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REBUILT CHURCH

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WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

COVER PICTURE

REBUILT CHURCH—A feast celebrating the rebuilding of the Frauenkirche was held recently in Nuremberg. The church, built in 1352—61, was damaged badly during the war. The people of Nuremberg contributed materials and labor to restore the building. (DENA Bild)

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Issue No. 118

10 November 1947

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Explaining Our Side was written by the **Weekly Information Bulletin** staff from official releases, information supplied by the Information Control Division, and a translation of a speech by Soviet Colonel Tulpanov which appeared in the Soviet-licensed SED organ, **Neues Deutschland**.

Information supplied by Melba Harlin was used in preparing the article, **Karlsruhe Harbor**.

Education for Democracy was adapted from the text of a recent address by Dr. James R. Newman, Director of the Office of Military Government for Hesse, at a zone-wide conference of American and German social discussion clubs in Heidelberg.

Impounded Films was supplied by the Information Control Division, OMGB.

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REVIEW OF US OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Digest of the Semi-Monthly Military Government Report No. 78

for the Period Ended 27 October 1947

Food — Imports of food for the German population in the Combined US-UK Area amounted in the first 18 days of October to 142,000 metric tons of wheat and flour from the United States and 6,062 tons of other foodstuffs . . . Of 25,000 metric tons of potatoes imported from the French Zone, approximately 7,000 tons have been received in Berlin . . . The Soviet Zone has promised to deliver 50,000 tons of potatoes on its backlog of commitments under agreements concluded late in 1946 and early in 1947.

Manpower — Willingness of employers and union representatives to utilize available conciliation and arbitration facilities established under Control Council Law No. 35 averted threatened work stoppages involving 25,000 metal workers in Hesse. After collective negotiations on vacations between the Hessian metal union and the Hessian metal employers' representatives had failed on some points, dispute was referred to an arbitration commission.

Press — In order to provide practical training for prospective journalists to be employed by the US-licensed German Press, as well as *Die Neue Zeitung* official MG newspaper, a school of journalism headed by an American civilian will be established by Military Government. The school will be open also to young journalists who are now employed by licensed newspapers.

Chemicals — The production of calcium cyanamid totaled 2,870 metric tons for the two weeks ending 27 October, an increase from the 1,950 tons in the preceding two weeks. The supply of ammonia for the production of nitrate fertilizers at Farbwerke Hoechst, Hesse, has improved considerably.

Consumer Goods — Shipments under the china export program as of the end of September totaled approximately 1,460 metric tons, valued at more than \$ 1,800,000. The shipments were made chiefly to Sweden, Switzerland,

and the United States. To date the dollar returns have been double the dollar cost of imports under the program.

Reparations — During the two weeks ending 23 October, 3,322 tons of reparations equipment were dispatched from war plants and advance delivery plants in the US Zone to 10 of the Allied nations. Initial shipments were made from two of the largest plants selected for advance delivery: the half of the Kugelfischer ball bearing plant at Schweinfurt, Bavaria, which was allocated to the western nations, and the Norddeutsche Huette plant at Bremen.

MFA & A — Among the repositories from which evacuation was begun during the first half of October was that of the Frankfurt Kunsthandwerk Museum, which was discovered recently in a private house in Tann, Hesse.

Finance — As a result of Control Council Directive No. 50, which directs the disposition of property formerly belonging to Nazi organizations, the newly reconstituted youth organizations of Germany are expected to become the recipients of properties belonging to the youth organizations of pre-Nazi and Nazi Germany. In the US Zone about 75 such properties out of approximately 600 have already been returned to the use of German youth.

Public Safety — Slight increases in crime incidence and in the number of persons arrested occurred in Bavaria, Hesse, and Bremen. Gang lawlessness and shooting frays, as well as food thefts, vagrancy, and black market activities, increased in Hesse. Theft, burglary, and black market activities increased in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Coal — A new occupation high of 254,922 metric tons of coal was produced in the Ruhr on 27 October. The increase in daily production is due to the new incentives given miners in food and clothing, and to the increase in the number of manshifts worked.

Highway Transportation — Originally scheduled to begin in October, the delivery of 60,000 truck tires from the Bizonal Area to the Soviet Zone in exchange for foodstuffs has been postponed because of the shortage of tires in the Bizonal Area.

Railroads — The responsibility for the dyeing of surplus US Army clothing released for distribution to employees of the Reichsbahn has been assumed by that organization. Distribution of the clothing was scheduled to start last week.

Electric Power — The grave electric power situation in the US occupied areas occasioned by the drought continued through the middle of October. Hydrogeneration was six percent lower in the week of 11-18 October than in the week ending 4 October. Thermal generation increased 20 percent in the first half of October.

Information Centers — The ninth branch US Information Center library in Wuerttemberg-Baden was opened in Schwaebisch-Hall. It contains more than 2,000 American books and a large collection of US magazines. The Information Center at Ulm, Wuerttemberg-Baden, received the first shipment of French books from the French Information Center at Biebrach, which in turn will receive American books and magazines on long-term loans.

Radio — Among the principal news reports, press review, and comments broadcast by the five US-controlled stations were the US food-saving program to help swell shipments to Europe, the bizonal arrangements for dismantling of German war and surplus factories, and the creation of the Communist information bureau.

Film, Theater, Music — A total of 132 youth performances was given in Bavaria, of which 30 were arranged by GYA units and 102 by German exhibitors . . . The American Women's Club of Munich sponsored a perfor-

(Continued on Page 16)

Garlles Erfolg bestätigt

Die Wechse der Atmo

Nach dem 28. Oktober des Jahres
 1918, als die Deutschen die
 Macht über die Provinzen
 nach dem 28. Oktober des Jahres
 1918, als die Deutschen die
 Macht über die Provinzen
 nach dem 28. Oktober des Jahres
 1918, als die Deutschen die
 Macht über die Provinzen

NEUE
AUSLESE

Aus dem Inhalte

Die Amerikanische
Rundschau

THE UTE

EINE ILLUSTRATION

NUMMER 44 • 15. SEPTEMBER

Aus dem Inhalte

Reinhold and Zuker

1945-1946 W. 243.144.14

The Search in the Ardennes

Musikalisches Schaffen in den Vereinigten Staaten
DARR SCHUBERT
Vorrede

* 1476480

PLATE 10

OCTOBER 1947

HAROLD KLAN
Merkwürdiges Schicksal in den Vereinigten Staaten
MUR SCHÖN
Verurteilung

5. JAHRGANG FÜNFZEHNTE HEFT
OKTOBER 1947

Explaining
OUR SIDE

We are going to make every effort to explain why we believe in our system, what it has done for our country, and why we don't believe in other systems. We are particularly going to point out the importance we attach to the rights and dignity of the individual.

We are going to continue, as we have always done, emphasizing the advantages of a democracy as we know it, and particularly the effect of such democracy in protecting the rights and dignity of the individual. We are going to explain why we think other types and forms of political philosophies don't do that.

THESE STATEMENTS were made by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor, at his press conference in Berlin on 28 October in commenting on an unsatisfactory

reply received to a request for an explanation of remarks made by an official of the Soviet Military Administration before a German political gathering. They gave a new policy guidance to all American occupation personnel, as the Military Governor said, "I do expect every representative of America over here to express his views on communism and what it leads to."

The principal thesis underlying the program of implementing this policy is that the US Government, by the very nature of its constitution and tradition, insists that a system of democracy guarantees the rights and the dignity of the individual and assures him freedom of speech, and of thought, among other liberties.

No such guarantees or protection for the individual human being are possible under the communistic system or any other system which relies upon a police state, or any other organization, in uniform or out of uniform, to assure absolute obedience to the government or any political party controlling the government of the nation, great or small.

The new program is being developed in OMGUS by the director of the Information Control Division, who is assisted by an advisory committee, including the directors of the Economics Division, Civil Administration Division, Manpower Division, the Office of Intelligence, and possibly others.

ALTHOUGH THE POLICY decisions concerning this program are made in OMGUS headquarters, a great deal of implementation will devolve upon MG authorities in the four Laender and the US Sector of Berlin. Advisory committees patterned after that in OMGUS will be set up in the Laender.

