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MILK RATION POINT

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WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



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- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- HALL
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- NÖRTINGEN
- ULM

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Redesignation of Bulk Allotment Units (Non-T/O) and Installations	AG 322 GCT-AGO 19 March 1947, EUCOM
Preparation of Tables of Allowances	AG 400.34 GCT-AGO 20 March 1947, EUCOM
Interzone Arrests and Transfer of Criminal Between the US/British Zones	AG 250.3 (IA) 21 March 1947, OMGUS
Policy for Assembling, Training, and Competitions of Athletic Teams	AG 353.8 GAP-AGO 21 March 1947, EUCOM
Monthly Engineer Operations Report, US Occupied Area, ECENG-2	AG 400 GCT-AGO 21 March 1947, EUCOM
Graves Registration, etc.	Circular No. 1 25 March 1947, EUCOM
Non-Regular Army Enlisted Personnel	Circular No. 2 25 March 1947, EUCOM
Procurement, Distribution, Rationing, and Consumption of Class VI Supplies	Circular No. 3 25 March 1947, EUCOM
Payment of Military Payment Certificates to Personnel in Labor Service Companies (Civilian)	AG 248 GDS-AGO 25 March 1947, EUCOM
Transfer of Aluminium Scrap to OMGUS	AG 400.93 GDS-AGO 25 March 1947, EUCOM
Shoulder Sleeve Insignia	Gen. Orders No. 10 25 March 1947, EUCOM
Allowances of Expendable Quartermaster Supplies	Circular No. 4 26 March 1947, EUCOM
Support of Bizonal and Bipartite Agencies	AG 014.1 GDS-AGO 26 March 1947, EUCOM
Accident Prevention	AG 729.3 GAP-AGO 26 March 1947, EUCOM
Forwarding of Field Military 201 Files	AG 201.3 AGO-R 27 March 1947, EUCOM
Factors to be Utilized in Determining Requirements for Family Quarters	AG 292 GDS-AGO 27 March 1947, EUCOM
International Business Tabulating Equipment	AG 413.51 GDS-AGO 27 March 1947, EUCOM
Pre-Occupation Postage Stamps	AG 311.14 (IA) 28 March 1947, OMGUS
Handling of the Flag of the United States	AG 424 GAP-AGO 28 March 1947, EUCOM
Consignment of Rail Shipments to Paris and Other Large Cities	AG 520 RYT-AGO 28 March 1947, EUCOM
Control Council Law No. 47	AG 010.6 (FD) 31 March 1947, OMGUS
Correction of the German Translation of Military Ordinance No. 9	AG 010.6 (LD) 31 March 1947, OMGUS
Publications and Blank Forms	Staff Memo No. 17 31 March 1947, OMGUS
Redesignation of Unit — 7737 Military Detachment (SP) to 7740th War Crimes Company	Gen Orders No. 26 31 March 1947, OMGUS
Attachment of 7771st Documents Center	Gen. Orders No. 27 31 March 1947, OMGUS
Sanitary Reports	Circular No. 5 31 March 1947, EUCOM
Sale of Used Motor Vehicles	AG 451 GAP-AGO 31 March 1947, EUCOM
General License No. 8 Issued Pursuant to MG Law No. 52	AG 010.6 (LD) 1 April 1947, OMGUS
Revision of Amendment of MG Regulations	AG 010.6 (MD) 1 April 1947, OMGUS

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Signal Corps Photo

MILK RATION POINT — *The picture on this week's cover shows a group of German housewives lined up at a rationing point in Stuttgart, waiting to receive their daily allocation of milk. An article on the current food problem in Germany appears on page 4 of this issue.*

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Material for **Battle of the Rhine** was submitted by the Water Transport Branch of Transport Division, OMGUS. The article explains the problems encountered by transport authorities in attempting to keep the Rhine river open for continuous navigation during the past winter, Germany's worst in 50 years.

OMGUS Reference Library was written by Henry A. Dunlap, Chief Librarian. It deals with the facilities and organization of the library which provides MG and other American personnel in Berlin with reference material in numerous fields.

