peace treaty had already been concluded in June 1919. Some of the causes of the present collapse of Germany go back to certain provisions of the Treaty of Versailles which lent themselves to demagogic exploitation by the National Socialists."

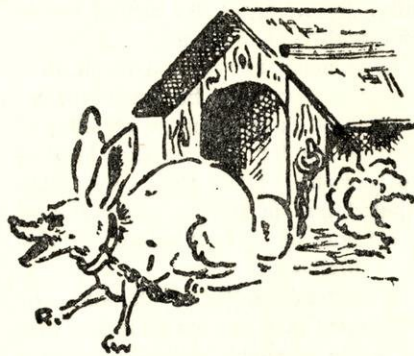
The editorial concluded with a favorable note on the conference: "One thing is certain: They work carefully at Moscow, and the honest will of the Allies to arrive at a solution which shall guarantee world peace forever is, in spite of everything, encouraging for us Germans. What German who is sincere about pacification of Europe does not share in this desire!"

editorializing on the party-press argument, said, "We are not so monopolistic as to deny the right of parties to demand their own licensed papers . . . Yet we do defend ourselves against irresponsible comparisons of the 'above-party press' with 'parties working for the state.'

"In our opinion the state is above all parties . . . A party, however, . . . will represent only the will of one part of the people . . . We have seen already how one party controlled the state. We all had to suffer and to bear the consequence of it — the ruin of our political, economic, mental, and private existence. We fear attempts at repetition.

"The temptation is great . . . to turn a party's sacred opinion into control of the state . . . We have discovered that, in spite of the destruction and our misery, we have a precious gift — Liberty. This freedom gives us the right and imposes the duty of nursing it and keeping it safe from totalitarian threats."

## German Humor—



A breeder of rabbits in the Odenwald succeeded in crossing a rabbit with a small type of terrier, according to the "April First" edition of the *Darmstaedter Echo*. (Its drawing reproduced above.)

The new bred, according to the paper, has all the desirable characteristics of rabbits and the additional one that it barks — thus thwarting in the future the many rabbit thieves.

## Press Standards Strict

The *Schwaebische Donau-Zeitung* (Ulm) declared that the licensed press has been attacked in the Wuerttemberg-Baden Landtag as if it were responsible for the fact that no party papers have as yet been authorized. It also has been charged with malice and ineptness in general, but with no specific incidents cited.

The paper pointed out: "The above-party press has been created more or less out of nothing, with the help of the occupying power, but under immense personnel and material difficulties . . . When the parties get permission to issue papers they will find out about these difficulties.

"In no field is Military Government using stricter standards than in the press . . . It is an error to believe that the above-party papers are opposed to the creation of a party press. They do not need to fear it."

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse*, in



# Resettlement in Hesse

Resettlement has already been started on the 57,000 acres in Hesse under the program of the Land Reform Law in the US Zone, according to an announcement by the Food and Agriculture Branch, OMGUS. This resettlement has been facilitated by the issuance of MG Executive Orders implementing the Land Reform Law in Land Hesse. Similar Executive Orders have been prepared and approved for Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria and are awaiting publication in the legal gazettes.

The principal features of the Executive Orders for Land Hesse are the requirement for registration of all property of more than 100 hectares (approximately 247 acres), and detailed provisions for the executive of the Land Reform Law.

Under the law, a principal source of settlement land, is the Land to be given up by present owners of more than 247 acres. The amount of land given up increases as the size of the holding increases, according to a percentage scale that begins with 10 percent of 247 acres and increases to 90 percent of all holdings more than 3,700 acres. The amount of land surrendered does not depend on a acreage basis alone but varies according to the quality of productivity of the area, as determined by average assessed valuation. Thus the quantity of land retained by an owner is reduced if his land is above average quality, and is increased if his land is substandard, on the grounds that an owner of substandard land requires a larger area to maintain a given standard of living.

Initial allocations of land under the reform law will be for a three-year period, at the end of which time the lessee will become an owner, if his operation of the tract has been satisfactory. Each parcel of land in the contemplated transfer will remain in the hands of the original owner until the new settlers are selected and ready to take over.