The primary operational activities are being undertaken by MG official German-language media, including *Die Neue Zeitung*, the semi-weekly newspaper with a zone-wide circulation; the three magazines, *Heute*, *Amerikanische Rundschau*, and *Neue Auslese*; the US-controlled radio stations in Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart, and Bremen, an RIAS in Berlin; and the MG-directed film operations, principally



RIAS, the Radio in the American Sector of Berlin, has a listening area of at least 186 miles (300 kilometers) around Berlin, including most of the Soviet Zone. This is illustrated by the map prepared by Information Control Division, OMGUS, of the communities from which communications have been received remarking on its programs, especially since the station's power had been increased to 20 kilowatts. The heavy flow of listeners' mail commented on the quality and objectivity of its news and feature programs.

the documentary section. The US Information Centers will continue as headquarters for factual, pictorial, and reference material about the United States, its government, people, institutions, and the American way of life.

In accordance with the policy laid down by the Military Governor, the licensed German press in the US-occupied areas, represented by 48 German-language newspapers, will be under no pressure from Military Government to participate in this program. However, if it sees fit to draw contrasts between the democratic and the communistic systems, it may do so provided it keeps strictly within the limits of Allied Control Authority

Directive No. 40 and Information Control Regulation No. 3.

This freedom of the press was emphasized by the Military Governor at his press conference when he said: "It is up to the German press as to how they want to carry on . . . The German press can or cannot carry that issue as they elect. The German press in our zone is under no pressure to carry on any kind of campaign, and will be under no pressure."

AS TO THE METHOD of making clear the advantages of our democratic way of life, he said, "We will have to make our explanations in our radio talks and announcements and in appearances of American per-

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KARLSRUHE Harbor

THE RHINE PORT of Karlsruhe is undergoing an ambitious repair and reconstruction project. The townspeople who are working on it are spurred on by the realization that the port not only is of particular importance to Karlsruhe and the immediate vicinity, but also is of considerable value to Land Wuerttemberg-Baden. With Germany's other transportation facilities heavily overburdened, Karlsruhe provides a gate through which necessities such as coal from the Ruhr can enter.

In furtherance of the project, which has been encouraged by Military Government in accordance with the policy of the United States to help raise Germany to a self-supporting and economically sound state, the Karlsruhe city council recently earmarked RM 493,000. The money will be used to speed dredging, repairs, and clearance.

Today, although much work remains to be done, the port has taken on the appearance of busy activity. The two tugs owned by Stadt Karlsruhe (the only ones permitted to operate in the port area) tow in 15 boats or barges a day. The tug captain receives RM 20 for each tow job — the only charge made to boats unless cranes or other equipment are used. Piled on the embankments are heaps of scrap metal to be sent to the Ruhr valley for smelting and re-use. Bark hauled by truck to the port from the Black Forest will go to leather factories for use in tanning leather. Wood, also trucked in from the Black Forest, will be taken to the Netherlands by barge. Four hundred carloads of lumber are stacked

near-by — deliveries for the British Isles. Iron from Reingshein, near Lahr, in the French Zone, is destined for the Ruhr valley. Coal briquettes from south of the Ruhr is stored for distribution to Karlsruhe, middle and upper Baden, Wuerttemberg, and Bavaria. Grain from the United States is kept in a 4,000 ton capacity warehouse for the population of Karlsruhe.

One warehouse, occupied by the EUCOM Surplus Depot, contains surplus goods, most of which have been sold to Greece. The goods will go to Antwerp by barge and then be placed on larger vessels there for the remainder of the journey. They include candelabras, crates of matches, canned heat, mess trays, naval raincoats, trench tools, wash tubs, and medical supplies. In another area, miscellaneous tools, tires, and steam boilers are being loaded for transportation to Poland. At anchor are some 20 LCM's and Security Patrol boats which Uncle Sam has up for sale.

PORT RESTORATION at Karlsruhe started more than a year ago when citizens of the city decided to make it a community project. Thousands pledged to donate time and effort in this direction. City officials and plain citizens — young and old — went to work one Saturday afternoon, and one of their first jobs was the tedious task of raising submerged vessels from the harbor basin. Unreclaimable rubble from the ruins of the city was trundled to the marshy land near the port to provide firm foundations when new buildings could be constructed.

The Port whose primary function is to supply Karlsruhe and the immediate

*TWO VIEWS of the port at Karlsruhe
(Photos by Capt. C. R. Harlin)*

vicinity with Ruhr coal, wood, gravel, and sand, handled 600,000 tons of cargo during the first six months of 1947, or 15,000 to 20,000 tons each eight-hour working day. This was accomplished in spite of a serious shortage of tugs and critically low water in the Rhine due to a prolonged drought. In contrast, 2,957,439 tons of cargo passed through the port in 1941. Then 47 raids by Allied planes demolished or severely damaged 30 per cent of the port, while the sinking of boats and barges in the harbor crippled it even more seriously. The port was in such bad condition that, except for 2,500 tons of cargo moved in 1945, it was closed from 4 December 1944 to January 1946.

KARLSRUHE HARBOR really consists of two ports, Karlsruhe and Maxau. The port of Maxau was constructed in 1862 in the hope of changing Karlsruhe into an industrial center. In 1898 the port of Karlsruhe was started, and its first installations were ready for use in 1901, when it handled 75,700 tons of cargo.

Gradually the harbor facilities were expanded until the outbreak of the war. They included 46 cranes, a ship elevator, a pneumatic device for lignite briquettes (brown coal), six tanking installations, and 31 miles of railway track along the banks of the port's five basins. There were corn silos, warehouses for general cargo, and a warehouse for

(Continued on Page 6)

Munich on Shortwave

Radio Munich, operated by the Radio Control Branch, Information Control Division, OMG for Bavaria, started transmitting its entire 17 hours daily programs over shortwave on 4 November. The program was sent on a frequency of 6190 kilocycles, a wave length of 48,47 meters.

Preliminary programs have revealed that the new shortwave broadcasts enable thousands of additional listeners all over Germany to receive Radio Munich programs consisting of news, commentaries, MG broadcasts, special features, entertainment, and a school of the air.

(Continued from Page 5)

Karlsruhe Harbor

carlo which was liable for customs duty.

With installations covering approximately 750 acres and 250 acres of navigable water surface, the port could handle 510,000 tons of cargo. There was storage space for 500,000 tons on wharf embankments, and warehouses with a 10,000 ton capacity.

The city is working steadily not only toward restoration of this prewar capacity, but nourishes the hope of surpassing it. The harbor directors, who are appointed by the city council, consider that for the port's complete from the port's French and Swiss necessary:

- (1) Raising of the remaining sunken ships and barges at an early date.
- (2) A special waterway administration appointed to iron out the technical shipping problems which arise from the port's French and Swiss border position.
- (3) Procurement of building materials for the reconstruction of loading and storage installations.
- (4) Immediate construction of a warehouse for railway goods so that the turnover in rail shipments can again be handled.
- (5) Tariff conditions suitable for present requirements.
- (6) Sufficient labor to handle cargo.

A GIANT CRANE in operation at the Karlsruhe port.

(Photo by Capt. C. R. Harlin)

Nazi Cache Rediscovered

RECORDS, containing complete personal and official data on "at least" 10,000 Nazi Party members of the Frankfurt area, have come to light again—rediscovered among dust-covered Nazi newspapers, propaganda booklets, letters, and insignia in an air raid shelter behind Frankfurt's main police station. Of the listed party members, it has been estimated that 3,000 will have to go before the Frankfurt Spruchkammer for trial or retrial if they have already been declared "not chargeable."

Unearthed after a three-month search of air raid shelters, storerooms, and the ruins of official Nazi buildings, the records are in possession of the MG Special (Denazification) Branch in Frankfurt. The work of evaluation—involving sorting, examining, and classifying of each stack of material, paper by paper—is expected to require at least four months.

The records, as far as can be determined, pertain to activities that took place in Stadtkreis Frankfurt; all the names are of persons who lived in Frankfurt or vicinity.

Organizational files include personnel lists and dues records of the local Nazi party branch, SS, SA, NSKK, Gau, Ort, and Blockleiter groups, among others. Detailed party, SS, and SA reports describe anti-Jewish and anti-foreign activities, specifying names, dates and places.