Germany's Food Problem was prepared from material furnished by the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. The article presents the latest facts in the German food situation, and explains the efforts being made by MG and German officials to deal with the problems confronted in producing and distributing Germany's food.

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Germany's Food Problem

Talk of democracy, MG officials have found, does not interest most Germans when their stomachs are empty. For a while "results of war" seemed to the urban dweller a logical reason for short rations, but as they see their families losing weight and strength they begin to wonder whether "democratic government" can be as good as the old days when there was sufficient to eat. The fact that food experts are bringing order out of chaos against terrific handicaps fails to impress them while their plates are still empty.

Then too, as the population grows weaker it is less able to work toward self-sufficiency. A whole generation of teen-age Germans may grow up in a physically-weakened condition.

For these main reasons Germany's food deficiency is considered one of the most pressing problems of the occupation today. Officials believe it is of prime importance to ease the present critical condition.

Health authorities say that the minimum safe diet level for the German civilian population for a limited period of time is 2,000 calories per day, with a large caloric intake depending upon age, occupation, and health. At no time since the start of the occupation, however, has it been possible to reach a normal consumer ration providing more than 78 percent of this level. It has, in fact, been necessary at times to reduce the amount even below this percentage. What the health authorities say is borne out by deterioration in the physical condition of the population. Since the occupation the normal consumer ration in the US-UK Zones has ranged from 860 to 1,550

calories per person per day and in only seven of the 21 months since VE-Day has the level been 1,550 in both zones. Of this amount 83 percent is made up wholly of potatoes and grain products. However 26 percent of the non-farm adult population of the US Zone receive supplements to the normal ration.

By the end of 1947 the population dependent upon the agricultural resources of the US-UK Zones will be 25 percent larger than in 1939. Most of the new people are refugee or expellee men, women, and children who do not add to skilled labor. Yet production of food grains, potatoes, and sugar beets has decreased from 1939 approximately one-third.

Taking into account the infinite number of difficulties involved, MG officials have devised a plan for the next few years which should do much to pull the German people out of their serious food problem. The program is designed to restore the cultivated area of food crops to the 1938 level by no later than 1948; increase the amount of land under cultivation; raise the daily caloric intake; establish the amount of essential imports to be brought into the country; improve seed, fertilizer, and other

farm necessities; and plan for better collection of farm products from farmers.

Even before the war, the area of Germany incorporated in the US-UK Zones was dependent upon food imports. A large increase in population plus decrease in food production causes the present serious food deficiency. The United States and England, therefore, planto import sufficient food and supplies to bring about recovery of agriculture and industrial exports as quickly as possible. Imports needed to provide a moderately balanced diet would cost \$613,700,000 per year until economic recovery is possible—a cost to be divided equally between the US and UK according to the bizonal agreements.

Part of the food program is full use of all available land for the growing of crops. Approximately one-third of the land area of both zones is arable. A little over one-quarter of the total area is in forests, and another 24 percent is used for pastures and meadows. The principal sources of additional areas for cultivation are forests, meadows, and pastures. It is believed that during the next three years

Residents of Bamberg await their turn to buy their ration of fish.

Signal Corps Photo



the total amount of arable land can be increased between six and seven percent.

When the Nazis were in power they imposed controls on prices of farm products. During the war prices generally remained frozen at their October 1936 level although a system of subsidies to stimulate and direct farm production was placed on 30 products. In March 1946 most of the subsidies were abolished and prices moderately changed in the US Zone. In the British Zone, grain subsidies were eliminated and prices adjusted in July 1946. These changes decreased farm prices for grain about five percent and reduced livestock and livestock-product prices about 10 percent. On the other hand, goods purchased by farmers have risen somewhat. To obtain industrial goods in larger quantities farmers have bartered on the black market.

