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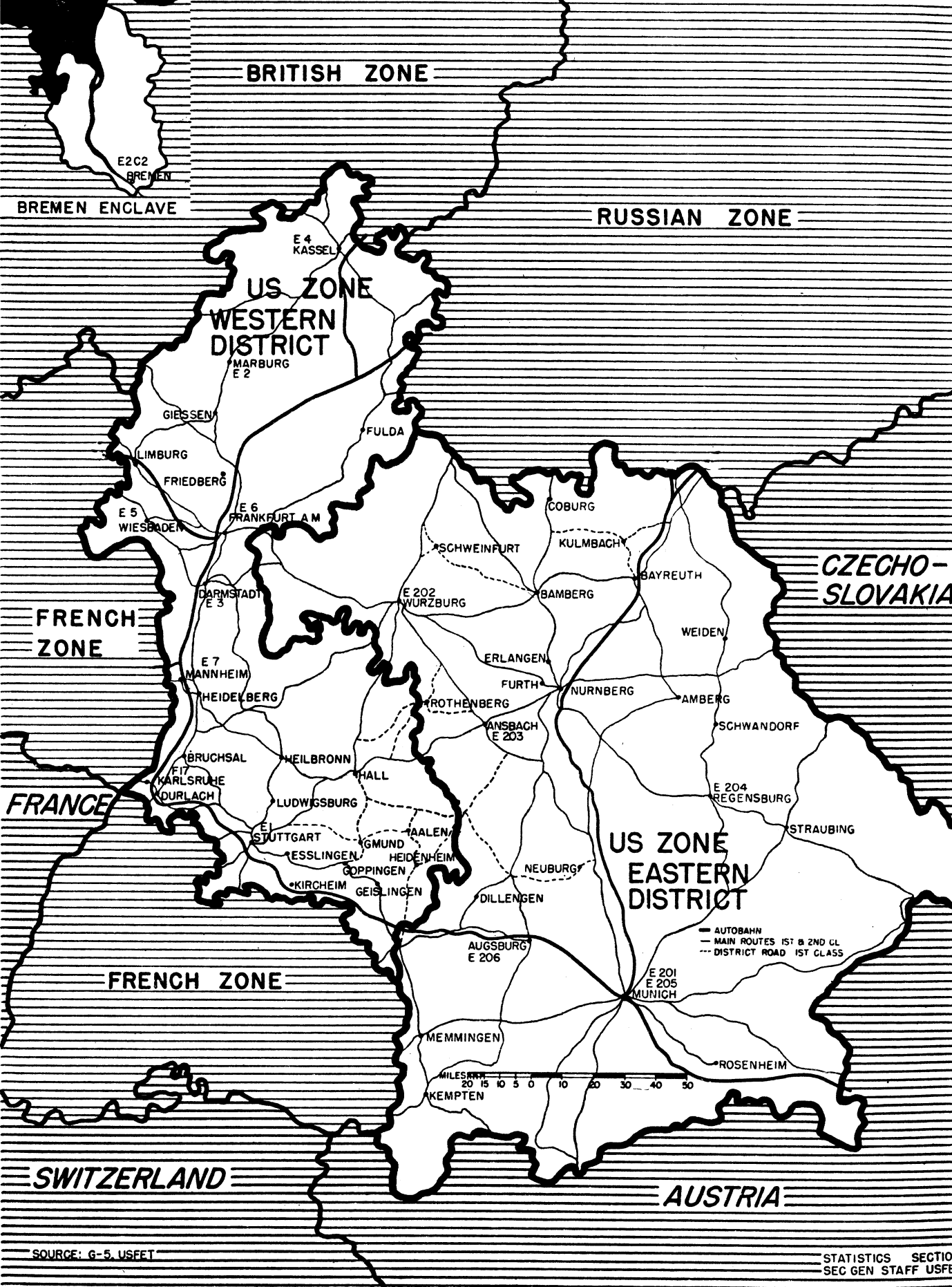
No. 7 — 8 SEPTEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



BRITISH ZONE

E2C2
BREMEN

BREMEN ENCLAVE

RUSSIAN ZONE

US ZONE
WESTERN
DISTRICT

MARBURG
E 2

GIESSEN

FULDA

LIMBURG

FRIEDBERG

E 5
WIESBADEN

E 6
FRANKFURT A M

COBURG

SCHWEINFURT

KULMBACH

BAYREUTH

CZECHO-
SLOVAKIA

FRENCH
ZONE

DARMSTADT
E 3

E 202
WURZBURG

BAMBERG

WEIDEN

E 7
MANNHEIM

ERLANGEN

FURTH

NURNBERG

AMBERG

HEIDELBERG

ROTHENBERG

ANSBACH
E 203

SCHWANDORF

BRUCHSAL

HEILBRONN

THALL

E 204
REGENSBURG

KARLSRUHE

DURLACH

LUDWIGSBURG

STUTTGART

TAALLEN

US ZONE
EASTERN
DISTRICT

STRAUBING

ESSLINGEN

UHMUND

HEIDENHEIM

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GEISLINGEN

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— AUTOBAHN
- - - MAIN ROUTES 1ST & 2ND CL
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SWITZERLAND

AUSTRIA

No. 7 — 8 SEPTEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

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OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
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HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED THIS WEEK

Each week, there will appear on this page a complete list of directives and instructions issued to Military Government in the field by G-5, USFET. This list is published for the information of all field personnel.

Revision of Instructions to Financial Institutions No. 3 and Governmental Financial Agencies. To Eastern and Western Military Districts 31 Aug 45

Seizure of Devisenstelle (Foreign Exchange Control Office) Records. To Eastern and Western Military Districts 28 Aug 45

AG Letter, Industry Divisions of German Economic Offices. To all detachments 31 Aug 45

Administration of Military Government in the US Zone in Germany (Amendments to Sections 1 and 3) To all detachments 27 Aug 45

AG Letter, Use of Technical Channels on Military Government Matters. To all detachments 24 Aug 45

Mil Gov Weekly Field Report, Hq, USFET. To all detachments 1 Sept 45

German Foreign Trade — 1945

ON A cold, blustery March evening, this year, a Military Government detachment commander had wearily closed his desk drawers after his second hard day in his "pin-pointed" Stadtkreis near the Remagen Bridgehead. As was so often the case before V—E Day brought a cessation to hostilities, the dull boom of the 105's over the low-lying hills to the eastward contrasted strangely with cattle grazing in a nearby field, and with the hard, diligent peasant folk, unmindful of the proximity of the fighting, who were patiently preparing their land for this year's crops, as their ancestors had done for generations before them — in peace and in war.

A sound of voices in the hall outside, and the sentry on duty admitted a stranger. He was a Dutchman, from over Maastricht way. How he had gotten this far, no one bothered to determine. His story, translated into English, was simple and to the point. Those were his cattle in yonder field. Proof?—"Come, Captain, let me show you the brand on their hides. Look at these papers, all in order, sworn before the good mayor of my native city." The Boches had stolen these sleek cattle during their stay in his community. They were his!

The Military Government officer, a believer in swift and sure justice, a square shooter, deeply wanting to right wrong quickly where and when he found it, was sympathetic. A further check amid the fire-stained records of the little German town, and the questioning of local officials seemed to corroborate the Dutchman's story. The next morning, the cattle, driven by the

happy Dutchman, returned to Holland. Simple, wasn't it?

Four months later, a group at USFET Headquarters is seated around a table. The meagre records of the transaction, together with transcripts of hundreds of similar cases, are spread in front of them. A representative of France speaks. "Ah, messieurs, those were French cattle. Look, here is a brand almost identical to the one described." A Belgian officer takes the floor. "Gentlemen, you have paid the Dutch shepherd full value for his loss — all his cattle were returned. But what about this case of a Belgian farmer near Houffalize? During the Battle of the Bulge, all of his cattle were killed by shells! Suppose, when reparations are decided, my country can only pay him one-tenth of the value of the claim! Has there been fairness? Is that a square deal?"