Complete individual files on SA officers and other high-ranking Frank-

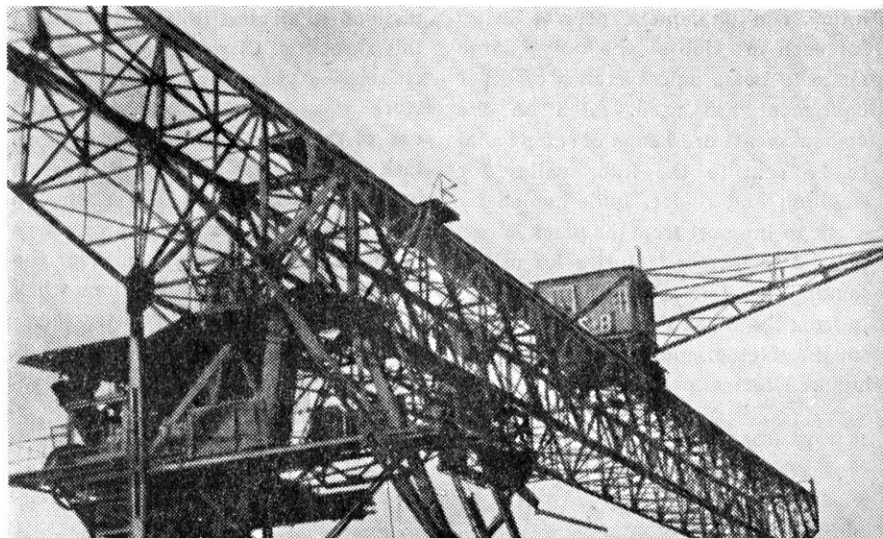
furt Nazis contain lists of medals and decorations; photographs; letters of application for entry, in which the individual stated his reasons for wanting to join the particular organization, why he agreed with its views; dates of promotions; requests for furloughs, and statements testifying to the applicant's Aryan ancestry.

The mass of records, files, booklets, and papers had been uncovered—and then misplaced—after the war, according to local MG officials spokesmen. A card index had been compiled in August 1945 on the SS files, indicating the existence of these documents.

The records were originally stored in the Frankfurt Gauhaus. When the house was burned by the Nazis near the end of the war, the records survived, and were later moved into the bunker behind the police station. Clue to the whereabouts of the cache of papers was furnished by city police.

Estimates that the work of evaluation would take at least four months were based on the daily volume of work performed by the 61 persons already employed full-time by the Special Branch.

A few boxes of letters found in the mass of material covered many subjects. One, from a man aged 75 at the time he wrote it in 1941, protested that he was receiving milk in the same type of can used to dispense milk to Jews.



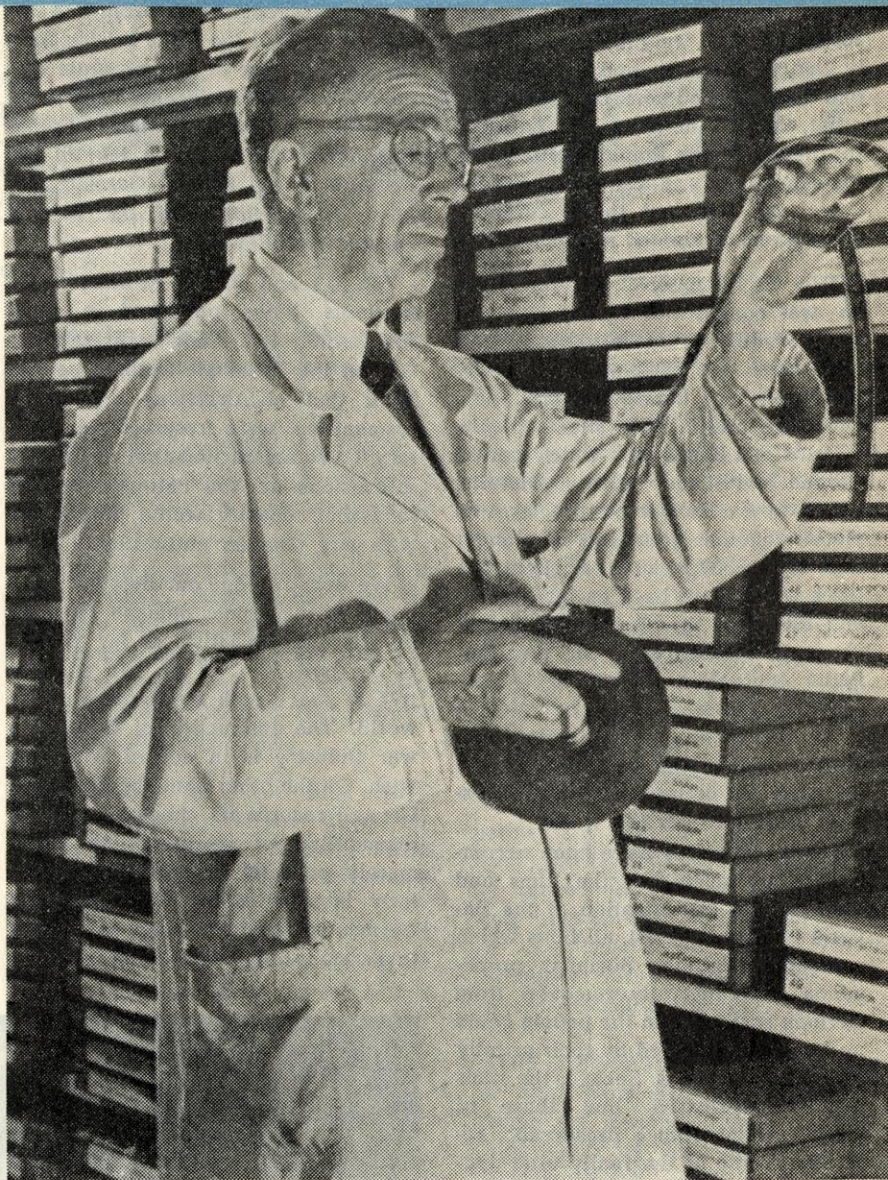
Impounded FILMS

MORE THAN 1,000,000 feet of valuable documentary motion picture film are in the custody of the office of Military Government for Bavaria. The films, which are extremely informative sociologically, reflect the customs, prejudices, and propaganda of the Nazi era. They are filed in guarded storage rooms at the Bavarian Filmkunst in Geiselgasteig, near Munich.

Included among these is a large library of films kept by Hitler in his mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden, among which "Hitlerjunge Quex," "Fugitives," and "Traumulus" were his favorites. He also had a large collection of animated cartoons in English, sub-titled in German, which he was known to have shown for relaxation. He possessed short films on the Atlantic Wall and on the West Wall activities. Expert locksmiths of the Bavaria Filmkunst succeeded in opening the vaults containing these films without damaging them.

Many of the impounded films have been used in evidence at war crimes trials at Dachau and Nuremberg. Several, including the feature "Ich Klage An" (I Accuse), were exhibited during testimony in the medical trial at Nuremberg. Many impounded prints have been placed at the disposal of the EUCOM Intelligence School for the training of occupation personnel, by demonstrating Nazi propaganda techniques, and assisting in German language instruction.

THE FILMS were impounded in July 1945 when an Information Control regulation was posted in the town halls of every city and village in the US occupied areas and broadcast by radio and press. The regulation directed that all motion picture film, exposed and unexposed, professional and amateur, except those of strictly family significance, be turned over to the local German town mayors. The officials were instructed to impound



the films and guard them until they could be gathered at various central collecting points for removal to the storage rooms at Geiselgasteig.

However, some footage which would have been of extreme historical interest was lost. Before the posting of the directive, many a reel had been used as a new and amusing toy by children or to kindle fires by adults. Some former theater owners or motion picture film projectionists hid prints,

IMPOUNDED PRINTS at the Bavarian Filmkunst in Geiselgasteig, near Munich, are inspected by the chief archives manager. (ICD OMGB)

thinking they might some day represent a tangible financial asset. Sometimes they even buried the films under heaps of manure or farm soil, where, of course, the celluloid rotted. For example, MG film control authorities were never able to piece to-

gether even one print of the French Film "Wooden Crosses" which had been barred from German screens by order of Goebbels because of its anti-war theme.

An immense amount of film was turned in. Put together it measured 103,800,000 feet, weighed approximately 200,000 pounds, and if the rolls had been placed one on top of the other, they would have reached twice the height of the Empire State building—the world's tallest—in New York City. All this had to be carefully viewed and evaluated scrupulously.