The Land Reform Law specifies that appropriated land will not be held by the state under a trustee arrangement pending division among settlers. That

is, "settlement authorities are not going into the farm management business." In effect, this provision will mean continuous utilization of all land affected, with title passing from old owner to new settler, via the state settlement authorities.

Subject to results of the land registration census now in process, settlement plans for Hesse in 1947 entail distribution of between 50,000 and 57,000 acres as follows: From cleared forest and reclaimed land, 1,500 acres; from land owners, under provisions of the law, 18,500 acres; from public and semi-public agencies, 7,400 acres; from absentee owners and poorly managed farms involving non-delivery of agricultural products, etc., 18,500 acres.

It was emphasized that these plans are only a beginning, and that it is estimated that more than four times as much land can be made available in 1948.

Recipients of these lands will be (1) subsistence settlers (small gardeners) and part-time industrial workers, who will receive an area large enough for a residence and a subsistence garden and (2) small peasant farm settlers. In this group, between two and ten hectares will be distributed to each family, depending on the size of family and quality of the land.

In as much as the land registration in Bavaria will not be completed for another 30 days, accurate planning of distribution for 1947 in that Land is not possible at this time. It is anticipated that in Bavaria some 100,000 acres may be made available in 1947 for settlement.

Wuerttemberg-Baden statistics on settlement land and its allocation will be made available following results of the registration now being held in that Land.

It was pointed out in the OMGUS announcement that the big task in 1947 is to establish the settlement authorities and to make a beginning on what will be a long-range program. The amount of settlement which will take place after full-scale operations are in effect will greatly increase during the year 1948.

## Part of Seed Imports Arrives in Two Zones

Seventy percent of the vegetable seeds, 71 percent of the field seed, and 30 percent of the seed potatoes scheduled for import this spring into the Combined US-British Zones had been delivered by the first of this month, according to the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

While the British and US Zones import a large percentage of seeds, efforts are being made to step up seed production in the bizonal area this season, and large quantities of imported seeds will be used as foundation seed for next year's production.

Seed production in Germany, especially of seed potatoes, was formerly concentrated, primarily because of favorable climatic conditions, in the Soviet Zone and in the areas east of the Oder/Neisse, now under Polish Administration. These areas had most of the trained technicians and scientists in seed production. This now leaves the Western Zones dependent on outside sources to a very large extent.

Seed procurement for the Combined Area for fiscal year ending 30 June 1947 will entail an expense of approximately \$42,500,000 for an import tonnage of 438,457, divided into classes as follows: Vegetable seeds, 9,844 tons (\$5,700,000); field seeds, 37,535 tons (\$15,000,000); seed potatoes, from European countries, 234,000 tons (\$16,338,000); from United States, — 161,000 tons (\$5,474,000).

Because of the acute shortage of eating potatoes to meet the ration in Europe this spring, it is intended that the seed potatoes imported from the United States will be delivered to farmers in exchange for an equivalent quantity of eating potatoes for non-self-suppliers. The earlier delivery quotas of potatoes permitted farmers to retain enough potatoes not only for use in their households but for the following year's crop. The quota regulation provided that if a farmer, later, received superior seed he must deliver eating potatoes in exchange for them.





*The NORTH AMERICAN NEWS-PAPER ALLIANCE, a news-service syndicate, obtained an article by Boris Izakov, a leading Soviet foreign correspondent who covered the recent sessions in New York of the United Nations General Assembly for PRAVDA and TASS. To give it perspective, American facts and opinions were interpolated parenthetically in paragraphs by Steffen Andrews, Washington correspondent for NANA. The following is an extract of the interpolated article as it was published in the WASHINGTON STAR.*

Soviet people believe that the most important problem of our time is that of Germany.... The two bloody wars imposed upon the world by the German imperialists in their bid for domination over other nations still are fresh in memory. There must be no third one.

(A concomitant fear of many is that the war may merely have supplanted Russian imperialism for German imperialism. As a result of the war, the USSR already has annexed Eastern Poland, Lithuania, Eastern Finland, Latvia, Bessarabia and Bukovina, Estonia, Southern Sakhalin, Carpatho-Ukraine, East Prussia and the Kurile Islands—more than 200,000 square miles of territory inhabited by some 25,000,000 people—and has established political domination in such countries as Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, Finland and Czechoslovakia, plus the Red-occupied areas of Germany and Austria.)...