Income Declines Drastically

On the whole, farmers have become distrustful of currency. They are reluctant to save money because they think there may be greater inflation or a monetary change. They have, therefore, a strong incentive to put their money in livestock. The value of livestock and livestock products is increasing while the value of money is decreasing. Even though crops fed to livestock lose from 75 to 85 percent of their caloric value in the process of conversion to meat and milk, farmers are disgruntled that they are temporarily required to sell crops direct rather than market them through livestock products. If they carry out the edict that they sell grains and potatoes rather than feed them to livestock, their income goes down drastically. Yet Germany must have grain and potatoes for feeding people in metropolitan sections of the country.

To balance the amount of livestock with the needs of the country for meat and harvest food, MG has established a livestock adjustment program which is to reduce the herds considerably through the planned slaughter of cattle, hogs, and sheep for meat. Results of last December's livestock census demonstrated that urgent necessity for further livestock adjustment in the US Zone as hogs showed an increase of 17.8 percent over the number reported for December 1945, while cattle increased by 1.5 percent, goats by 5.5 percent, and poultry 3 percent.

This is one of the most difficult parts of the whole food program to carry out. It is strongly

resisted by both German officials and farmers. They see it as destroying the source of meat and livestock products which are already in short supply in the German diet.

Carrying out the 1947 plans, therefore, depends in large part upon the willingness of farmers to accept individual responsibility. Cultivation quotas have been established for each Land and allocated to counties, townships, and individual producers. Generous producer premiums in sugar stimulated production of sugar beets in 1946. But with a scarcity of other consumer goods, no general incentive program for the cultivation plan is possible. Education, reprimand, and the threat of penalty must be relied upon to stimulate farmers to carry out the land-use plan.

For the immediate future, MG officials are reestablishing the 1938 food production levels. This goal can be reached only with adequate supplies of seed, fertilizer, machinery, and other production necessities. These supplies would allow high yields per hectare and would serve as an inducement to farmers to seed greater areas. Farmers hesitate to plant their land with poor quality seed, and when fertilizers are inadequate they prefer to apply adequate quantities to a smaller area. Larger quantities of all these materials must be imported into the US-UK Zones if the food program is to succeed.

Crop Yields Below Average

As a result of a cumulative deficiency in fertilizers during the war and the poor quality of seed, 1946 yields per hectare in the two zones were considerably below their 1934-38 level. For the combined zones 1946 yields of potatoes were 22 percent under 1934-38, and yields of food grains were 24 percent lower. Yields of oilseeds and sugar beets were 44 percent and 28 percent respectively below 1934-38 averages because of pests, disease, and winter killing as well as fertilizer deficiency. Milk production in both zones in the year ending June 1946 was about 8,893,000 tons compared with an average of 12,114,000 tons for 1939 to 1943. This decline of nearly 30 percent was due wholly to a decrease in the average production per cow, since milk-cow numbers in both zones were slightly higher in December 1945 than in 1938. Causes for this sharp reduction in yield include lack of fodder and protein-rich concentrates for livestock.



produce through legal channels so that the maximum amounts of food can be equitably distributed for human consumption. In Germany during the war the decreasing ration for the non-farm population and the growing shortage of consumer goods provided an inducement to farmers to obtain more money by selling their produce illegally or to barter it for scarce goods. Despite the enormous Nazi police system it is believed that much food went into illegal channels from farms. With the collapse of production and marketing controls at the end of the war, these pressures were greatly magnified. The ration in cities was cut to starvation levels, consumer goods became almost unobtainable, and the currency, which could buy little useful for farmers, became greatly inflated although legal prices for farm products remained roughly at pre-occupation levels. With over 1,600,000 farms in the two zones it is impossible for the limited number of MG personnel to police deliveries

(Continued on page 17)

(Left) Typical German farmers plow their fields immediately after harvesting their crops on a farm near Bamberg. (Below) A shipment of flour is unloaded in the yard of the Berlin civilian food office.

Signal Corps Photo

In order to increase the protein diet of the German people, fishing fleets have been exploited to the maximum. The construction of 100 new trawlers has been authorized by the ACA. In the meantime, vessels used for mine-sweeping and other duties are being converted and made available for fishing.