THE CATALOGING of the films was complicated by the fact that many identifying labels had been torn from cans and cartons, and many reels were lost during transportation. One celebrated old silent movie, "Carlos and Elizabeth," which starred Conrad Veith and Wilhelm Dieterle, who is now a Hollywood director, was pieced together from bits no longer than 150 to 300 feet. Other silent pictures which date back as far as 1903 and 1907, like the once famed "Gretchen's Liebesabenteuer" or the first Pathé Journal—a forerunner of present day newsreels—can be referred to in the archives of Bavaria Filmkunst. Among the highlights of the documentary collection are 700 newsreels from all over the world.

Three objectives have been accomplished by seizure of the films and their careful classification at the Bavaria Filmkunst. First, all films which contained National Socialist propaganda were instantly removed from German screens, and the people could no longer be infected by their artfully presented doctrines. Second, the films could be evaluated, and those of historical importance preserved, resulting in one of the really vital documentary collections in the world. Finally, out of the entire collection of film features, educational films, shorts, and fairy-tale pictures, produced prior to the end of the war, those which contained no propaganda taint were selected for showing in the reopened German motion picture theaters.

ONE OF THE VENTILATED bunkers used for the storage of impounded films. (ICD OMGB)

Decision Adopted on Dismantling

A positive, constructive decision regarding the problem of dismantling the listed war and surplus industrial plants for reparations from the Bizonal Area and the tasks arising from the carrying-out of this program was adopted by the Bizonal Economic Council at a special session in Frankfurt on 29 October. The text of the decision of the highest German economic organization in the Bizonal Area is as follows:

The US and British Military Governments have published a final dismantling list. They expressly informed the Economic Council beforehand that all decisions concerning dismantling were reserved to Military Government and that no official discussions on the determination of industrial capacity would take place with any German authorities.

We acknowledge our duty to make good the economic damage wrought by National Socialism as far as it is in our power to do so. We wish to live at peace with the peoples of the world. The destruction of Germany's war industry is in accord with this wish. On the other hand the Economic Council records its concern over the dismantling of plants which serve merely peaceful production, particularly in view of the function which German economy will have to perform in carrying out the Marshall Plan.

The Economic Council hopes that negotiations which have been initiated in the Laender, in which the Director of Economics has been expressly invited to take part, will achieve economically sound results, above all that:

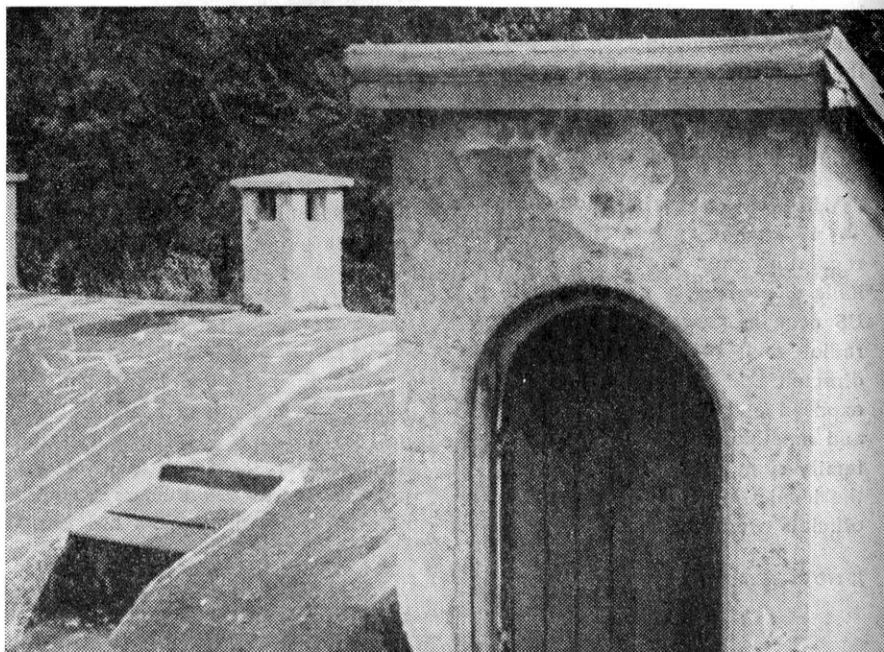
(1) Measures of economic recovery and rehabilitation, particularly those aiming at increased production in basic industries and for export, should not be prejudiced when dismantling operations commence.

(2) The timing of the removal of factories to be dismantled should be so ordered as to permit urgent contracts to be completed and to permit the restoration of such plants as are indispensable to maintain future industrial capacity and to guarantee a reasonable living standard for the people.

(3) In carrying out dismantling, precautions should be taken that workers who become unemployed through the closing down of factories, are assimilated into other productive employment: and that, on the other hand, plants which are contributing toward economic recovery are not deprived of manpower in order to carry out dismantlings.

(4) The resulting social and economic loss suffered by the workers and

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EDUCATION FOR Democracy

by Dr. James R. Newman
Director, OMG Hesse

IN ORDER to establish a workable democracy in Germany, we must rehabilitate it economically. The coal mines must be restored to their former efficiency of production. The transportation system, which was all but completely knocked out by the Allied air forces, must be restored in order to transport the needed commodities. The farms must be restored to a degree of productivity which will guarantee the maximum production of food for the population.

The lost territory has made it necessary to concentrate in a smaller area of Germany almost the same population that it had in a larger area before the outbreak of the war. Those millions of persons now concentrated in this smaller area must be given a right to a decent living. In order to do it, they must have food and an opportunity to work. In order to have food, they must be given the privilege of working, so that they can produce exports necessary to pay for the food they are importing.

Therefore, one of our main problems is to restore the factories to a peak of efficient production that will guarantee the manufacture of the goods to be exported in order to make possible the realization of this program.

The Germans are now entering a program which I choose to call "Education for Democracy." Such a program is going to cost tremendous sums of money. The education offered must be free. An equal educational opportunity must be offered to every

German child capable of learning, if the Germans are going to realize a democratic form of government in the future.

There is a dearth of leaders in post-war Germany. Future leaders for this country must be selected and trained in German schools in order that they may be prepared to assume responsibility and leadership. The selection must be carefully made.

IN HESSE, we have four major educational institutions—the Universities of Frankfurt, Marburg, Darmstadt, and Giessen. These universities accommodate approximately 12,000 students. At the beginning of the fall semester, we had 14,000 new applications, and we were able to accommodate and admit to these universities 900 students. What is going to happen to the other 13,100? I don't know.

We must reconstruct these universities in order to be able to admit more of these young people who have every democratic right to an education. The buildings must be reconstructed, the physical facilities of the universities generally improved, and the whole physical environment made ready to admit these young people.

There is a difference in thinking on the part of the Americans and the Germans, and in the almost three years that I have spent in Germany I have become convinced of this. The

majority of the Germans do not understand the fundamental meaning of democracy, because they have never had it in reality. Under the Weimar Republic, they made certain outstanding gains in education in Germany, but unfortunately for them, and perhaps for the rest of the world, the Weimar Republic was short-lived.

One of the first acts of the Nazi dictatorial administration was to abolish the progress that had been made in democratic education in Germany. The German children were taught, under this Nazi totalitarian dictatorship, an ideology which almost resulted in the total destruction of a nation. In 1936 the German people were experiencing a period of prosperity almost second to none until the Nazi dictatorship started preparing for the Second World War. That prosperity has been artificially built up as a result of dictatorship.

THE PROCESSES of democracy move more slowly. But when the people are dealing with a dictatorship, such, as the one which the Germans lived under for 12 years, they cannot openly discuss the problems that face them and they dare not voice criticism against the persons who issue the orders. If they are going to be fair with themselves in attempting to build a program for the future and develop a democracy for themselves, they must admit certain facts.

The Germans and their children were told for 12 years that they were

the master race of the world. Unfortunately, from time to time, we hear from other national leaders that they are the master race, and the very minute they get to feeling that way, they try to start the world on another course of war.

But if all the nations in the world possessed the type of democracy that I know we possess in the United States, the people themselves would have a right to determine whether or not those nations would go to war.

One of the greatest Americans, Benjamin Franklin, once said: "Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." A dictatorship can teach that a person deserves safety, but under any such totalitarian state, when he secured that safety, he sacrifices this precious thing called liberty.

I FEEL that we in the American Zone have made great progress in restoring democratic institutions to postwar Germany. Slowly but surely, we restored the right to vote to the people, from the community up to the Land-level of government. The German people are now governing their own territory, in so far as their

actions do not violate the over-all objectives of Military Government.