MANY COMPLEX PROBLEMS

This is only one example of the many complex problems which are laid, daily, on the doorstep of the Foreign Trade Section of the Trade & Commerce Branch. It is only one of a great many apparently worthy cases in which a country—one of the United Nation—has made what apparently is a perfectly justified request for the export of a commodity from the United States Zone of Germany.

A representative of the Czechoslovakian Government appears at the office of the Foreign Trade Section. His country needs food. To grow crops, it needs fertilizer, specifically potash. And he knows where there is a supply

of potash — in the United States Zone. He proposes that his government pay for it in Czecho-Slovakian Kronen. Ah, but Kronen cannot, under existing regulations, be brought into Germany. "But", he replies, " why not let us pay as we did before the war, into a clearing account?" It is pointed out that Germans cannot engage in international financial transactions. Furthermore, Kronen, as all other United Nations currency standards, have no definite foreign-exchange relation to the mark. The deal is apparently blocked.

A HAPPY THOUGHT

But a happy thought saves the situation. The Czecho-Slovakians have some little surplus brown coal. They offer to exchange the coal for potash. An investigation is made. If it is shown that there is a surplus of potash in the American Zone, and if brown coal is necessary to realize the objectives of the occupation, there is a fair chance that the transaction may be consummated — if transportation can be found.

A delegation arrives from France. France, it is pointed out, needs locomotives to prevent widespread hunger. During the German occupation of France, the Germans had "requisitioned" machines needed to fabricate locomotive parts. The machines are at Stuttgart. They still have the French manufacturer's nameplate on them, and French ownership is acknowledged by the German proprietors of the factory in which the machines are now located. The Frenchmen have made a good case. Investigation discloses that the machines are not needed by the United States army, nor to support the minimum economy of the United States Zone. The

French will probably get their machines — and soon. Provided, that the French Government agrees that eventual claim to ownership is not prejudiced by the transaction; and that, should the Reparations Commission so decide, the shipment may be considered a credit against France's reparations claims against Germany.

LAMPS FROM SWITZERLAND

A travelling salesman from a well-known Swiss manufacturer of automobile lamps is introduced. He has a good product, at a fair price. The lamps are needed to complete the manufacture of cars for use in the distribution of food and other rationed commodities in Germany. But he is too early. Existing policies prohibit trade between Germany and any nations other than the United Nations. He is asked to re-submit his proposition at a later date.

Many of these complications are due to the transition period of re-adjustment through which Germany is now passing. The policies pertaining to Foreign Trade consist, today, of those laid down by the Joint Chiefs of Staff prior to the end of the fighting, as modified by the Potsdam Agreement. The interpretation and implementation of those policies is the task of the Quadripartite Control Council, in Berlin. And it is one which is fraught with many difficulties and with tremendous portent to the future — the future of Germany and of the World.

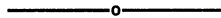
More rapid strides have been made in the field of interzonal trade, for which the Foreign Trade Section is also responsible. Every effort is being made to stimulate interzonal trade. The obstacles are many. For reasons of

security, travel between the zones is rigidly restricted, and communications are poor or non-existent. Excessive exportation of rationed and allocated commodities out of the United States Zone would not be economically sound. However in spite of these handicaps, interzonal trade, particularly between the United States and British and French zones, is growing steadily.

Some interesting problems of "Frontalier" trade have come to the attention of the Foreign Trade Section. By the term "Frontalier", is meant a person, living in close proximity to the frontier, whose immediate livelihood depends on frequent crossings of the frontier. These problems range from the lady on one side of the line who has, for years, "swapped" surplus eggs with the farmer across the border for surplus butter; to the power plant, on the Czecho-Slovakian side, supplying power to communities in both countries, depending

for fuel and labor upon the German side. Generally, when unnecessary hardship of the local civilian populations can be avoided by so doing, such "Frontalier" trade is permitted.

To many observers, the rather "horse-drawn" procedure now being used in the transaction of German Foreign Trade business, appears clumsy and slow. This point of view is probably correct to a large degree. But it must be remembered that the manipulations of Foreign Trade and Foreign Exchange constituted one of Germany's most powerful means of waging offensive warfare. Only four months have elapsed since the cessation of hostilities, after five and one-half years of fighting. It is wiser to proceed slowly and with caution, than to lower the bars to an extent which might cause the United Nations to lose control, too soon, of this important aspect of German economic life.



Presenting Military Government to the Press

DIRECTIVES and memoranda about Public Relations in Military Government have emanated, after prolonged study, from Washington, from London, from Versailles, from Rheims, from Frankfurt, from Berlin, from Wiesbaden, from Munich, and from Heidelberg. There has been an imposing succession of them. But the nub of all the G-5 Public Relations policies and procedures has been expressed best by Lt General Clay.

He coined a new phrase at the recent three-day Military Government con-

ference at USFET Headquarters. He concentrated into an apt, descriptive, easily digested capsule all the long-winded sonorous instructions of before. He conjured up his now famous phrase about a gold-fish bowl.

Every one of the nearly 15,000 Military Government personnel in the American Zone and every one of the corps of foreign correspondents writing for newspapers and magazines comprehended exactly the promise he was conveying, especially to the American public.

He said it is "our endeavour over here to live in a gold-fish bowl, and our responsibility to the American people demands that everything we do be known about, whether it be error or whether it be to our credit. The only way we can do that is to place the facts on the table."

General Clay was speaking for others as well as for himself. He was delineating also the Public Relations policy for Military Government of General Eisenhower, General Smith, and General Adcock. He was virtually inviting newspaper and magazine writers, radio broadcasters, camera men and every other accredited correspondent to come, look at the work of Military Government, listen, and then write about it freely.

NO HOCUS-POCUS

There is no longer any mystery, no hocus-pocus, no top secret classification about the work of Military Government. It is a job of exciting, paramount interest to all peoples of the world. It is especially important to Americans, not only because several hundred thousand soldiers are in Military Government and in the U.S. Army of Occupation and whose service will be watched back home by even more hundreds of thousands of relatives and friends, but it is important also because if this was the war that ended all wars, then the Military Government job of removing Germany's war potential forevermore becomes the intimate, genuine, personal concern of every citizen of America, of his children and his children's children.

The censorship of dispatches filed by newspaper correspondents has about ended. Moreover, their movements

throughout the United States Zone are being facilitated. They are being encouraged to travel into the field and observe Military Government in all its phases and at all its levels of operations.

Many of the 284 local detachments will be visited by newspaper and magazine correspondents during the coming months. They will talk with many of the detachment commanders and assisting personnel. It is the policy of USFET and USGCC to extend every possible assistance to the writers.

A LIBERAL ATTITUDE

All this new liberal attitude toward the men and women who are reporting Military Government for the publications back home has been growing definitely, although at times slowly. Immediately after V—E day on May 8 a new spirit of even closer cooperative helpfulness to the press was adopted, but it was necessary for a few more weeks, because of JCS 1067 and because of the impending Potsdam conference, to continue withholding a few but decreasing number of Military Government activities from public knowledge. They were top level matters of governmental policy to be arranged on an international quadripartite basis. But now, the obstacles have been removed deliberately. Correspondents are being invited and urged to cover the amazing, fascinating and thoroughly important story of Military Government.

Let us examine briefly the Army's method of helping correspondents obtain their news. The G—5 Division of USFET Headquarters is the only one of the general staff or special staff divisions that maintains a separate, distinctive Public Relations Branch. This

is located in offices on the 6th floor of USFET Headquarters at Frankfurt and is headed by Lt. Col. Clarence E. Lovejoy, GSC, former Regular Army officer and former New York newspaper man. He is under the direct orders of General Adcock. Colonel Lovejoy's staff of officers, enlisted men and WACs, most of whom have worked on newspapers before joining the Army, maintain the closest possible contacts with all the various branches and sections of the G-5 Division. Each branch sends one or two officers to a twice-a-week meeting on Public Relations.