The Soviet people attach much importance to the solution of the German problem—they want a just and reasonable solution. The basis for such a solution is indicated in the decisions jointly arrived at by the Allies at the tripartite conference in Potsdam. The Potsdam Conference found a correct approach to the German problem.

Those were reasonable and fair decisions, which could hardly evoke

any objections. Nevertheless they are now the butt of fierce attacks in the camp of our Allies, the United States and Britain. Some newspapers in New York and London imply that Potsdam was a mistake from beginning to end. Furthermore, the Potsdam decisions are being daily violated by our Allies.

(Whatever the editorial opinions in British and American newspapers, the official line was laid down by former Secretary of State James J. Byrnes in his last speech: "The United States is prepared to carry out fully the principles outlined in the Potsdam agreement on demilitarization and reparations. However, there should be changes in the levels of industry agreed upon by the Allied Control Commission if Germany is not to be administered as an economic unit as the Potsdam agreement contemplates and requires.")...

If Germany is to be rendered harmless, German militarism must have its teeth and claws pulled; German war industry must be eliminated. Yet in the western zones of Germany not only do war factories continue to operate, but even the monopolistic concerns—main suppliers of Hitler's war machine—still are allowed to exist. Nor has anything been done there to break up the big landed estates, those traditional nests of German militarism.

(The actual fact is that American and British Military Governments have put into effect in their zones a new decartelization law, modeled after the Sherman Antitrust Act, to smash Nazi monopolies and industrial concentrations... The Russians for their part, far from decartelizing in their zones, have grouped German industries into monstrous state-owned trusts which they control directly.

(Military Government officials say there are very few large landed estates in the American zone. Most of them are concentrated in the Prussian and eastern zones, both under Soviet control.)

The obvious violation of the Potsdam agreement is accompanied by vociferous appeals for mercy to the Germans. We hear loud wallings over the reparations claims of the Soviet Union, which amount to \$10,000,000,000. These claims represent but a small portion—less than 10 per cent—of the damage Hitler's armies did to the Soviet Union. Yet they insist that it would be too big a burden on Germany to pay \$10,000,000,000 in reparations.

(Actually, no official figure has been fixed yet by the Big Four. The only American objection voiced thus far is that the Soviets cannot expect American taxpayers to pay Germany's reparations if the USSR blocks Germany's functioning as an economic unit—as called for by Potsdam—so that Germans can pay their own way.

(Mr. Pauley estimates that the land in Eastern Germany ceded to the USSR under Potsdam alone is worth more than \$10,000,000,000. In addition, the Russians have removed scores of industries from their zone into Russia. No value has been placed on these removals...)

In the opinion of the man in the street in the Soviet Union, such Germany-can't-pay talk is sheer hypocrisy. We have grounds to believe that the reparations which the United States and Great Britain have already collected in the western zones of Germany greatly exceed \$10,000,000,000. This includes the German gold in their hands, the patents and inventions they have seized, German assets and investments abroad which they have confiscated, the German merchant marine which they have taken over, the deliveries from current production. Why, then, do they appeal to the Soviet Union to show "magnanimity"?

(The German merchant marine was divided three ways—the biggest third going to Russia. The German assets and the gold looted by the Nazis now in US possession totals about \$350,000,000. But this is held for



## Land Wuerttemberg-Baden - (Continued from page 4)

restitution to the rightful owners, not as reparations. Patents and inventions have been printed at cost by the US and made available to our Soviet and British Allies alike. The Soviets, on the other hand, have refused to exchange patents and inventions seized in their zone.)

The fact of the matter is that the ruling element in the United States and Great Britain has changed its attitude to the Potsdam decisions for reasons entirely different from those advanced in official statements.

The point is not that certain individuals have suddenly come to think that these decisions impose too heavy a burden on Germany. All that we know of the German problem and Germany's possibilities today was known at the time of the Potsdam Conference, too.

But at the time of Potsdam the Americans and the British representatives proceeded from the fact that Germany had been the enemy in the war and the Soviet Union an Ally. One wonders whether there is a tendency today to forget this fact....

(The United States has been trying to remind Russian leaders for a long time that Germany is to be treated as an enemy, not as a potential Soviet ally.