Forests in the US-UK Zones continued to be overcut in order to meet the essential post-war military, export, and civilian needs, and to reduce the war potential of excessive reserve of timber. The UK Zone has a lower proportion of wooded area in comparison with the US Zone, while the timber requirements are very high because of its large population and heavy concentration of industry. A survey to determine the amount of forest land suitable for conversion to food crop production has been made. But since forests are almost universally located on poor soils and steep lands which are submarginal for cultivation, only small areas have been found suitable for such conversion.

One of the basic problems in a food scarce economy is to be sure that farmers sell their



OMGUS Reference Library

By Henry A. Dunlap

From a modest beginning in a tiny office of the IG Farben Building nearly two years ago, the OMGUS Reference Library has grown into an imposing institution possessing more than 50,000 volumes. Still expanding rapidly, it now occupies 10 rooms on the third floor of the Director Building within the OMGUS Compound in Berlin and serves all the offices and divisions of Military Government.

Most of this growth came about when the Berlin Document Center donated its extensive

book collection numbering approximately 40,000 volumes. These books, added on 1 January 1946, are the Library's largest and most valuable single collection. They include editions formerly belonging to the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, and volumes from many other Nazi and quasi-military organizations. All this material was confiscated by American intelligence agents in the field and sent to the Berlin Document Center for evaluation and use by MG agencies.

A member of the Reference Library staff aids an OMGUS civilian employee in seeking reference material.

Photo by PRO OMGUS





The Library also has received other substantial gifts. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace gave a collection of several hundred volumes dealing with international law and relations, economics, and political science. The Library of Congress, through its mission in Berlin, donated current American books and several hundred periodicals. OMGUS offices, divisions, and interested individuals have made small but significant contributions of books and periodicals.

On its own part, the Library has bought books in English from the United States and German editions from local bookstores in Berlin. Most of these purchases are made following suggestions from various offices and divisions of OMGUS. One of the greatest problems faced by the Library is the acquisition of current books, periodicals, and newspapers. Transportation difficulties and temporary lack of funds have made this problem virtually insoluble at the present time, but better conditions may be expected for the fiscal year 1948.

Another source of published material is

through exchange with US libraries. So far, this rarely has been done, but the Library keeps all duplicate copies of books in excess of its needs for the time when transportation conditions are better.

Through the cooperation of the Publications Control Branch of the Information Control Division one copy of every book, pamphlet, and periodical published in the US Zone under license is given to the Reference Library. Thus the institution is developing into a miniature Library of Congress for the US Zone. These materials are being preserved not only for reference at the present time, but also for future students and historians.

The OMGUS Library hopes to acquire yet another valuable collection of books. A plan is now under discussion for the Library of Congress Mission to donate its Master File of Nazi books. This file consists of one copy of every book collected by OMGUS under the provisions of the Allied Control Authority Order No. 4. If this plan is approved, MG Headquarters will have available for immediate use a collection numbering approximately 20,000 volumes, dealing with all aspects

(Continued on page 20)

Battle of the Rhine

Coal—vital to the rebirth of decent economic standards in Germany—once again is moving on the Rhine. Trying to keep the coal moving along this chief route of transportation during the severe winter months just passed required all the technical skill available among German and MG officials. Even so, they found they were no match for the strength of a German winter.

Greatest barrier was the blocked ice around the famed Lorelei gorge which at one time during the winter reached a thickness of 16 feet. In the US Zone ice conditions usually develop first on the Main and Neckar rivers, followed in a few days by the Rhine. During a continued cold period, an ice barrier forms in the Rhine immediately above the Lorelei, where the river makes a turn of 90 degrees and where the water moves slowly. The ice formations start first along the banks and soon ice floes emerge and float down the river. As cold temperatures persist, a complete barrier of ice reaches across the river.

Freeze Halts Traffic on River

Ice formation began on the Rhine about the middle of December. On 20 December all navigation through the mountain section was suspended. It was resumed however on 31 December following a few days of higher temperatures. The really severe freeze began about the middle of January, resulting in complete closure of the river about 20 January, lasting until the first days of March.