ACTIVITIES EXAMINED

Current and future activities of each of the branches are constantly under study so that timely stories can be written, sometimes re-written, always cleared with appropriate branch and section chiefs and made available to the newspapers and magazines. Customarily four or five such stories are produced every day, with most of the writing done by the G-5 Public Relations staff and most of the information coming from the representatives of the branches on the coordinating Public Relations Committee.

What happens while the story is being prepared and while it is being made ready for correspondent? Every newspaper man wants facts, complete and accurate. Therefore every story is subjected to the test of who, why, what, when, where and how. If a story is about a Military Government operation it is cleared with one or more G-5 Division branches to insure accuracy. If it involves policy of Military Government, conferences will be held with liaison representatives of the Public Relations Service of USGCC.

Probably three or four, at least, of the G-5 Public Relations staff will play a part in the production of the story. Frequent branch conferences are held. Members of the branch encompass a wide variety of backgrounds and experiences. Major Karl E. Quigley was a former Los Angeles newspaperman who later worked in Cairo for International News Service before joining the French Foreign Legion. Major Oliver McKee was formerly Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript. Major R. C. Rosenbaum had extensive radio experience. Two captains are former Baltimore newspapermen, J. C. Mullikin who worked for Hearst and W. H. Haller, Jr. who was on the Sunpapers there. Capt. Charles Schwarz was on the Chicago Daily News staff before becoming a public relations man for the Treasury Department in Washington. Capt. R. R. Fowler is also a former Chicago newspaper man. Capt. J. C. Welsh has done public relations work in New York. Capt. Harry M. Astin was a reporter and editor in Wyoming and Washington. Lt. H. W. McGinnis was a theater manager in Chicago and learned about relations with the public. 1st Lt. C. J. Byrns, was a Washington correspondent for business papers, 1st Lt. J. T. Foster majored in journalism at college, just before the war and S/Sgt. R. J. Franks is a graduate of a university school of journalism and worked as a reporter.

OFFICE AT WIESBADEN

When a story on Military Government is finished, copies of it are sent by courier and jeep to the headquarters at Wiesbaden of the USFET Public Relations Division, which maintains billets

for many of the correspondents, arranges cable and radio transmission, handles the accreditation of correspondents for the theater and provides transportation facilities for them. The story arrives during the afternoon at Wiesbaden where one of the G-5 Public Relations Branch officers is stationed on duty in liaison capacity. He takes the story, processes it through the information room where it is mimeographed and at 1800 hours each day the G-5 stories on Military Government as well as other stories that may have reached Wiesbaden from the Navy Public Relations Branch or from the Army Air Forces or from the USGCC at Berlin are similarly handled. All day long, many of the writers have been at Frankfurt or elsewhere obtaining special interviews. But they return to Wiesbaden at that hour and eagerly examine the releases or "hand-outs".

STORIES GO BY RADIO

When it is 1800 hours at Wiesbaden it is only noon in New York, and so they have ample time to digest the contents of the releases and prepare the transmission to their newspaper home offices usually by radio, for publication in the next day's editions. They use a unique language, known as "cablese". This code is to curtail the enormously heavy tolls for radio transmission. They don't write "this afternoon". That would cost two words in tolls. They make it read, "safternoon". This is one word. Instead of "from Germany" their dispatch might read "exgermany", etc.

Four press services customarily maintain correspondents at Wiesbaden all the time. These are the Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service and Reuter's. Usually there will be a dozen or more corre-

spondents of individual papers, as for instance, Drew Middleton or Gladwin Hill of The New York Times; Ed Morgan of the Chicago Daily News; possibly Carl Levin of the New York Herald Tribune; occasionally Bill Cunningham of the Boston Herald; John Anderson of the Manchester Guardian and others. Recently Ericka Mann, daughter of the famous German emigré, Thomas Mann, has been doing Military Government stories for Liberty Magazine and the London Evening Standard. From time to time Larry Rue or Sigrid Schulz, representing the Chicago Tribune, will spend days at Frankfurt and live and file stories from Wiesbaden; Victor Bernstein of New York's PM; or Pat Franks of the Overseas News Agency. Usually there will be a Stars and Stripes man, as for example, Pat Mitchell, and almost always there are a half-dozen writers from foreign-language newspapers published in France, Denmark, Norway, Mexico and even Argentina.

G-5 PRESS CONFERENCE

The G-5 Public Relations Branch maintains at USFET Headquarters, Frankfurt, its own press room as a convenience for correspondents. Typewriters, desks, paper, maps and reference material are made available. Interviews with G-5 Division officers are arranged and at least once weekly there is a special G-5 press conference at the USFET Headquarters where an authority on such topics as food and agriculture, public safety, financial matters or education and religion speaks informatively to assembled newspapermen and then answers questions freely.

There are VIPs coming through Frankfurt constantly. Many of these are publishers and owners of newspapers or

high officials of newspaper chains. They are eager to learn about Military Government. Even though their correspondents do the actual writing, these VIPs are taken by G-5 Public Relations officers to observe Military Government at work.

Frequently they will spend an hour or two at the Frankfurt Military Government Detachment commanded by Lt. Col. Robert K. Phelps, where 2nd Lt. Stanley Temko serves as Detachment PRO. Sometimes they will be taken to witness a Military Government court in session or perhaps to one or two nearby DP camps or, frequently, to the Reichsbank at Frankfurt where millions of dollars worth of German gold and loot are under guard.

RECENT VIPs

Recent VIPs have included Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of The New York Times; Bruce Rae, assistant managing editor and European business head of The New York Times; Richard Berlin, general manager and John W. Haines, business manager of the Hearst papers; W. G. Chandler, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; and R. W. Slocum of the Philadelphia Bulletin and an Associated Press director. Not long ago, a party of Hollywood VIPs, including Darryl Zanuck, Jack Warner, Harry Cohn and Ed Mannix, was escorted by G-5 Public Relations Branch officers. There have been parties of radio executives and newsreel executives. All this is public relations.

A constant procession of newspaper and magazine correspondents goes into the field. They go to the Western Military District where the Seventh Army Assistant Chief of Staff G-5, Col. M. O.

Edwards, and Army PRO, Col. Marshall Newton, provide helpful facilities. In the Eastern Military District the ACOS G-5, Col. Roy Dalferes, and the Army PRO, Major William Drake, also arrange special coverage and interviews about Military Government.

During August each of the districts began to deploy officers trained in Military Government as well as in newspaper work for duty as G-5 PROs at all Regional and Regierungsbezirk cities. During September the further re-deployment of ECAD regiments will bring two G-5 PROs to each "E" Detachment for work in these large cities and among the smaller detachments in the surrounding areas. As soon as possible, each of these "E" Detachment PROs will begin making recurrent visits to the nearby local detachments.

Each detachment's commander will be expected to serve as his own G-5 Public Relations officer or to delegate this duty to some especially qualified member of his staff. Stories will be discussed and planned and newspaper men will be encouraged to visit detachments and to spend a night or two, watch Military Government at work and write about it.

General Clay wants the facts about Military Government "placed on the table". We are in a gold fish bowl. This spotlight scrutiny brings added pride. No body of soldiers in any army anywhere ever performed a more important or more significant duty. We in Military Government can look back years and decades to come on the part we played in this incomparable contribution to the peace and well-being of the world. We are making history and the correspondents are writing it.

Religion in Germany Today

PLANS for the reconstruction of the Evangelical Church in Germany, nearly destroyed by the Nazi regime, and for its participation in the solution of problems confronting the German people, were made at a conference of Church leaders held 27—31 August 1945, at Treysa. Approximately 85 clergymen from all parts of Germany attended the assembly, the first of its kind since the war.

With few exception all the leading churchmen and theologians of the Protestant denominations were assembled. Pastor Niemöller, with characteristic vigor, took a leading part in the discussion. His general position was that in view of the present situation it is best to stop crying and to become active in positive plans for the future.