(Our official policy was laid down by Secretary Byrnes: "We will oppose harsh and vengeful measures which obstruct an effective peace.")

In the days of the war the American people saw who were their real enemies and who their true friends. It would be well to remember this today, when the foundations of a stable and enduring peace are to be laid.

(President Truman addressing the United Nations General Assembly on October 23, 1946, declared: "Propaganda that promotes distrust and misunderstanding among the Allies will not help us.... Lasting agreements... cannot be imposed by one nation nor can they be reached at the expense of the security, independence or integrity of any nation. There must be accommodation by all the Allied nations in which mutual adjustments... are made... to serve the greater interest of all in peace, security and justice.")

the latter was made capital of the new Land.

Karlsruhe, an important railroad center and river port, occupies the neck in the hour-glass which is the divided French Zone. It represents a transportation bottleneck to the French. The contacts of local MG officials with French officials give Military Government an international flavor here. Indeed, as a result of a common border both French and American state Military Governments maintain an active liaison.

To deal, then, with the independent spirit of Baden, the Americans permitted the establishment of an intermediate government in Karlsruhe called a "Landesbezirk", a branch government through which the central state government in Stuttgart administered its Baden affairs. The head of this Baden Landesbezirk government is also Deputy Minister-President of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Just as the functional divisions of OMGUS deal with similar functional divisions of OMGWB, which are entrusted with executing OMGUS directives ranging from denazification to refugees, so do OMGWB divisions deal with their counterparts in the shape of nine ministries in the German state government. OMGWB—has its representatives—Liaison and Security officers—in each of the 35 kreise of the state.

The work of these Liaison and Security officers in dealing with the various Landrats and mayors of the counties and cities is an important phase of Military Government. Their observations form a significant gauge as to the success with which Military Government is performing its mission.

Passing from the political to the economic picture of Wuerttemberg-Baden, we return to the original point that this state is a deficit area.

Agriculturally, while there are some big estates, the majority of the land is divided into small farms. These grow minute with their continued subdivision among heirs at the death of farm owners.

In certain areas the land is poor. Its scarcity and the tradition of farming

has caused these people to continue cultivating land fitted only for grazing. Their soil conservation linked with their skilled use of forestry in connection with agriculture, however, has been excellent, but there is little farm machinery and much back-breaking labor.

Just as food still has to be imported from other sections of Germany so, from an industrial point of view, many raw materials have to be imported, either from other countries or from other sections of Germany—such as silver for the jewelry and silverware manufacturing towns of Pforzheim and Schwaebisch Gmuend. Other examples are the American cotton and United Kingdom wool sent in for processing by Wuerttemberg-Baden's mills.

The industries of such cities as Stuttgart, Mannheim, Ulm, Karlsruhe, Esslingen, Goepingen, and Heilbronn are many and varied. The following industries are among those represented: optics, textile, metal, printing, electric, automotive, leather, chemical, jewelry, and wood.

There is a net import of electricity for the Land. In addition, coal must be brought from the Ruhr to generate electricity in the steam plants located here. In summer, when hydro-electric plants are in full production, Wuerttemberg-Baden imports electricity from Bavaria and the French Zone. When the streams are frozen over, it is necessary to generate a great portion of the state's electricity in its own steam plants and to offset decreased imports from Bavaria and the French Zone by imports of steam-generated electricity from the British Zone.

While zonal boundaries in general have handicapped trade, it has been especially difficult in these divided states where two plants engaged in different phases of processing the same article and formerly in the same state may now find themselves separated.

Into this Land, with its scanty agricultural economy and its wrecked cities and destroyed industries have flooded over 560,000 "new citizens", expellees and infiltrates, who have swelled the population to 3,650,000.



## Release of Properties

The Directors of the Regional OMG's are authorized and directed by OMGUS letter, AG 010.6 (FD), 9, April 1947, to release from property control custody under MG Law No. 52, to custodians designated by Land governments, all properties confiscated by denazification tribunals in proceedings under the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. The letter says:

"Title to properties declared confiscated by Spruchkammern passes as of the date of judgement to the Land Government from which the Spruchkammern respectively derive their jurisdiction and powers. These properties were taken into property control custody because of the owners' membership in, or support of, the Nazi Party. This reason for control no longer exists after the decree of confiscation. These properties have heretofore remained in custody as properties 'ordered confiscated' within the meaning of sub-paragraph 'e' of Supplement No. 2."