Whenever the ice barrier began to develop, ice breakers went into action. According to a general ice control plan worked out by the

German Waterways Administration, ice breakers had been assigned to strategic points ready to go into operation on certain river sections at a moment's notice. The boats began to plow up and down the river to keep the ice floes moving and prevent the closing of the barrier. Explosive dumps were in readiness in various localities with blast crews standing by. They joined in the work, blasting the ice extending from the banks.

Blasting Efforts Prove Discouraging

No blasting was done in the American Zone because ice control can be undertaken only at the lower end of the barrier where the ice has a chance to float away. German engineers under French control performed extensive blasting operations above the Lorelei with the aid of German engineers and crews from the US Zone, but the results were discouraging.

Their combined efforts could delay the locking of the barrier from one to two days. Even though eight ice breakers were in service on the Rhine, seven on the Main, and two on the Neckar, when temperatures remained low nothing could be done to prevent the solid freezing of the ice. The breakers were too light to crush the ice, and heavier breakers, even if available, could not be used because of their deeper draft. Boats under these conditions simply ride up on the ice which is strong enough to support their weight. Blasting also was practically useless because the slow velocity of the water—usually present when ice conditions exist—prevented the floes from floating away. The loosened ice froze together again as fast as it was broken up and

the ice barrier on the Rhine proceeded upstream.

Meanwhile, ice had so choked the Ruhr loading ports that loaded barges were marooned in winter harbors out of the path of ice floes floating downstream. These floes were a source of danger to all ships and bridges in their path. The military highway bridge at Duesseldorf, for example, was swept 300 meters downstream 10 December by on-rushing ice.

When a thaw occurs—particularly a sudden thaw—blasting crews watch the river for spots where ice might be damming up. There they explode their charges to prevent the backing up of water, which sooner or later would develop enough pressure to push the ice ahead of itself as a crushing force.

Because of the winter's severity, the Rhine above the Lorelei eventually was covered with a solid mass of ice extending at one time as far up as Schierstein, below Mainz.

In the middle of February a tripartite meeting was held to discuss the ice problem on the

Rhine. At this meeting, the feasibility of aerial bombardment of the ice was first considered, but previous experience indicated that bombs of less than 500 kg would be ineffective while 500 kg bombs might result in damage to adjacent towns. Mortar shelling was considered and discarded for similar reasons, while the use of flame throwers, tried by the British during the war on canals in North Germany without results, also was abandoned.

The delegates agreed that blasting and the use of ice breakers were the only ways to fight the ice, and these operations therefore were continued. A channel about 60 ft. wide and extending upstream a few hundred meters was opened with the help of a rise in water temperature of from one to two tenths of one degree.

A few days later, for some unknown reason, with atmospheric temperatures still considerably below freezing, the water temperature rose to one-half degree C above freezing and overnight a channel opened up in the ice

Ice jams such as this constituted a major problem during the past winter, as MG and German transport officials attempted to keep the Rhine open for essential water transport activities.

Signal Corps Photo



barrier, extending almost up to Lorch. A day later a similar channel opened on the upstream side almost down to Ruedesheim, and a few days later the two channels met, completing an opening of 36 foot minimum in width all the way through the barrier.

This greatly reduced the dangers to be expected with the thaw, but the masses of ice which broke loose and floated downstream were of such magnitude that all efforts to pass the floes through the opening of the Neuwied bridge failed, ending in the collapse of the bridge. On the whole, however, the thaw on the Rhine this spring was gradual enough to avoid serious ice and high-water damage. Nevertheless, water levels rose rapidly on the Main and Rhine rivers as solid ice covers of all harbors and canals quickly vanished or became non-dangerous small floes. By 7 March, ice had been cleared out of the Lorelei gorge