The 76-year old bishop of Württemberg, Dr. Wurm, the chairman of the conference, exhibited tact and diplomacy in handling situations which might have become difficult.

Two other leading Lutheran bishops were Dr. Marahrens of Hannover, abbot of Loccum Monastery and president of the Lutheran World Convention, and Dr. Meiser, bishop of Bavaria. Dr. Dibelius, recently elected Lutheran bishop of Berlin, came with two representatives of the Evangelical Church now under Russian control.

Other prominent delegates were Pastor Asmussen, Dr. Lilje, Professor Schreiner and Dr. Gerstenmaier among the Lutherans; Dr. Niesel of the Calvinists and Professor Karl Barth of Switzerland, who attended at the invitation of his associates of the Confessional Church.

The first big question discussed was that of Church reconstruction. The Nazi state had interfered drastically with nearly all phases of church life and had issued a number of laws which limited and eventually suppressed all free activities of the church. As some pastors pointed out, it is difficult for the observer from the outside to realize the extent to which church institutions were gradually molded into something quite different from their original purpose. This breaking down of church institutions had robbed the people of an important sustaining agency and had left them bewildered and helpless, it was maintained.

The conference declared that the obvious task of the Church is to reconstruct the legal bodies and assemblies, that by so doing a new and independent constitution for the church may be evolved.

SECOND MAJOR PROBLEM

The second main problem of the conference dealt with special relief work to meet the serious situation in which the German people will find themselves during the coming winter. Plans were offered for helping in the housing, feeding and warming of the people, it being agreed that the church has responsibilities in these matters, and the delegates declared that Christian charity should take its place in reconstruction.

Considerable anxiety was expressed concerning the lack of Christian literature. An acute need of Bibles, Christian papers, etc., was cited, and without the restoration of presses formerly devo-

ted to this kind of publication, the delegates feared the need could not be filled.

Stating that the destruction of the Nazi regime had left a vacuum in every sphere of public life, and in political and cultural activities, the delegates declared that Germans look now to the Church to lead in restoring such activities on a proper basis. To this end the churchmen decided to educate their clergy in the public duties of the church, and the laity to the realization of the importance of active support of the church in the present situation.

SANS CONGREGATION

Another problem presented to the conference was that of Germans who have left or are now leaving certain regions in the eastern sections of the country. Among these is a considerable number of pastors who lost their congregations and who have come to the western part of Germany looking for new work. A scheme is being prepared by which these pastors may be utilized, calling for common action by all the Protestant churches.

Christian education was also considered. The totalitarian state limited activities of the churches among the younger generation almost to zero, but now, it was stated, the Church is the only public institution which can guide youth in the way it should go. It was stated that all Christian churches in Germany realize the tremendous responsibility which this fact places upon them. Nearly a whole day of the conference was devoted to the problems of religious instruction as well as those of schools and education in general.

There are many who feel that while the German people are not thoroughly

contrite concerning their responsibility for bringing the world to the brink of destruction, and so are not to be trusted to launch an ambitious program of public activity, yet Military Government, with a watchful eye, can well encourage the Church to establish a sound moral basis for the Germany of the future. If the Church is unable to accomplish this, it is doubtful whether any other agency can do it.

Following is a statement by the conference, broadcast and published as a message to the congregations:

"The judgment and wrath of God came over us. The hand of God lies heavily upon us. It is the mercy of God that we are not yet extinguished. Those who knew the Word of God were afraid of his wrath and foresaw the coming judgement and were troubled by it.

"TODAY WE CONFESS"

"Today we confess: Long before God spoke to us in his wrath, He was seeking us by the Word of His Love — but we did not pay attention. Long before the churches broke down into ruins, pulpits had become desecrated and prayers had become silent. Shepherds let their flocks starve, congregations left their pastor alone. Long before the illusionary order of the Reich broke down, Right had become falsified. Long before people were killed, Man had become a mere number and therefore valueless. But he whose life becomes valueless is quick to destroy life. Whosoever despises Love, does not fight for the Right of others. He does not mind the seduction of Man and does not listen to the voice of his pain. He lives and talks as if nothing of this sort were happening. He is shy of all responsibility as was the case with Christians

and non-Christians. He takes refuge behind the ordinances of Man in order to escape the Commandments of God. This lie turned out to be our death. The very fact that we were shy of sufferings brought all this unmeasurable suffering over us.

"But in the midst of all the shortcomings and failures of church and nation God granted men and women out of all denominations, classes and parties the power to stand up against wrong and arbitrariness, to suffer and to die. Wheresoever the Church took her responsibility seriously she called people back to God's Commandments, called by their real names wrong and frivolity, the guilt of the concentration camps, the injuries and killing of Jews and sick people, and tried to oppose the seduction of the young. But she was driven back into her church-buildings like into a prison. Our people were separated from the Church. The public was not allowed to listen to her word, nobody knew about her message. And then came the wrath of God. He took away what man tried to save.

"COMES . . . THE LIGHT"

"Now the door has been opened again. Now comes into the light what has been prayed for and planned for in silence. Many Christians gave during the darkness of their imprisonment and enforced inactivity their thoughts to the new order of church and nation. Whosoever at the present accepts public responsibility as a Christian is seeking for Service and not for Power. It takes much faith and unselfishness to accept a public office in this depth of need.

"The Church also lost her heavy bonds. She hopes for something new in

her preaching and her order. The former captivity of the Church has come to its end. Therefore we are glad. So we come before protestant Christianity and call pastors and congregations for the renewal of the Church. We call to our people: Turn back to God!

"In God all the countless men and women did not suffer in vain. We bless those who did suffer. We bless them who would rather die and preferred death to an ignominious life and senseless destruction, who were seeking the benefit of their people in the divine truth. We thank God that He saved in our fatherland men who asked for His ways. We thank Him that He cleanses the conscience and saves sinners through His son. Those who live in fear of Him did He terrify by His wrath, but comfort by His peace.

"The peace of God is also the strength of those in sorrow of the prisoners, of those in waiting, in hunger and in cold, of the homeless and the wounded in body and soul. The peace of God is your comfort! Stand up in patience against misery and distress! Do not shut your eyes and hearts against the need of your brother, partake with your limited strength in the works of charity by which we try to mitigate the worst. Be merciful! Do not, by lack of love, add to the injustice in the world! Refrain from vengeance and calumnies! Let us ask for the Will of God, each in his vocation and profession! Do not, in face of sufferings and hunger, seek refuge in death! 'He who believes, does not fly'. Christ will give to the sorrowful and He remains our Saviour. There is no depth of Hell into which God could not stretch His hand.

"BE NOT AFRAID!"

Trade and Commerce Organized

AMONG the newer branches of G-5 to come into existence recently is the Trade and Commerce Branch which will perform many of the functions heretofore performed by the Economics Branch. The Trade and Commerce Branch will primarily be concerned with activities relating to the control and supervision of internal and foreign trade and commerce. These activities are divided into three categories managed by the following three sections: Price Control Section, Trade and Distribution Section, and Foreign Trade Section.

The Price Control Section recommends policies, prepares directives and instructions for: Administration and enforcement by German agencies of price and rent controls over all goods, facilities, and services at all levels of production and distribution; and enforcement of rationing controls by German agencies. This section will also supervise and assist Military Districts in executing such policies.

The Trade and Distribution Section has been inaugurated for the purpose of controlling the rationing of con-

sumer goods (other than food) and services in the U. S. Zone and also to handle the purchase of such goods and services by US troops from civilians. The control of black market operations will be the joint responsibility of this and the Price Control Section.

The Foreign Trade Section will be concerned with the control of civilian trade across the boundaries of the US Zone. All problems and correspondence pertaining to imports and exports will be received by this section with the exception of those concerning relief supplies imported by the United States, United Kingdom, and/or UNRRA. Such import/export will be the responsibility of the Supply Control Section, Economics Branch.