One thing the Germans can do, in their various groups in their cities, is to encourage those democratically elected German officials to operate on a democratic basis. They can encourage their newspaper editors to criticize their democratically elected government officials if they do not work for the welfare of all the people, and they can constantly remind the people that the Land should exist to serve the wishes of the people and not the people exist to serve the state as was true under the Nazi regime.

If a German wants to be a part of his government, if he wants to believe in the fundamental principles of democracy, he has the best chance that he has had in recent German history. If he does not take advantage of the opportunity that we are now able to place before the Germans, he may take the chance of inviting another totalitarian dictatorship much worse than the one he had under the Nazi regime.

I do not have to say what the attitude of the American people is today toward the solution of that problem. It will cost the American taxpayers not only millions, but billions, of

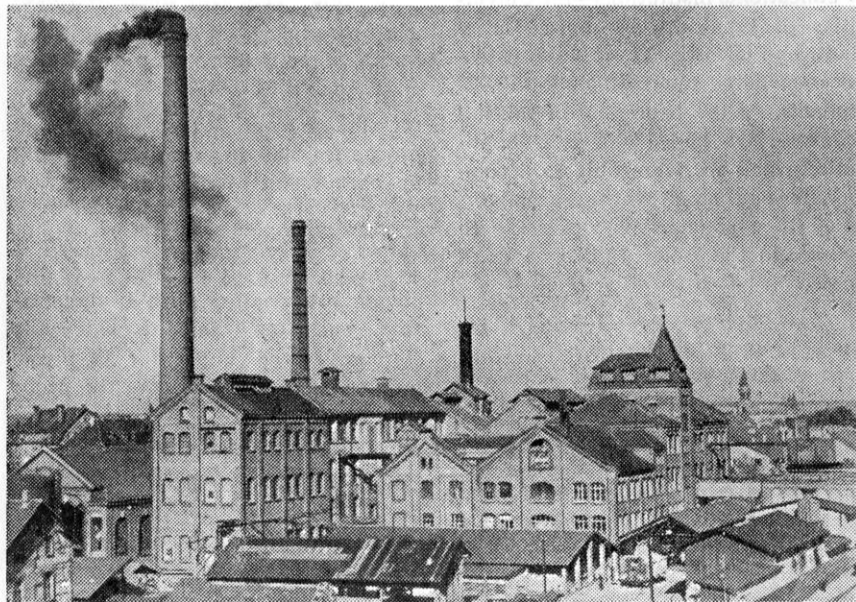
dollars to guarantee the people of Europe the right to govern themselves in a democratic manner. We are willing to pay that price, but the Germans must show evidence of their willingness to set an example right here in postwar Germany by creating for themselves a democratic form of government that will cling to this principle of liberty.

IT IS GOING to be difficult to teach people democracy when they are hungry and when they are cold. It must be constantly pointed out to the masses that neither the Germans nor the American Military Government are responsible for these conditions. The German farmers made a maximum effort this year to produce a bumper harvest. The forces of nature were so cruel that the coldest winter in 50 years froze out a lot of the winter crops, and the worst drought in 100 years of European history hit Germany this summer.

All these forces have worked against the program of introducing democracy to the German people. Agitators throughout the land will take advantage of the conditions that exist to try to preach an ideology to the Germans which is not based on the principle of democracy. It is my honest opinion that the German people will endure much hunger and much cold before they will accept the preachings of the agitators, who themselves are not able to provide any more for the people than the people are receiving.

May the German people themselves resolve to assume positions of leadership that will be opposed to any system of government that ever takes the power of governing away from the people. May they themselves resolve to create a state that will be made to serve the wishes of the people, and may they resolve to oppose any form of government that will abolish political and religious freedom.

Humanity has suffered long enough. It is time for persons who possess leadership ability to rise up and produce an argument for the common man. Any dictatorship that takes away the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the freedom of worship, is not for the common man.



AMONG THE PLANTS listed for dismantling in the US Zone is the Kraemer and Flammer soap factory (above) at Heilbronn. The factory has been declared surplus in accordance with the new 1936 level of industry plan for the US and British Zones. (DENA Bild)

FOOD POLL TAKEN IN BRITISH ZONE

Questioning of 6,000 Germans Shows Population Generally Ignorant On Subject of Distribution, Control, and on Bizonal Group Formation

A poll of German opinion concerning food distribution in the British Zone was carried out during the early summer by the Survey Branch of Information Services Control, of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element), German interviewers overtly questioned almost 6,000 persons aged 17 or more in the British Zone. The names of those questioned were drawn at regular intervals from various food office lists. The general conclusions of the survey are summarized in the following article, published in the recently-issued monthly report of the CCG (BE).

DESPITE THE PUBLICITY campaigns which have been undertaken by the British authorities on the subject of food distribution and control, especially with regard to the formation of the Bizonal Food and Agriculture Control Group, the investigations revealed a high degree of ignorance of these matters on the part of the German population in general. This fact suggests that the existing press and broadcasting services are inadequate for informing the Germans.

In spite of the large number of anti-British rumors that circulate throughout the zone, it appears that the German people appreciate that food is being imported in quantity by Britain and that the maldistribution of food imports is a matter for which the German food administration is responsible.

Four-fifths of the people questioned knew that the British were not responsible for the distribution of food. The majority were not clear though, as to whether the imported food is handed over to the German authorities at the ports or at Land level.

The filtration of food into black market channels was blamed almost equally on the wholesalers and big dealers and to a lesser extent on farmers and thieves. Both Allied troops and retailers were mentioned by less

than one person in ten, although young people were more inclined to attribute the major blame to Allied troops.

The sentences imposed on black marketeers were considered by three out of four persons to be too mild, while almost one person in five thought that they were correct. Only two percent thought that the punishments were too severe.

Of those persons who considered that most black market supplies originate from the farmers, more than seven out of ten came from towns. They were more inclined than country people to think the punishments for black marketeers were inadequate.

More than half the people questioned considered that the German authorities have inadequate powers for forcing farmers to give up their full quotas of food. Another quarter thought the powers were adequate, while one in five persons were unwilling to express an opinion. About half the agricultural laborers were of the opinion that the powers of the German authorities were ample, while one-third thought they were not great enough.

THE PROPORTION of self-supporting producers of food was only known by one in four people. The figure for those who produce almost all their own food is actually 11 percent of the total population of the British Zone. Those who do in fact produce a large proportion of their own food, namely agricultural workers, were found more likely than others to make a low estimate. Most Germans tended to underestimate the productivity of the Anglo-American Zones, but about one in eight made it clear by overestimating productivity that he believed food was leaving the zones. The actual estimate made for the daily calorific value of the food which German production would provide per person in the British Zone is some 1,000 calories.

The large majority of Germans

questioned realized that the people who grow either the whole or part of their rationed food products, consume more calories than a normal consumer. Less than one in 20 disagreed with this opinion. Only in the agricultural group, where there was probably either an element of fear at play, or else the social obligation to deny the countryman's privileged position, did the proportion reach one in six.

THE LOCATION of the Bizonal Food Office was not considered likely to have any influence on the distribution of food, while quite a number of people thought that the influence would, if anything, be unfavorable. Those who expressed an opinion on the qualifications of the German authorities of the Food Office on the whole considered them adequate. Unfavorable opinion was highest in Hamburg where the office had previously been located. Many persons, but not a majority, thought the officials were corrupt, while slightly more than one-quarter of those questioned thought they were not. In Hamburg more than half the population considered them corrupt.

Few persons wished the political parties to have an influence in the appointment and dismissal of officials in the bizonal food agency. Almost half of those asked gave a definite "no," while a number would express no opinion at all. The tendency to consider that the officials should be under party influence increased with age. Workers on the whole were in favor of political influence, but agricultural laborers were especially opposed to it.

It was attempted to discover from what sources information regarding matters which were not purely matters of opinion was obtained. A majority of seven out of ten of all classes of people interviewed said that they had given their own opinions. A fairly small proportion gave the press, radio, and conversation as their source.

Explaining our Side

sonnel before audiences in Germany." But, he emphasized MG officials may express their views "on systems of government, but not on other governments."