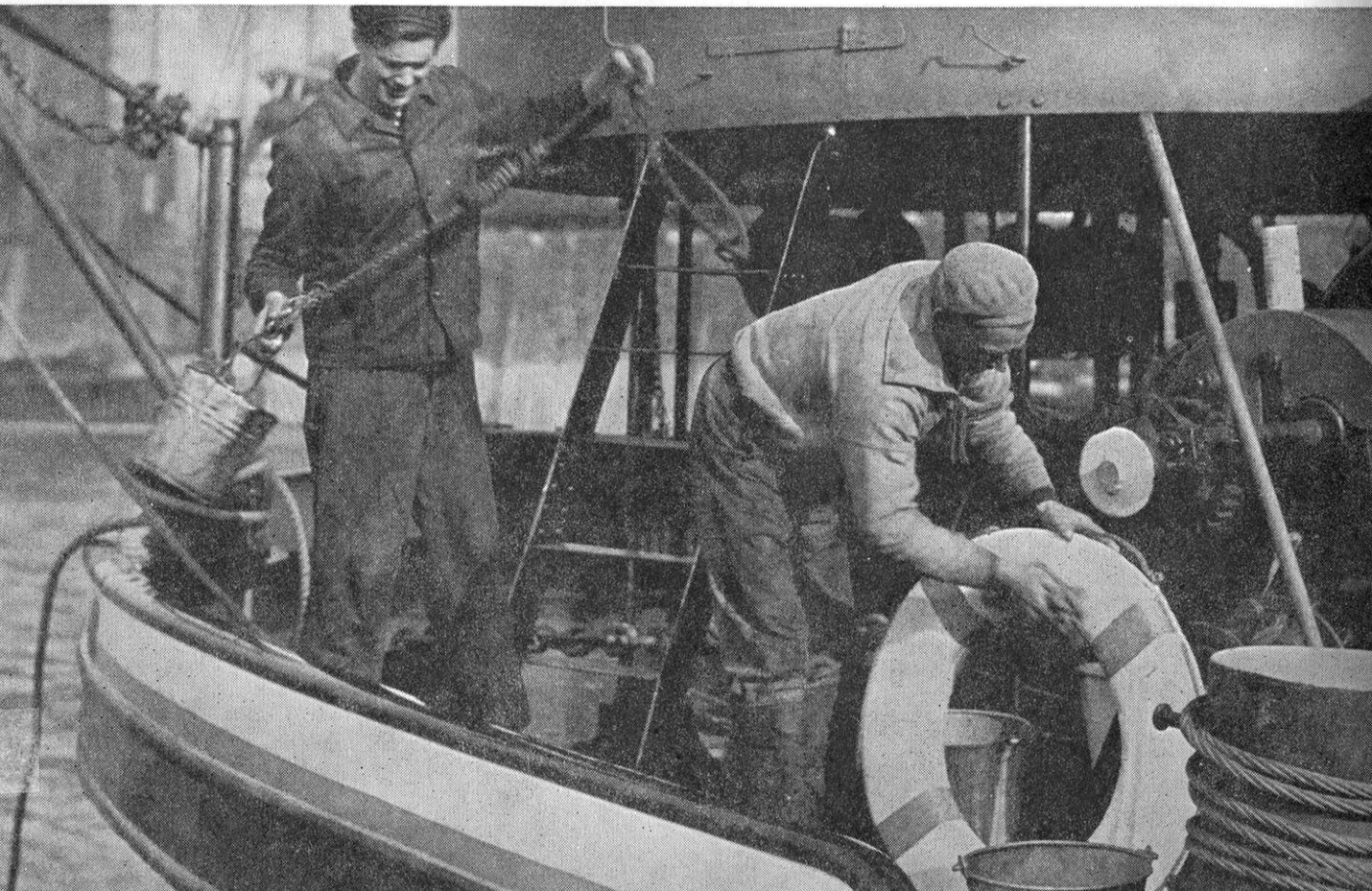
and it became possible to navigate downstream as far as the wrecked Neuwied bridge. On 17 March wreckage had been removed and navigation resumed at skippers' risk.

The winter of 1946/47 is gone. With the increased transport of coal along the Rhine, industries are raising their production, and the railroads are carrying other essential freight.

The closure of the Rhine to navigation caused by ice conditions during the past winter created severe shortages in the fuel supply of the US Zone. Many essential industries were forced to close down. People were shivering in unheated homes while tons of coal in loaded barges stood waiting. Improvements in conditions of waterways accomplished in the past year will, however, make it possible to increase the transportation of coal on the Rhine during the present year and to build up stockpiles so that possible closure of the river next winter will not be so disastrous.