The Foreign Trade Section will also negotiate all necessary foreign exchange arrangements with the Financial Branch, G-5.

All sections will assume responsibility for the establishment of procedures for obtaining and disseminating statistical and other information concerning their respective sections.

Industry Branch Established

AN Industry Branch has recently been established under G-5 for the control of German industry in the US Zone. This branch, another product of the re-organization plan of the Division, will assume many of the responsibilities and functions formerly performed by

the Production Control Agency, which is no longer in existence.

The industrial disarmament of Germany, including the prevention of manufacture of prohibited items, will be one of the principal problems to be met by this branch. However, in order to carry

out the objectives of the Theatre Commander, a certain amount of industrial production is essential. It will be the duty of this branch to recommend policies and develop plans for, and supervise the control of such production.

A complete analysis of the production capacity of the US Zone will soon be made and recommendations offered as to industrial facilities available for reparations.

The Industry Branch will supervise both the decentralization of German industry and the denazification of German industrial management. It will

develop plans and policies for maximum use of German regional and local agencies in controlling industrial production, and determine whether national agencies should be used and to what extent.

An Industry Branch will be established in each Military District, which will be responsible for staff supervision and coordination of industry control activities within the Military District. Industry control activities in the districts will be conducted by Industry Officers assigned to appropriate detachments.

Local Mil Gov Conferences Scheduled

DURING the month of September, conferences are to be held on military government at the regional level. Representatives of the military government detachments for all Regierungsbezirke and major Kreise within the district will attend these conferences. Thereafter, further conferences at the Regierungsbezirke level will be held for representatives of the remaining Kreis detachments. The purpose of these conferences will be to discuss U. S. policy for Germany and current problems of military government.

The recent military government conference held in Frankfurt will serve as a guide for these and subsequent meetings. Programs, address and informal discussions of the Frankfurt Conference will be made available as aids in planning and carrying out the aims for which these conferences are intended. A complete report of the Frankfurt Conference is being published as a special edition of the Weekly Information Bulletin.

Jewish Refugees Aided

BY SPECIAL arrangement with Chief Rabbi Herzog, Tel Aviv, Palestine, approximately 500 Ethrogim and Lulovim are being shipped to Munich for

distribution throughout Jewish Refugee Camps in the American Zone. These citrons and palm leaves form an essential part of the Jewish Holy Day ritual and the 300 or more inhabitants of these camps are expected to welcome such a shipment with greater joy than a shipment of food or clothing.

This shipment is considered most essential as moral and spiritual stimulant for these people. For many it will be the first time in several years that they have had the opportunity of celebrating their Holy Day in fitting manner.

Art Restitution Insured

REPAIR of the Verwaltungsbau and Führersbau art collecting point at Munich is rapidly being completed. This project is considered of primary importance as a military necessity. Measures are being taken to insure that the task of restoring works of art may be continued throughout the winter without interruption. Many of the world masterpieces which were looted by the Nazis are being processed here upon recovery. The rapid and efficient restitution of these works of art is being carried out by both civilian and military personnel.

Anti-Nazis and Food Control

NOW THAT the green light has been given to political activity, the newly organized groups are feeling their way toward other fields which are closely allied to, but broader in scope than, politics itself. As a matter of fact, until elections take place there will be little opportunity for parties to exercise their primary function, the choosing of public officials. Meanwhile, in the organizing of trade unions and cooperatives, they are already enlisting the popular support which will be necessary for the eventual election of their candidates.

In still another field they are carrying on certain activities which directly concern civil administration and which are, therefore, of direct interest to Military Government. Whether or not these activities will prove beneficial to the Military Government Detachments in the field remains to be seen.

Typical in this connection is a Communist-Socialist leaflet in which it is urged that Food Committees be established in all communities. These committees would have the two-fold objective of aiding in the denazification of all food growing and distributing agencies and of securing the maximum agricultural yield. The Action Committee which signed the document feels that in achieving the first objective the second will automatically follow. They state: "A great many Nazis, from the highest position down to the lowest, man the offices which are charged with the feeding of the population

They organize acts of sabotage; they want chaos."

The measures advocated to remedy the situation are set forth in a four point plan. First, all available persons would be detailed to agricultural work. To this end Labor Exchanges would cease the favoritism of which the leaflet accuses them. Second, Food Committees are recommended in every village. These would be made up of "antifascists." They would have the specific mission of ridding local administrations of Nazi influence, of revising farm production allocations and supervising delivery of stipulated quantities, of speeding up distribution through elimination of non-essential middlemen, and of combatting the black market and so-called sabotage. Third, wholesale distributing firms are to be purged of Nazis. The fourth point, added possibly as an afterthought, urges that there should be no dissension with the Government of Occupation!

ACTION COMMITTEE

It is obvious that the comprehensive program of the Action Committee could not be carried out by them without interfering to a considerable degree with the normal administrative agencies which are authorized to deal with the problems they have presented. Undoubtedly the Committee realizes this and so the program must be evaluated for what it can actually accomplish. More than anything else it is an instrument for applying pressure on the governmental administration with a view to

obtaining complete denazification as well as more efficient distribution of food.

A Plea for Heavy Industry

THE LEADERSHIP principle remains as valid in Germany today as before the Allied occupation. At least that is what one leader in the industrial field would have us believe. It will be sufficient, he states, for the Allied authorities to stand guard over the chosen few — presumably himself included — and the many will follow.

Source regrets that the German people should be such docile "followers-of-the-leader," but he attributes this to Slavonic influences which have been undermining the individualism of the German race! And it is this very docility, he asserts, which led them to accept Nazism and which might again lead them to accept Communism. Whether or not Germany becomes communist will depend largely, it is stated, upon the extent to which Germanic individualism is allowed to develop. This means, in the mind of our informant, giving sufficient latitude to German heavy industry to permit its continued operation.

He explains that this would not mean, of course, the continued production of arms, but he maintains that heavy German industry was never completely given over to the manufacture of war material. After the disastrous experience of reconversion from total arms production following the first World War, it was decided by leading German industrialists to continue manufacturing items which could be used in peace as well as in war, such as trucks and locomotives. The point is that those firms whose names are commonly associated

with the German total war effort should not be penalized because of this association to the extent of being closed down, but rather their peace-time potential should be redeveloped. Otherwise, he points out, many, many thousands of German workers will have to look for work in new fields and there will be a resultant long-time dislocation of the German economy.

The individual expressing these opinions stated that in one firm with which he was well acquainted there had been no sudden switch in policy with the advent of the Nazi regime. Quite the contrary, not only were there no Nazis on the board but none were admitted. The firm even retained on its staff a number of Jews. Here the inference is that a change to peace-time manufacturing would represent no problem either from the standpoint of personnel or policy.

It is interesting to note that in this discussion certain fundamental Nazi doctrines, such as racism and leadership, were expressed, if in some what less dogmatic terminology than formerly, even though the individual who expressed them is not known to have taken any active part in Nazi political life.