This policy, the Military Governor said, "will lead to the one thing that we think important: that people will have the opportunity to make a free choice in their own minds as to what kind of government they want." He added, "They can't do that unless they have the facts equally about other systems of government. I am certainly not going to be in the position where the German people only have the opportunity to hear one particular philosophy of government. I am going to be in a position so that they will have the opportunity to hear about other systems of government."

The action culminated an MG inquiry made into the remarks of a Soviet Military Administration official at the second party day of the Socialist Unity Party (Soviet-sponsored fusion of the Communist Party and certain elements of the Socialist Democratic Party in the Soviet Zone) in Berlin in mid-September. The SED is not recognized in the other three zones, as it has not been shown that the merger is the democratic expression of the rank and file of both parties.

The Soviet official, Colonel Tulpanov, was quoted in the full text carried in the *Neues Deutschland*, Soviet-licensed SED organ in Berlin, as opening his address with "In the name of the Soviet Military Government I greet you cordially . . ." After reciting customary exaltations of Marxian doctrine and favorite expressions of communistic philosophy, the text continued in part:

"Today two Germanies have already been formed, and the line of demarcation is distinctly visible, but it does not separate western from eastern, and southern from northern Germany . . . One Germany is the country of all the progressive forces of the labor classes, peasantry, and the intellectual classes.

"This Germany has had her lesson from the past. She has decided to travel a new, democratic road and to

viet-originated news service in the German language in its zone) dispatch stressing that the new policy means the beginning of an anti-communistic build up a new Germany where there is no room for monopoly capitalism and the junkers, for the ideology of Prussianism and nationalism. This Germany is well-rooted in the German people . . .

"The second Germany . . . is the country of those people who, backed by foreign and especially American capital, want to chase the German people again into the bloody massacre of an imperialistic war prepared by monopoly capitalism. And what criminal activity these gentlemen are carrying out we learned by the speech of Vishinsky (Soviet deputy foreign minister and delegate to the United Nations Council) which was a speech of a solicitor of democracy against American monopoly capitalism.

"This second Germany is the Germany . . . of all those who are ready to consent to a partitioning of the country in favor of class interests. This Germany will become a foreign agency voluntarily or involuntarily, not being well-rooted in the German people, for they recognize that she can only become a power when traveling the road of national treachery and of international connections with monopoly capitalism . . ."

This was a speech by a Soviet official, and not part of the chorus of German-language newspapers under Soviet control. The first public announcement that an inquiry had been made to the Soviet authorities for an explanation of this speech was made by General Clay on 1 October at a press conference open to all Allied correspondents including Soviet representatives.

IN ANSWER to a direct question by an American correspondent, he replied: "I have asked my colleague to investigate and let me know as to whether the speech has been reported correctly and if so if it meets with the approval of the Soviet Military Administration." He identified the colleague as Marshal of the Soviet Union V. O. Sokolovsky. The reply made by Marshal Sokolovsky included the following.

"Following General Clay's statement regarding certain portions of Colonel Tulpanov's speech, I acquainted myself with this speech. Although this speech had not been official, I found nothing in it of which General Clay had spoken here. Specifically, Colonel Tulpanov was speaking of the reactionary intrigues of American monopolies . . . and certainly Colonel Tulpanov said nothing which could have been construed as a criticism directed against the Allied Governments or their military administration . . ."

During the questioning at the 28 October press conference, General Clay asserted emphatically "I do not" consider the reply satisfactory. He also said, "I don't know that I can do anything beyond making the protest a matter of record the way it stands as far as that particular incident is concerned." He said further:

"In the reply it was stated that the speech in question was not directed against the American Government but rather against American business and perhaps the American way of life. I have no intention of entering into a series of recriminations and charges between the United States and the Soviet Republic. However, I do intend to defend the principles in which we believe and to attack those in which we don't believe, and we certainly don't believe in communism in any manner, shape, form, or fashion."

The news display and editorial comment in the Berlin press were divided strictly along the lines of the licensing powers. The US-licensed *Tagesspiegel* played the story as its lead front page item under the head: "America's New Policy—From the Defense to Offense." The British-licensed *Socialdemocrat* carried it under the head: "News Policy of US Military Government—Clay Announces Open Fight against Communism." The British-licensed *Telegraf* headed its story: "Clay: New Propaganda Course—'We Shall Set Forth to the Germans the Principles in Which We Believe'."

However, the Soviet-controlled papers in general ran a small ADN (Socampaign by the US Military Government a defense of American principles, and a fight against those ideologies in which America does not believe.



"Natural Results"

Editorials in the licensed German press of the US Zone continued to stress the necessity for a realistic view of the removal of the war and surplus industrial plants under the final reparations program in the Bizonal Area.

The *Donau Kurier* (Ingolstadt) called upon the German people to realize that the dismantlings are the natural results of their actions in the past. Goering was quoted as having told German occupation officials in August 1942:

"You have not been sent there in order to provide for the well-being of the people under your supervision . . . This eternal worrying for other people has to stop once and for all . . . If you tell me that those people will have to go hungry I am not touched one bit."

The paper continues:

"During the war we used every last possibility to plunder the peoples whose countries we had invaded. This is news only to those who lived blind through these years . . . From France alone we took 88,000 machines . . . The total number now to be taken from us does not even make this good, let alone the claims of the other 15 countries . . . The extent of the help that we get from the world will be dependent upon the impression we now make on them."

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauberschofsheim) spoke of "a wave of hopelessness that in the last weeks took possession of the German people" and reproached "a part of the press and certain politicians." It added:

"It is now up to the German experts to establish by careful examination if the Military Governors were right when they declared that the dismantling program would not interfere with the new industrial plan. Until that has been established it is certainly mistaken and very unwise to add to the gloom and despair of the people."

The *Main Post* (Wuerzburg) saw anonymous nationalist elements hiding behind the term "German Industry" and developing a "lamentation" campaign against the dismantlings. It declared:

"In Hesse, of the 51 plants slated for dismantling, 31 are partly destroyed and out of business since 1945. Of the rest, 10 will be only partly dismantled, and continued operation will be in no wise imperiled . . . We hope that the same proportions will hold true in the other Laender . . .

"We wouldn't be at all surprised if this unrest was deliberately fostered . . . We now know where we stand and what we have left. It is a great deal—much more than has been left in the Soviet Zone, where industry must concentrate almost 100 percent on satisfying the demands of the Soviets."

The *Hochland Bote* (Garmisch-Partenkirchen) headlined prominently on its front page: "Nobody Will be Thrown Out of Work" and told of the effect of dismantling in its own circulation area:

"We have contacted the firms that stand on the dismantling list and have discovered that not the peace industry necessary for reconstruction but only the former war industry is going to be dismantled."

The paper found that with one exception the firms on the list had, during the war, machinery detailed to them that belonged to big arms-making plants and that only this

machinery is being dismantled. In the one excepted plant new machines will be provided by spring "and nobody will be dismissed," the paper added.

Planned Economy

Agreeing to the need for planned measures in an emergency, the US-licensed *Tagesspiegel* (Berlin) contended planned economy is not correct as a permanent system.

The paper noted that Hermann Schlimme, trade union leader, stated that planned economy is necessary and that the free principle of economy would cripple Germany's reconstruction. The *Tagesspiegel* said Schlimme seems to forget that personal initiative is the driving force which pushes economy forward.

"Productivity of labor is greatest in competitive economy," declared the paper. It said the present bad situation is not due to the system of free economy, but to conditions of world economic troubles and to the artificial isolation of countries. "This is no reason for attacking free economy," it added.

The paper said that free economy rests on individual responsibility whereas planned economy is run by one central board without clarity as to who is responsible. In the case of failure the taxpayer has to pay, said the paper.

The *Tagesspiegel* cited criticisms of the planned economy in the Soviet Zone voiced by Bruno Leuscher, a representative of the German economics commission for that zone. According to the paper, Leuscher said no detailed production plan has yet been fixed (in brackets the paper added: "After two years of experiments"), and said that once the production plans are fixed they cannot be changed.

"All this shows that a great confusion is the most outstanding result of the past two year's planning," commented the paper. It said that the control system is not working out according to desires, and for this

Editor's Note

This section is devoted to authentic translations of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to inform the readers among the occupational forces of what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

reason the economics commission has taken measures to control and take steps against bureaucratic evils.

"Thus one wants to control bureaucratic control by other bureaucratic bodies," commented the paper: "A control of control."