"The intention of the amendment is to release such properties from control in order to make the proceeds of the administration or sale of such properties available for the financing of a program for meeting the emergency requirements of needy persons whose health, freedom, or property has suffered damage under Nazi dictatorship on the grounds of such persons' race, religion, ideology, or political creed. This program is embodied in legislation enacted in each of the three Laender of the US Zone, with the approval of the Deputy Military Governor."

## Review Board Sep Up

A Legislation Review Board has been established by the Deputy Military Governor to examine German legislative proposals and enactments. Members of the board are Alvin J. Rockwell, chairman; Dwight Griswold, E. H. Litchfield, and E. G. Gratton. Alternates are Roger H. Wells, Col. John M. Raymond, Col. William P. Pence, and Maj. W. E. Mather.

The OMGUS General Orders setting up the board state that all requests

from the Laenderrat involving proposed legislation and also all proposals to the Laenderrat for legislation initiated by Military Government, including legislative proposals recommended by the Bizonal Executive/Joint Committees, after consideration and recommendation by interested divisions of OMGUS, shall be forwarded promptly to the board prior to submission to the Chief of Staff.

There may also be submitted to the board legislation enacted by the Laender following their respective constitutional procedures where a serious question is presented as to its validity under established policies.

The board shall review the matters submitted to it to insure compliance with the limitations set forth in MG Proclamation No. 4 and in the letters approving the constitutions of the Laender, and shall recommend to the Deputy Military Governor the course of action to be taken.

## Zone Barriers Lifted

The removal of all zonal barriers against the enforcement of law and order in the British and US Zones in Germany was announced by the US Deputy Military Governor. Hereafter jurisdiction of the German police of the two zones in effecting the arrest of persons who are charged with violating German law will be governed by the provisions of German law as though no zonal barriers existed.

The agreement permits German police of the two Zones to cooperate closely in preventing criminals from escaping justice by fleeing from one zone to another. The German courts will be able to authorize the transfer of arrested persons from a judicial district in one zone to a judicial district in another zone for trial without the necessity of obtaining approval of the occupying authorities.

The agreement applies only to the US and British Zones and does not include Berlin. It does not apply to the apprehension of nationals of the four occupying powers. Jurisdiction over such persons is retained by Military Government Courts.

## MG School Started

A three weeks course of instruction for Military Government officers has been established at the European Command Intelligence School at Oberammergau, with the primary purpose of giving guidance on MG and German affairs to personnel newly assigned for duty with Military Government. A quota of fifty persons has been set for each three weeks course, with instruction beginning for the first group on 15 April.

Courses of instruction at the school include German history; German political and economic geography; the German people; Nazism (political terminology); German political parties; German civil administration; the four zones of occupation (with pertinent background material on each of the European occupying powers); Military Government objectives, policies, functions, and organization relationships; military courts; and organization and duties of important military units with which MG comes in contact in the field.

## New Board Named

An Extradition Board has been established by OMGUS, with final authority vested in it for granting or refusing extradition of individuals from the US Zone or the US Sector of Berlin for crimes other than war crimes. The board will not consider cases of forcible repatriation.

Extradition will only be granted upon unanimous decision of the board (consisting of at least four members), and only for crimes of the gravity of a felony and upon showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe the crime alleged was in fact committed and that the person whose extradition is sought committed it. Extradition is to be granted only with due consideration of the interests of the US and of the other occupying authorities.

One member and one alternate are to be appointed by the Deputy Military Governor from each of the following Staff Divisions of OMGUS: Office of Director of Political Affairs, Office of Director of Intelligence, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, and Legal Division.



# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**Quotas for Recreation Areas, Garmisch and Berchtesgaden**, AG 354.1 SSP-AGO, Hq, EUCOM, 24 March 1947.

**Civilian Personnel Requisitioning Procedures**, AG 230 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 March 1947. Requests for requisitioning civilian personnel are to be submitted on EC Form O 1-41 (as inclosed) accompanied by WD Form 74 in sextuplicate.