Trends in the Formulation of Political Programs

THE GENERAL public, being completely engrossed in the problem of finding their daily bread, have remained noticeably apathetic to political matters. Political leaders, however, were fairly quick to respond to the new situation resulting from the legalization of local political activity as set forth in General Eisenhower's recent proclamation. There are definite signs that the formulation

of political programs to be submitted to the public in the near future is engaging their attention. Because of the situation just described, some political reorientation from the top seems to be unavoidable at present. Certain political leaders of Catholic leanings have reached conclusions concerning the basis for such programs which are paraphrased below:

The old form of political party activity, they say, must disappear. It is obsolete and impossible in the future, if only because of the large numbers involved. Our people must concentrate to form no more than two or three groups of different political opinions, and express and activate their political will through these groups. At present, they think, the principal differences between these few groups are restricted to several rather important points of view, but that generally a relatively far-reaching unanimity of opinion prevails. All these groups will form themselves on the basis of democratic ideas of the state. In social matters they will all advocate the total equality of the workers and the promotion of their economic and cultural betterment; they will be forced in economic matters to take into account the necessities of the country with respect to care for agriculture, the middle classes and industry, as far as this is possible. The essential differences will arise in matters of ideology (*Weltanschauung*). It will generally be acknowledged that the mental disease caused by National Socialism must be healed by leadership of the masses by means of a firm ideology. The leadership of a political group, they maintain, can only be based on a positive Christian basis. This group must, therefore, conscientiously and definitely confess its adherence to a Christian order of state and society, and as far as possible realize this faith. Excluding all so-called

clerical influences, the Christian faith and Christian influence are to be decisive in education as in public life. The privileges of the churches as fixed by Concordats and agreements are to be respected and are to be directive for public life. The recognition of this principle can also be expected from all those who for themselves claim the right to a more independent attitude towards the religious denominations. The relation of the grown-up individual to religion shall and must be left to his own decision. It must be assumed that the wider group which is trying to gain the leadership of the people does not adopt such a positive attitude towards Christian ideology; for them religion will remain a private matter of the individual. Numerous contacts with members of a former Leftist party prove to them the correctness of the assumption that this difference is one, or rather the essential difference in the large grouping of political opinions. A further difference will exist in economic matters. This, however, will not be so apparent at present.

As far as great political problems are concerned they think it will not be possible either now or in the near future for Reich or federal problems to play a decisive part.

When forming a group which wishes for political leadership, it is inadvisable, they believe, to fix a program which is too detailed. The need is to show the big issues on which the people are united and to avoid all those on which there is serious division. As the principles and directions have to be found on new paths, the names of political groups should be new as well. All names of the former parties are impossible and must disappear since they are stained with the experiences of the past and restricted by their old programs.

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

ROYALTY AND RED CROSS

A RECENTLY reorganized and denazified Hessian Red Cross is expected to be able to do much in solving most of the problems which will arise this winter in Land Hessen. This new Red Cross under the leadership of Princess Margaret von Hessen has been examined and approved and is now awaiting recognition by the International Red Cross. Until a charter from them has been received, the Hessian Red Cross will operate on a provisional basis subject to Military Government supervision.

YOUTH IN ACTION

YOUTH activities are being organized in Land Hessen for those from 14 to 18 years of age to include sports, music, literature and drama. A special youth library has been set up where hundreds of books banned by the nazis will be made available. The young people of the town of Heppenheim are preparing a concert for the American troops billeted in that area. Also in Heppenheim, three or four youngsters have been assigned to work with each carpenter, brick layer, glazier, etc. to do certain menial work so that the craftsman may use his time in work that requires his skill and the youth will have employment to occupy his time.

GERMANS FEAR "AMERICAN GESTAPO"

In Kaiserslautern, the Military Government detachment reports that rumors are constantly growing and circulating

among the public relative to deaths of Germans arrested by CIC. The rumors, say the Detachment, are leading to fear of an "American Gestapo". Although it may seem like a minor matter, the fear and distrust is widespread and the Detachment reports that we are nullifying the work that we want to do when we do not take every opportunity to show the Germans that American justice is open and above board as compared with Nazi methods. The Detachment suggests that in order to eradicate this situation quicker communications with relatives in case of deaths among prisoners and notification to relatives telling them where the prisoners are held.

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

One of the first large scale reconstruction programs is presently underway in Mannheim, one of Germany's most damaged cities, under the supervision of Military Government. The program was conceived by city planners, architects and engineers and is presently employing thousands of builders and craftsmen.

Although its immediate objective is to make only essential repairs before winter, the program is an experiment in reconstruction that should bear careful watching by all Military Government personnel, who will be facing their own local problem in the near future.

Military Government officials have already found earnest cooperation in the Germans from the Burgermeister on down to the youngest unskilled worker.

Regardless of skill and war disabilities, everyone is reported to have a place in the program. For those unable to do heavy work, courses have been prepared which will provide training in crafts not requiring physical fitness.

One of the biggest problems is that of securing construction material. Some materials have come from private firms and a distributing company has been established which coordinates the securing of materials from all sources and places them where they are needed most. A local glass factory is producing 2,000 square meters of glass daily. In addition, other factories in Mannheim and vicinity are producing roofing material, cement and shingles. Such materials as bricks, steel and other metals are salvaged; old cement is processed and mixed with new cement. It was announced that a plant soon will be in operation which will separate debris so that the fine material that is salvaged may be mixed with new cement to strengthen the output.

Mannheim's reconstruction program is not exclusively concerned with emergency housing and repairs. It was pointed out that there are many block areas in which only limited reconstruction is permitted so as not to interfere with the ultimate long-range plan, which will not be worked on until the emergency phase is completed.

BLACK MARKET CONTROL

THE Frankfurt Detachment and the Provincial Food Office are formulating detailed plans to control black market operations in food. The program, which will include control of farmers by local officials, farm inspections, severe prison

sentences for offenders, and reeducation of the German people through radio and press, will be presented at the meeting of all burgermeisters and landrats of Hessen-Nassau.

AID FORMER NAZI PRISONERS

In Offenbach, German citizens are making voluntary amends for the crimes committed by the Nazi regime by giving generously to a German welfare agency which has been set up to aid former prisoners of the Nazis.

Although directly supervised by the Military Government Detachment, the welfare office was originated at the request of the Germans and is presently run by a former concentration camp inmate. The Military Government Detachment reports that the idea has been so successful that no victim of nazism is without shelter in Offenbach. In addition, material and financial aid have already been given to several hundred former political and religious prisoners.

STUTT GART BARTER MARKET

An exchange and barter market was opened recently in Stuttgart as part of a plan of the Military Government Detachment to combat black market activity, a news dispatch stated. The market was established as separate departments in 20 of the city's leading retail stores.

A person desiring to barter an article takes it to the proper store, such as shoes are taken to the shoe store. The store then gives an estimate of the value of the goods according to price lists verified by the German Economic Office. If the article is acceptable, the

store takes it and gives a ticket with the value of the article entered on it, plus cash. The person may then go to any of the other agencies and receive articles up to the value of his ticket. An important part of the system is a ledger account of all items sold, which offers a ready means of identifying the last owner of stolen goods.

The markets handle clothing, furniture, household goods, work tools, leather goods, glass, agricultural equipment and even musical instruments.

HOLD PARENTS RESPONSIBLE

Military Government officials in Fulda have posted notices throughout the area that parents will be held responsible and brought to court for juvenile delinquences. Court officials report that the policy of releasing juvenile offenders into parental custody, coupled with admonitions to parents, has been operating successfully, and no second offenders have been arrested.

UNUSUAL DP PROBLEM

Among the unusual displaced persons problems being handled by military government officers in Bremen is the case of 34 children born of unwed Norwegian women and German soldiers.

The Norwegian Consul at Hamburg states that the intense anti-German feeling which exists in Norway at this time creates a psychological barrier which precludes the adoption of these children by the Norwegians. Authorities have previously stated that the Norwegian government would consider German applications for adoption of these children, providing information concerning the prospective foster-

parents was approved by government authorities in Oslo.

GIs TEACH GERMANS TO SHOOT

American doughboys of the 29th Infantry Division, who only a few months ago used to be human targets for German soldiers, are now taking Germans out on the firing range and teaching them how to shoot.

It's all very legal, however, for the Germans are members of the Bremen military government police force who are being instructed in the use of smallarms weapons, under the supervision of the 29th Infantry. Maj. William A. DePalo, administrative executive officer of the Bremen detachment, announces that approximately 72 per cent of the 155 German police have already shot qualifying scores.

COURT FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

Three Polish liaison officers have been selected in Bremen to establish a court in which Polish displaced persons, charged with infractions of the law, may be tried. A temporary detention barracks is being prepared in the area to take care of persons found guilty.