Two crew members of a Rhine river barge clean up equipment while waiting in port for their next run.

Photo by Byers



DUTIES FOR L&S OFFICE DEFINED

New SOP Details the Organization, Functions, and Operation For each Detachment; Administrative Activities also Listed

"Standard Operating Procedure for Military Government Liaison and Security Offices and Administrative Units" is defined on the OMGUS directive, AG 300.8 (CA), issued by the Office of the Military Governor on 31 March 1947. The text follows in full.

Part I Liaison and Security Offices

1. ORGANIZATION

a) **Location.**—Liaison and Security Offices will be established and maintained in each Stadtkreis, and in each Landkreis containing no Stadtkreis. The site will be selected within the Kreis with a view toward general convenience to the public and German governmental agencies.

b) **Strength.**—The Director of Military Government in each Land will determine the number of personnel required for each Liaison and Security Office based on the size of the Kreis, allotment of personnel, border problems, and other pertinent factors. A minimum strength of two officers will be maintained in each office. Personnel will be rotated within the Länder on the general principle that no military personnel shall remain on duty in any locality for more than one year.

c) **Assignments.**—The Senior Officer in each Detachment will be designated as the Military Government Officer, Landkreis _____, and Detachment Commander. He will be responsible for the supervision of the activities of all members of the Detachment and their administration and assignment to specific duties. One officer of the Detachment will be designated as Public Safety Officer and charged with direct supervision over all matters of Public Safety and Security. One member will be designated as Special Branch Officer charged with direct supervision over Denazification and the operation of Denazification Tribunals. (One officer may be required to perform any number of the duties listed above).

d) **Command.**—The Military Government Officer of each Liaison and Security Office will operate directly under the Land Director. Each Detachment will be assigned for admini-

nistrative purposes to a unit of the Military Government Battalion (Regiment) of the Land.

e) **Conduct.**—Military Government personnel will conduct themselves at all times as models of neatness, courtesy, alertness and professional ability to the extent that by personal example, they shall personify democratic culture and gain respect and prestige for Military Government. //

2. MISSION

Military Government mission of the Liaison and Security Office is: (1) to help insure compliance by Germans, United Nationals, US personnel and all others with Military Government laws, quadripartite agreements and US occupation policy; (2) to aid Military Government and the Occupying Forces in carrying out basic Military Government policy; (3) to observe, assist and advise (but not direct), German governmental agencies in the administration and enforcement of German laws; (4) to help promote the development of a democratic system in Germany; and (5) to aid effectuation of the four cardinal principles of Military Government policy, Demilitarization, Denazification, Decentralization and Democratization.

3. DUTIES OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER

The Military Government Officer is charged with the following responsibilities and duties. He will not be given other duties except by the Land Director. He may delegate duties in connection with the responsibilities listed below to any member of his detachment.

a) **German Civil Administration.**—Remains at all times thoroughly familiar with the organization and operation of the German government. Maintains liaison with local German officials, i. e. Landrat, Bürgermeister, and other Kreis officials. By frequent conferences with officials concerned keeps himself continuously informed of the problems involved and the procedures used in compliance with Military Government policies and directives and German laws. Observes whether

such policies and laws are enforced in a fair and impartial manner. Frequently contacts the Bürgermeister of all Gemeinden in order to keep in close touch with all levels of Government throughout the Landkreis. Particularly observes whether or not the basic principle of decentralization of Government is being carried out. Observes, evaluates, and reports his findings in all matters of civil administration to the Land Military Government.

b) **German Economy.**—Becomes familiar with the German economy in his area and keeps currently informed on matters pertaining to production, and distribution of food operating in his Kreis and the difficulties, if products. Knows what industries are in any, that are encountered in obtaining necessary raw materials, power, labor, tools, and equipment. Knows the existing ration regulations on foodstuffs, clothing, shoes, and other rationed products and observes enforcement of these regulations. By observation and interviews with local officials including food investigators and criminal police keeps continuously informed of measures to combat black market operations. Maintains liaison with public officials in charge of Public Utilities, Communications, Labor, Housing and Agriculture.