**Ground Forces Air Memorandum No. 3**, AG 360 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 March 1947. USFET letters giving previous memoranda of 22 July and 22 November 1946 are rescinded and No. 3 promulgated for flight rules and regulations governing operation of all aircraft assigned to ground forces in the European Command.

**Excepted Units Recommended for the Army of Occupation Medal**, AG 200.6 GAP-AGP-Q, Hq EUCOM, 27 March 1947. No unit is to be recommended for designation as part of the Army of Occupation unless it is physically in the prescribed areas except certain Air Force and Ground units for which detailed justification can be given that their primary mission is for support or service.

**Assignment and Movement of Units in European Command**, AG 370.5 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 March 1947.

**Revision of USFET-SOP 30**, AG 400 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 March 1947. Requests for changes in SOP concerning Army Service Forces be sent to EUCOM Hq, attn. Equipment Maintenance Branch, Director of Services, Supply and Procurement, by 25 April.

**Classification Actions on Civilian Positions**, AG 230 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 28 March 1947. Places time restriction on reclassification requests on transfer, consolidation, or deactivation of a unit.

**Supervision of Insurance Companies**, AG 019 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 31 March 1947. Information as to insurance coverage as required by the vehicle and traffic code.

**Intelligence Functions and Responsibilities**, AGO 350.09 GBI-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 31 March 1947.

**Allocation of Organized Civilian Guards**, AG 370.093 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 31 March 1947.

**Acquisition of Real Estate under USFET-SOP 37**, AG 601 GEC-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 April 1947. Restricts deviation from previous SOP and current directives only in cases of strict necessity and only with concurrence of the Director of Civil Affairs, European Command.

**List of Accredited Liaison Personnel in US Constabulary and Second Military District**, 211-CONGB, Hq US Constabulary, APO 46, 1 April 1947.

**Redesignation of Bulk Allotment Units (Non-T/O) and Installations**, AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 April 1947. Concerns former 7711 Theater Civilian Guard Training and Replacement Center as listed in previous directive of 19 March 1947.

**Military Posts**, AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 4 April 1947. Changes in USFET letter of 21 February 1947 concerning Hq US Constabulary and Hanau Military Post.

**Amendment to Law No. 14—Motor Vehicle Tax Law**, ACA LAW No. 51 of 31 March 1947, OMGUS, 5 April 1947.

**Activation of Military Liaison Mission**, Gen Orders No. 17, Hq EUCOM, 8 April 1947. Announces establishment of US Military Liaison Mission to the Commander in Chief of the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany.

**Amendment of General Orders No. 30—Legislation Review Board**, Gen Orders No. 33, OMGUS, 9 April 1947. Gives new list of members of the board.

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

**Control Council Law No. 50 and Implementing Regulation No. 3 under MG Law No. 2, as amended—concerning Authorization to German Courts to exercise Jurisdiction under Control Council Law No. 50**, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 10 April 1947.

**Special Diesel Train Service**, AG 531 (TD), OMGUS, 10 April 1947.

**Implementation of Control Council Directive No. 46**, AG 010.6 (AD), OMGUS, 10 April 1947. Points out that completion of the destruction or disposal of German war material in Germany be as expeditiously as possible, but not later than 1 May 1948, and directs MG agencies to cooperate fully with military agencies in this work.

**Announcement of New Military Government Course at European Command Intelligence School**, AG 352 (CO), OMGUS, 11 April 1947. MG units requesting information are to contact Personnel Office, OMGUS, APO 742.

**Regulation No. 1 under MG Ordinance No. 7, as amended by MG Ordinance No. 11**, AG 010.5 (LD), OMGUS, 11 April 1947. Quotes regulation as to the filing of petitions from sentences of a Military Tribunal. Copies of the regulations are to be made available to the German Ministers of Justice.

**Transfer of Aluminum Scrap to Office of Military Government for Germany (US)**, AG 410.2 (ED), OMGUS, 11 April 1947. Lists priority by US installations for accomplishing provisions of Hq EUCOM Letter AG \$ 400.93 GDS-AGO, same title of 25 March 1947.

## Personnel Changes

Col. Lawrence Wilkinson has been named Acting Director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, during the temporary absence of the Director.

Brig. Gen. Robinson E. Duff has been named Headquarters Commandant, European Command, in Frankfurt.