SEPARATE DETACHMENTS

DETACHMENT E1D2, Frankfurt, reports that a separate department has been established in the Frankfurt municipal government whose responsibility is the rehabilitation of homes in the city. Among the functions of the department will be the establishment of priorities for repair, and the coordin-

ation of production of all construction materials.

CHURCH BACKS MG

The Catholic Church in Landkreis Straubing is reported to have notified the Burgomaster that the Church will insist that every edict of Military Government be carried out completely. The Church further agrees to let one of its priests serve as layman on a board of education.

WITHDRAW FOOD CARDS

THE labor office in Kassel has been given authority by Detachment E1C2

to withdraw food cards from individuals refusing to work. This drastic step is being taken because of the slowness of convictions in Military Government courts, and because of the indifference of civilians to a term in jail with American food.

CONTRACTING AGENCY

DETACHMENT I11D2 directed that the Landrat of Friedberg's office serve as the contracting agency with civilian food interests, farmer groups, and similar organizations with regard to rental of storage facilities in Wehrmacht warehouses.

Mil Gov Meeting Spurs Denazification

FURNISHING material for many dispatches, the proceedings of the recent Military Government Conference at USFET Headquarters were well covered by the press. Other important topics in the week's press comment were the progress of Military Government in the U. S. Zone during the past 100 days, the problems of the approaching winter, and the need for educating the Germans for representative democratic government.

The statement on denazification made to the conference by Col. Hayden N. Smith, Deputy AC of S, G-5, USFET, "is of great significance and will encourage local Military Government officers on whom the carrying out of policy depends to tackle the problem boldly," said a special dispatch to the Manchester Guardian from Frankfurt. "The preliminary — which had often to be the extempore — stage of Military Government is over, and the time has come for detailed investigation to bring to light those nazis who have sought a tactful retirement in which to go on enjoying the spoils of nazism and perhaps to plot dangerously for a future return to power. The statement of American policy has given a vigorous lead to determined action in the United States Zone."

Military Government in the U. S. Zone has scored "notable progress" in implementing the economic program announced for Germany in the Potsdam statement, declared Drew Midd-

leton, N. Y. Times correspondent. "The past 100 days," he said, "constituted a critical period, but owing to wise planning and energetic administration the Military Government was able to lay the groundwork for rehabilitation of Germany economy to the extent provided for in the Potsdam communique."

In Middleton's opinion, however, Germans in the U. S. Zone "are singularly unready for what the Potsdam announcement calls 'the successful development of democratic ideas'."

"The education of the Germans for representative government has been almost nil," Middleton explained. "It was not provided for in the original Military Government directive which became every district commander's 'Bible'. The lack of this provision, the average officer's aversion to dealing with anything so abstract as political ideas when he had to grapple with the physical problems of denazification, food, housing and the ban on all political activity for Germans created a vacuum which now, as a result of the Potsdam decision, must be filled."

The approaching winter continued to evoke gloomy forecasts. "The disaster confronting Europe will probably kill more people than the first two bombs of the atomic epoch," a Manchester Guardian article declared. Writing in the NY Times Magazine, Raymond Daniell forecast a struggle for survival in most of Europe this winter, with

rehabilitation and reconstruction delayed until the immediate needs of the body have been met and satisfied." The best that can be done this winter is to alleviate the worst suffering and wait for next spring and another harvest" said Daniell. Military Government in the U. S. Zone was commended by Drew Middleton of the NY Times for the manner in which it has tackled the problem of this winter's food shortage. "The most important achievement of Military Government in the agricultural field has been the opening and staffing of food processing plants" Middleton stated.

Mil Gov in Japan

While several thousand specially trained officers were preparing to take up their military government duties in Japan, commentators in the American press were quick to point out that the job in Japan might well prove tougher than that in Germany. "It is believed here that in many respects our problems in Japan are more complex than in Germany and that unless we know exactly what we intend to do and carry out our intentions precisely, our occupation responsibilities may be longer and more difficult than we anticipate," said Sidney S. Halleth, in a Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times. He pointed out that in the shattered ruins of the Reich, we took over from a thoroughly beaten army, whereas in the Land of the Rising Sun, Military Government will take over from an army that we have never met in force. A further point of difference is the fact that Japan, physically, had not suffered as much damage as Germany.

Comment of Edward R. Murrow of

CBS was along much the same lines. "The Japanese state was not shattered as was Germany, but the problem of demilitarization, reeducating, and eliminating feudalism will be infinitely greater in Asia than in Europe," Murrow declared in a broadcast on 19 August.

In a special dispatch from Pacific Hq, US Army Forces, dated 20 August, a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor asserted that the main job of the American Military Government in Japan" will be to make certain that all avenues for resurgence of Shinto-militarist indoctrination are eliminated." The AMG, he continued, is not geared to install any particular brand of democracy in Japan. "It is only an interregnum designed primarily to furnish relief and bar disturbances of a violent nature. And if in the process known liberals and leaders whose sentiments lean toward the Allies somehow find their way into power, replacing old guarders, the effort will be strictly extracurricular."

Europe's Coal Problem

Coal continues to hold an important place in current press comment. "Europe's Coal Problem" is the subject of a current series of articles in the Manchester Guardian. "It is widely supposed that the root of the trouble in Europe is the shortage of means of transport," the first of the Guardian articles stated. "This delusion is dangerous, because it stands in the way of a fruitful formulation of the problem. Europe is suffering from the cumulative effects of several mutually aggravating shortages, but the fundamental factor is lack of power and of the equipment to use it"

— and coal of course is essential to production of power.

In one of several articles by its correspondents on the critical coal situation, the Chicago News saw the revival of German coal mining as necessitating a parallel revival of German industry. "Two major steps in the attack on Europe's coal problem — limited revival of Ruhr industry and controlled German operation of the Ruhr mines — would seem to end the windy debate over whether Germany will be reduced to a 'goat pasture' economy as a result of Allied occupation," declared a dispatch to the News from Essen dated 16 August." British and American experts, struggling to avoid a critical coal shortage, say sheer force of circumstances, if nothing else, is dictating the answer. German industry is indispensable to the economy of Europe. The more coal that is mined the more supporting industries must be maintained. France, Belgium and Holland are clamoring for mining equipment from the Ruhr factories. Once the factories are reopened, the pressure to keep them going may be irresistible."

Nazi Stronghold?

Leave center for soldiers and a famous tourist center, Salzburg remains an "unrepentant" stronghold of Nazism, according to Thomas E. Healy, correspondent of the N. Y. Post. "Officers, G I's, Red Cross girls and even itinerant American civilians all have the same idea and express it forcefully," Healy wrote in a recent dispatch from the Austrian city. "Germany has lost the war, but Salzburg, they say, has defeated the United States. I was buttonholed by many people with criticism of our mili-

tary government and its failure to discipline the recalcitrant burghers, and bring home to them the fact that they have lost the Nazi war which they supported."

In a dispatch from Munich on 31 August, Victor Bernstein, N. Y. Post correspondent charged that under the Minister-Presidency of Friedrich Schaffer, "the Bavarian Civil Government today is largely in the hands of a clique of German fascists and militarists, some of whose records and actions now are revealed to be so bad that even our patient military government is no longer able to stomach them."

Merchants of Death

The disclosure of the tie up between German and American Bosch, revealed in records uncovered by the Army at Stuttgart, brought a vigorous demand from the St. Louis Post-Despatch for effective action to end for all time "international trading in war and death." Said the Post-Despatch in an editorial on August 24. "Is it any wonder that peace-loving Americans demand that our government dig up all the facts, even if it requires measures against neutral countries, that the government quit using old friends of German industrialists to supervise Germany's reconstruction; that the greedy international trading in war and death be brought out into the daylight and smashed beyond any possibility of re-birth?"