French Election

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) called the French election results "proof that people (everywhere) are fed up with chaos . . . (and) symptomatic for the feeling that party politics after the old pattern no longer works. Distress and confusion lead to doubt in democracy and leave no apparent solution but the cry for the strong men."

Under such circumstances, "people close their eyes to the price they are paying for getting out of the crisis: the loss of liberty and the miseries of dictatorship . . . The election results also tell which dictatorship the French prefer if they have to choose between two dictatorships, that of the Communists, or that of the Right."

The *Wiesbadener Kurier* called de Gaulle's victory "a vote of non-confidence for Bidault's sterile foreign policy," saying:

"De Gaulle's victory means that the French people endorse the Marshall Plan . . . It can be regarded as an appeal to Washington to confidently tackle stabilization of the Old World. This clarification should also be welcomed by us, as Washington obviously hesitated during recent weeks to engage itself definitely in Western Germany. Now it can be sure of a spiritual and actual bridgehead on this side of the Atlantic."

Impressed by Americans

The *Heilbronner Stimme* told of a visit by Mr. Chester Lewis, Director of the Civil Administration Division, OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden, to Heilbronn where he presided at a five-hour round table conference. The paper said:

"Altogether we have to admit that the illustrious German group showed in practically no case any ability to formulate sharply or to stick to essential points . . . Never before

were we struck more forcefully by the difference in character . . . The German emotional, excitable, inclined to exaggerate both the good and the evil of any situation; the typical American, sober, relaxed, always holding a steady course . . .

"However, we, too, do not believe that the Americans who today share in determining our future always recognize correctly the last roots and dangers of our situation. It is very hard to gain an understanding of the psychology of these starving, uprooted and displaced members of a nation that is possessed of a sometimes unfortunate, and right now, deeply hurt sense of order."

Pacifist Statements

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauberbischofsheim) said that Generalissimo Stalin's recent pacifist statements have been received with skepticism in Washington and warns the Soviet Union:

"Russia must realize that the use of all means, including force, to propagate her ideas, challenges not only America but all free peoples to resistance."

"While Russia's striving to secure her borders is understandable, it must not give the impression that the security and freedom of other peoples and individuals are being threatened."

Wuerttemberg-Baden Fuel Delivery Good

THE AVERAGE German family in Wuerttemberg-Baden has more coal and wood in terms of heat value in its cellar today than it consumed all last winter, according to the Economics Division, OMGWB.

Forty-three percent of the coal allocation has already been received in the land and, barring a premature freezeover, the entire allocation will be delivered by 31 January. Before the winter is over, it is estimated that the average city-dwelling German family in Wuerttemberg-Baden will have received 1,100 pounds of coal, five times as much as it received during the same period last year.

Eighty-five percent of the fuel wood quota has been cut and 75 percent of the quota has already been hauled to distributing points in the cities. It is estimated that the entire fuel wood allocation will be distributed by 30 November. In terms of completion, the program is three months ahead of last year.

The main reason for the improvement in the fuel wood situation has been the installation of an all-year program of cutting and hauling. Also, the average city family received a much larger percentage of his heat value for the winter in coal than families living in forested areas.



BUNDLES OF GERMAN newspapers are shown in Hamburg, ready for export to London. Military Government in the Bizonal Area recently authorized such exports to foreign countries. (DENA Bild)

Key Personnel Listed in OMGWB

The following list of key personnel employed in the Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden was received too late for publication in last week's issue.

OMG, Wue'ttemberg-Baden (STUTT GART, APO 154)

Acting Director: Lt. Col. Morris O. Edwards, 550
Acting Deputy Director: Mr. Harvey M. Coverly, 275
Acting Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Hugh Mair, 542
Chief, Military Personnel Branch: CWO Paul E. Lemeris, 429
Chief, Civilian Personnel Branch: Mr. Earl P. Deets, 361
Chief, Indigenous Personnel Branch: Mr. William B. Appgar, 651
Governmental Affairs Officer: Mr. Chester B. Lewis, 395
Reports and Statistics Officer: Mr. James B. Larwood, 534
Allied Liaison Officer: Mr. A. G. Robertson, 252
Public Information Officer: Mr. W. S. Harrison, 386

Interior Division

Director: Mr. J. Ward Starr, 510
Assistant Director: Major James C. Andrews, 510
Chief, Public Safety Branch: Lt. Col. Robert L. Perry, 545/548
Deputy Chief: Mr. James E. Hurley, 545
Chief, Fire Section: Capt. George W. M. Brown, 436
Chief, Urban Police Section: Mr. Roy C. McAuley, 223
Chief, Rural Police Section: Mr. Frank E. Miller, 240
Chief, Identification Section: Mr. Louis A. McCracken, 257
Chief, Public Welfare Branch: Mr. James H. Campbell, 548
Deputy Chief: Mr. William S. Fitzer, 553
Chief, Child Welfare Section: Mr. Hedwig Wachenheim, 578
Chief, R & DP Section: Mr. Ward A. Miles, 585
CARE Representative: Mr. Cline Fletcher, 93240 Ext. 219
CRALOG Representative: Mr. Dwight B. Harner, 324
Chief, Public Health Branch: Lt. Col. Philip R. Beckjord, 515/373
Deputy Chief: Mr. R. Q. Petitfils, 525
Chief, VD Control: Capt. Albert Dresner, 392
Chief, Housing & Real Estate Branch: Major William T. Neel, 465
Chief, Real Estate Section: Mr. Harold More, 448
Chief, Construction & Investment Section: Mr. Herman Brunke, 465

Economics Division

Director: Mr. George L. Erion, 549
Assistant Director: Major Glenn C. Hess, 528
Chief, Scientific Research Control: Lt. Col. L. J. Brunton, 217
Chief, Industry Branch: Lt. Col. L. J. Brunton, 420
Deputy Chief: Major John A. Holbrook, 453
Chief, Metal, Machinery & Optics Section: Mr. George E. Copp, 425
Chief, Textile & Consumer Goods Section: Mr. Felix G. Stetson, 451
Chief, Chemicals Section: Mr. George D. Martin, 224
Chief, Building Materials Section: Mr. James W. Butler, 263
Chief, Reparation Section: Lt. Col. E. W. Sears, 562
Chief, Trade & Commerce Branch: Mr. Frank S. Wilson, 466
Deputy Chief: Mr. George L. Simonsen, 678
Chief, Restitution Branch: Mr. Eduard C. Smith, 348
MFA & A Section: (vacancy), 627

Chief, Decartelization Branch: Mr. Otto E. Hurliman, 339
Chief, Food & Agriculture Branch: Mr. Paul F. Taggart, 214
Deputy Chief: Mr. S. L. Bucklemaier, 244
Chief, Statistic Section: Mr. William F. Beering, 225
Chief, Research Program Planning: Mr. William H. Wood, 248
Chief, Forestry Branch: Mr. William H. Messeck, 236
Chief, German Agencies Branch: Mr. Kenneth Myers, 440
Chief, Requirements & Allocations Branch: Mr. Joseph Letteriello, 557
Chief, Coal & Mining Section: Henry E. Sprow, 218
Chief, Public Utilities Section: Mr. Henry E. Sprow, 218
Chief, Reports & Statistics Procurement Section: Mr. A. H. Zane, 228

Manpower Division

Director: Mr. Edwin F. Beal, 569
Chief, Social Insurance Branch: Mr. Theodore A. Lapp, 567
Chief, Labor Allocations Branch: Mr. Walter H. Keller, 253
Chief, Labor Relations Branch: (vacancy)

Finance Division

Director: Lt. Col. D. J. Drinkert, 564
Chief, Private Finance Branch: Mr. John Van Strum, 531
Chief, Banking Section: Mr. J. C. Cogswell, 512
Chief, Public Finance Branch: Mr. Herbert F. Fraser, 416
Chief, Taxes, Occupation Costs Section: Mr. William Gidaly, 241
Chief, Property Control Branch: Mr. Zinn B. Garret, 597/Ext. 213

Transportation Division

Director: Mr. Arthur M. Garrison, 268
Chief, Highway Maintenance Branch: Mr. William D. Neill, 247
Chief, Highway Transportation Branch: Mr. Elden H. French, 535
Chief, Vehicle Maintenance & Supply Branch: Mr. Robert J. Stamp, 260