Random Comments

"The cession of German land to Poland and the resettlement of expelled Germans in Germany may cause the

emergence of a new chauvinism and irredentism. It can be prevented only if Germany is enabled to absorb her returning nationals into an economy which guarantees them full employment and a decent standard of living". — Heinz Eulau in New Republic.

* *

"After the liberation I asked a military government official in Amsterdam what strata of the population had suffered most from starvation. He said the greatest number of deaths were among the very young and the very old and people who did not have bicycles" — W. W. Chaplin in Collier's.

* *

"The Jews, the first of many minorities to be persecuted by Fascism, are finding that after three months of confusion, their lot is being ameliorated in the U. S. Zone of Occupation by the efforts of the Combined Displaced Persons Executive of the U. S. Forces European Theater" — Drew Middleton in N. Y. Times.

"The American people will be alarmed to learn that selected German technicians and scientists are to be brought to the U. S., hired by this Government to continue military experiments in research on which they were working when Germany surrendered. German scientists coming to America lays the corner stone of preparation for the next war and another boost for the German myth; that Germany really did not lose war — that the beastly nazis failed to hold out long enough for German scientists to strike the deciding blow" — William Lang in MBS broadcast.

* *

"A democratic form of government will be of no use if is not based on a democratic-minded people. Many former unpolitical men and women want to understand the motives of events and to take part in the fight for a democratic form of life. The main task is undoubtedly the re-education of youth and here the school takes the biggest part" — Berliner Zeitung.

QUERIES

Reparations

Q. How will the availability, value priorities and allocation of Reparations be accomplished?

A. It is a colossal job, requiring virtually a complete inventory — quantitatively, by category, location and monetary value — of both the internal and external wealth of Germany, her currently available productive capacity of items for approved peace time post-war needs or reparations and an estimate of goods and services for occupation, displaced persons and the minimum German economy. This will involve the closest sort of coordination — in setting the stage and carrying out the program — of the Army Ground Forces, Industry, Food and Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Finance, Manpower, Transport, Communications, and of course the Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Section. In the field, besides G-5, USFET, and help from the Services, the Military District Commanders, the Regional Military Government teams and even the smaller detachments will be directly involved in carrying out the Reparations program — from information and research to final deliveries of the goods.

Factory for Reparation

Q. How about an ordnance factory? Will it be used for Reparations?

A. It is not clear whether capital goods for making strictly implements of war — as ordnance, aircraft and sea going shipping — are to be accounted

war booty, or not. However, it is expected that if the machine tools, as dies or jigs, could be used for ordnance, they would be destroyed. If the machinery is convertible to normal peace time use, it becomes a reparation potential.

Imports by Germany

Q. How about imports by Germany?

A. Imports by Germany will have to be offset by exports, affecting Reparations, and will therefore be kept at a minimum. Germany will be encouraged to produce for reparations only (if at all) with raw materials mainly available in Germany.

Non-Income Producing Property

Q. With regard to non-income producing property, who is to pay for labor and services rendered for Property Control Section?

A. It may be reasonable to charge the Bürgermeister with the cost of protection and custody of property.

Treatment of Wehrmacht Property

Q. Clarify whether or not Wehrmacht property is to be treated the same as other property taken under control.

A. Wehrmacht property pertains to arms or materials of war and does not come initially within the property control functions. The AGF have the primary function of demilitarizing Germany. Their program is to destroy all

armaments, munitions and machinery which has war making potentialities including factory machines. If a piece of machinery is capable of making only shell casings and nothing else, it will be destroyed. If the machine can be converted to making industrial materials, it should be handed over to Trade and Industry for further disposition.

Property of Allied Nationals

Q. With regard to property of so-called Allied Nationals, how are we to judge whether or not an Allied National is what he says he is when we don't know the laws of citizenship?

A. In cases of doubt, take it into control. Find out later all details with

regard to the citizenship of the individuals.

Compensation for Expenditures

Q. Suppose we have a contract which provides that we may terminate it without prior notice and the tenant makes extensive repairs. Is there any provision for compensation for the expenditures which have been made in case there is a termination of the contract prior to its expiration?

A. You may make whatever provisions are necessary to provide for protection of your tenant. In such a case, it will be necessary for him to vacate the property upon demand, but he may be repaid for his expenditures which have increased its value.

PERSONAL DATA

Detachment G-27 Commended for Efficient Service

DETACHMENT G-27, formerly known as Detachment I14G3 and under the command of Captain Francis R. Edwards, was formally commended for excellent performance by Maj. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, Commanding General of the 12th Armored Division.

In a letter to Col. H. McE. Pendleton, commanding officer of ECAD, Gen. Allen stated that, ". . . the co-operation and efficient service rendered to the military personnel of the 12th Armored Division by this detachment has been in accordance with the highest standards established by the United States Government. I extend my utmost gratitude to you and the Military Government Detachment of Heidenheim for the splendid performance of your assignment."

The detachment arrived Heidenheim on April 25, 1945, and in addition to Capt. Edwards, the officers and enlisted men mentioned in the commendation include 1st. Lt. Wilkie B. Dye, 1st. Lt. Matthew J. Jasen, 2nd. Lt. John Van Stirum, S/Sgt. Emery F. Foyle, T/3. Robert H. Smith, Cpl. Morris Ginsburg, Cpl. Domenic Grossi, T/5. Abe A. Fine, T/5. Arthur S. Katz, T/5. Robert A. Knisel, T/5. Richard G. Taus, and Pfc. Arnold E. Perlow.

Returned to the States

Col Joseph L. Canby, G-5, Seventh Army
Col Albert H. Moffitt, G-5, USFET

Col Omer W. Herrmann, G-5, USFET
Lt Col William W. Bryant, Jr., G-5, USFET

Lt Col Hugh T. Fullerton, G-5, USFET
Lt Col Robert T. Rogers, G-5, USFET
Lt Col Martin W. Joyce, G-5, Seventh Army

Lt Col Thomas A. Lindley, G-5, Third Army

Maj Proctor N. Carter, G-5, Seventh Army

Maj William P. Kanto, G-5, Seventh Army

Maj William T. Kirk, G-5, Seventh Army

Maj Linoel C. Perera, G-5, Third Army

Maj Rex Northland, G-5, USFET

Maj Stephen M. Shelton, G-5, USFET

Maj Sidney F. Frazier, Det E2C2

Maj Charles A. Custer, Det G1C2

Capt William W. Blythe, G-5, Third Army

Capt Alexis Cholis, G-5, USFET

Capt George K. Culver, G-5, USFET

Capt Wilton R. Dykes, G-5, USFET

Capt George G. Fox, G-5, USFET

Capt Roy L. Johns, G-5, USFET

Capt Richard W. Van Horne, G-5, USFET

Capt William A. McElroy, Det F-214

1st Lt Arthur A. Goldstein, G-5, USFET

1st Lt Gustave Holstein, G-5, USFET

1st Lt Harry Saint Ambrogio, Det H-267

1st Lt Cleveland C. Gill, Det E2C2

S/Sgt Charles W. Kinsey, Jr., Det G1C2

Sgt George H. Krukones, Det E2C2

T/4 Cyril L. McGarry, G-5, Seventh Army

T/5 Charles F. Woolman, Det E2C2

Decorations

LEGION OF MERIT

Lt Col Howard Phillips, Hq, ECAD

BRONZE STAR

Lt Col Albert G. Branyan, Hq, ECAD

Maj Andrew Cella, Hq, ECAD

Maj Herbert L. Snapp, Det H292

Maj George E. Myers, Hq, ECAD

Maj Homer F. Wallar, Hq, ECAD

Capt Cyrus M. Wallace, Jr., Hq, ECAD

Capt Myron H. Vent, Hq, ECAD

1st Lt Miller H. Pavlides, Hq, ECAD

1st Lt Kolman Oravetz, Hq, ECAD

2nd Lt Stanley L. Temko, Det E6

Pfc Ernest W. Moser, G-5, Seventh Army

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Pfc Kurt N. Rosenthal, G-5, Seventh
Army