Denazification Division

Director: Mr. David F. Anderson, 544
Deputy Director: Mr. Newton S. Friedman, 644
Chief, Baden Liaison Office: Mr. Walter S. Leeds (Karlsruhe)
Chief, Ministerial Liaison Review, Mr. F. T. Churchill, 311
Chief, Field Advisor & Investigation Branch: Major James L. Spellman, 311
Chief, Internment Camp Branch: Capt. John D. Austin, 472
Chief, Document Center & Statistical Branch: Mr. Walter Hart, 231
Chief, Stuttgart Special Branch: Mr. John Wolfshelmer, 422
Chief, Tribunal & Review Section: Mr. Curt Engelbrecht, 625

Education & Religious Affairs Division

Director: Mr. John P. Steiner, 527
Deputy Director: Major Richard G. Banks, 584
Chief, Higher Institutions Branch: Mr. H. A. Basilius, 516
Chief, Adult Education Branch: Mr. Ralph E. Berry, 660
Chief, Schools Branch: Mr. Payne Templeton, 558
Chief, Religious Affairs Branch: Dr. Karl J. Arndt, 413
Chief, Youth Activities Branch: Mr. Leon A. Shelnutt, 574
Assistant Chief: Mr. Aksel G. Nielsen, 426

Legal Division

Director: Mr. Richard J. Jackson, 259
Chief, German Justice Branch: Mr. Ralph E. Brown, 597/Ext. 263
Chief, Prisons Branch: Mr. Paul J. Gernert, 597/Ext. 256

Chief, Legal Advice Branch: Mr. Wesley A. Smith, 597/Ext. 274
Assistant Chief: Mr. John Davis, 597/Ext. 273
Chief, Military Government Courts Branch: Mr. Carl F. Fulghum, 597/Ext. 217

Information Control Division

Director: Col. J. Huntington Hills, 620
Executive Officer: Mr. Stuart L. Hannon, 649
Chief, Radio Control Branch: Mr. Fred G. Taylor, 93678
Chief, Press Control Branch: Mr. Joseph L. Dees, 638
Chief, Publication Control Branch: Mr. E. W. Schnitzer, 610
Chief, Film Control Branch: Mr. John Scott, 378
Chief, Theater & Music Control: Mr. William Castello, 621
Chief, Exhibit & Information Centers: Mr. Michael Weyl, 93091
Chief, Intelligence Branch: Mr. John H. Boxer, 630
Chief, Research Branch: Mr. William Stevens, 270/280

Civil Administration Division

Director: Mr. Chester B. Lewis, 395
Chief, Government Structure Branch: Mr. Harold L. Wyatt, 358
Chief, Wuerttemberg Section: Mr. Donald S. Harper, 374
Chief, Baden Section: Capt. Henry Walter (Karlsruhe)
Chief, Legislative Coordinating Branch: Mr. Fentress Gardener, 568

Intelligence Division

Director: Mr. Peter Vacca, 541

(Continued from Page 8)

Decision

communities affected should be suitably adjusted.

Since the responsibility for "directing the permissible economic reconstruction of the combined economic area" has been delegated to the Economic Council, the Council is bound to draw a practical conclusion from the new economic situation created by the dismantling order.

The Economic Council, therefore, instructs the director of the Department of Economics to prepare for legislation with the following aims:

(1) An adjustment, through available means of production, in order to mitigate the consequences of the dismantling measures.

(2) The elimination of profits resulting from dismantling.

(3) Safeguard for the rational exploitation of plants and sources of energy.

These economic ordinances will have to be supplemented by measures in the field of social and labor policy to help the workers and communities most severely affected by the dismantling program. In particular the rights of employees and their social institutions must be protected.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Directive Governing the Operation of the US Constabulary, AG 322 GOT, Hq EUCOM, 30 September 1947. Gives substitutions for ECOM letter, AG 322 GOT-AGO, 29 May 1947.

Change 3 to Title 5, **Legal and Penal Administration**, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 8 October 1947. Change 3, 8 October 1947 (new material in italics).

Change 2 MGR 13-111.3 thru MGR 13-120, Title 13, **Trade and Commerce**, OMGUS, 13 October 1947. Change 2, 13 October 1947 supersedes MGR 13-111.3 thru MGR 13-121 in C-1.

Fiscal Procedures and Instructions Applicable to Expenditures of Cash Funds for Information Control Projects, AG 110 (CO), OMGUS, 15 October 1947. Cites responsibility for maintenance of adequate records of Reichsmark funds for reorientation projects.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests Interim 23-1, D 40-4, and DX 35-6, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 20 October 1947. 23-1 "Draft Amendment to the Law Concerning Protection of Inventions, Designs or Patterns, and Trade-Marks at Exhibition," D 40-4 "Announcement of Agreements Concerning Recruitment of German Manpower for Foreign Countries," and DX 35-6 "Establishment of a Working Group for the Educational Care of Prisoners of War."

Efficiency Report Instruction, AG 201.3 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 20 October 1947. Concerns instructor guide to insure understandings of the general principles in AR 600-185, 27 May 1947, for efficiency reports on all Army and Air Force officers.

Transfer of Jurisdiction from US Military Government Courts to German Courts, AG 014.1 GCA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 20 October 1947. Cites regulation No. 2 under Military Government Law No. 2.

Classification Regraded, AG 312.1 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 October 1947. Gives a list of documents to be down graded.

US Information Centers—US Zone, AG 371.1 (IC), OMGUS, 21 October 1947. Cites information relative to the centers and gives their location.

Amendments to the Law for Liberation and Expedited Procedures Thereunder, AG 010.6 (IA), OMGUS, 23 October 1947.

Change 30, Title 23, **Military Government Legislation**, OMGUS, 24 October 1947. MGR 23-3000 "Agreement Between The International Refugee Organization (IRO) And The Commander-In-Chief, European Command As To IRO's Operation In The US Area Of Control In Germany," and MGR 23-3000.1 "Annex 1 to Agreement between IRO and CINCEUR as to IRO's Operation in the US Area of Control in Germany."

Fire Prevention, AG 300.8 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 October 1947.

Staff Memorandum No. 49, Preparation of Staff Study, OMGUS, 27 October 1947. Gives an addition to sub-paragraph 25c (II Staff Study), Section 6, Part III, OMGUS "Military Correspondence Guide," "This recommendation is (is not) a departure from present policies or previous procedures."

Amendment No. 1 to Military Government Law No. 57, "Custodians for Certain Bank Organizations", AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 30 October 1947.

(Continued from Page 2)

Review

mance of "Hansel and Gretel" for the benefit of a Munich children's hospital.

Education — In Bavaria, approximately 62 percent of the teachers examined by the school Spruchkammern have been returned to their former employment . . . In Wuerttemberg-Baden, 28,477 persons have enrolled in adult education schools. In Hesse, approximately 30,000 persons are receiving instruction in adult education schools.

Youth Activities — Four youth organizations were officially recognized

by the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin: Free German Youth (Freie Deutsche Jugend), Falcons (Falken), Democratic Youth Organization (Demokratischer Jugendverband), and Association of German Youth (Bund Deutscher Jugend) . . . The Bavarian Ministry of Food and Agriculture is issuing extra rations for the youth hostels of the Land. During the first half of October, 2,000 supplementary rations of 350 calories each were authorized.

Public Health — Except for the poliomyelitis epidemic in Berlin and increases of diphtheria and infectious hepatitis, the rates of incidence of all major communicable diseases have not changed significantly. The poliomyelitis, after reaching a high during the week ending 20 September, has shown a decline.

Public Welfare — Welfare agencies are organizing winter emergency programs, including the establishment of emergency care centers for the aged, local warming centers, and home nursing service with the use of volunteer workers.

Displaced Persons — A selection team is in the US Zone to recruit single DP's of Baltic nationalities for resettlement in Australia as clerical, farm, building, and domestic workers.

Change in Operation

Effective 15 November, military personnel will be withdrawn from US emigration collecting points for United Nations displaced persons who are going to the United States. Responsibility for direct administration and operation will be transferred to personnel of the PCIRO. These collecting points are located in Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, and Bremen.

\$60 for Polio Fund

A check for \$60 for the Berlin polio fund has been presented to Martin Girchner, 17, president of the Bremen Boys Club, by Maj. William H. Marthinsen, GYA liaison officer of the Office of Military Government, Bremen. Through a typographical error, cutlines accompanying a picture of the presentation stated the figure was \$60,000. The picture was published in last week's issue with the article **The Army's Role in GYA**.

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