c) **Political Activity.**—Keeps in touch with the chairmen and officials of all political parties. Observes, evaluates, and reports on the political activities of all parties authorized to organize in the Kreis. Is thoroughly familiar with the election laws and reports any violations of these laws. Reports any unauthorized political activity or any such activity that is detrimental to Military Government to appropriate branch at Land Headquarters.

d) **Denazification.**—Through the Special Branch Officer keeps thoroughly informed of the progress of denazification. Closely observes by personal visits to sessions of the Spruchkammer, its operation and efficiency. Keeps informed of the political history and background of the chairman, public prosecutor, and members of the Spruchkammer, the charges of the Public Prosecutor and decisions of the Tribunals. (See para 5 outlining specific duties of Special Branch Officer).

e) **Demilitarization.**—Observes progress of demilitarization in the Kreis including de-

struction of forts, bunkers, and military works of all kinds except barracks; the destruction or demilitarization of captured enemy material including ammunition, (Letter OMGUS subject: Transfer of captured Enemy Material to Office of Military Government dated 20 December 1946). Reports any failures to carry out above policy and directives. Watches for any attempts at the formation of organizations of a military or semi-military nature. Reports immediately such violations to the Land Director and the Tactical Commander responsible for security of the area.

f) **Youth Activity.**—Advises, encourages and assists the German Youth Activity Committees in promulgating an appropriate and satisfactory program in accordance with the directives of the Commander in Chief, European Command. Coordinates the activities and assistance provided by other American or Allied agencies. Sees that the program follows democratic principles. Assists in obtaining equipment, reading material, club rooms, heating, and transportation.

g) **Education.**—Observes the progress of Education and Educational Institutions and the trend toward teaching and understanding of democratic ideas and principles. Keeps informed by personal observation, and interviews with the Schulrat and other officials, of the buildings and facilities available for schools, the problems of food, clothing, shoes, and supplies for the students and the availability of competent and politically acceptable teachers. Reports any deficiencies noted to the Education and Religious Affairs Branch of the Land Military Government.

h) **Public Safety.**—Through the Public Safety Officer or personally observes the efficiency of the German local police in enforcing law and order. Observes the efficiency of fire prevention and control in the area. Observes and reports upon the operation and efficiency of the Border Police in Kreis bordering Austria—Czechoslovakia and the French and Russian Zones of occupation. (See para 4 for detailed duties of the Public Safety Officer).

i) **Public Health.**—Maintains liaison with the Kreisarzt (Public Health Official) and keeps in constant touch with the trend of infectious and communicable diseases. Observes and reports on the lack of availability of facilities for isolating open infections tuber-

culosis and other contagious diseases. As the Public Health of a community is of vital importance to the occupying troops as well as the civilian population it is of utmost importance that he keeps constantly informed on all matters pertaining to public health in order to avoid possible epidemics or the spread of communicable diseases. Keeps constantly vigilant to see that the VD policies of Military Government are carried out by the German police and Public Health officials in the apprehension and treatment of carries.

j) **Housing.**—Observes the conditions existing in housing the population of the Kreis, particularly provisions made for refugees and their assimilation into the community with special emphasis on problems concerning disease, unsanitary conditions and the lack of fair and impartial treatment of all concerned. Approves or disapproves all requests for housing submitted by occupational forces and other agencies in accordance with existing directives. Keeps constant check to see that requisitioned houses and other buildings are properly and efficiently used. Reports abuses and violations of regulations governing the requisitioning of furniture. He must consider himself as protecting the interests of the German people in this respect and prevent abuse and misuse of private property. Reports all violations of the above to the Land Director and where necessary presents cases before the Resources Boards.

k) **Labor.**—Keeps in touch with the Labor situation throughout the Kreis, by contact with the local Arbeitsamt, particularly the problems involved in obtaining labor for agriculture and essential industry. Reports abuses or violations of directives in the use of indigenous labor by occupational forces.

l) **Liaison and Cooperation.**—(1) Maintains liaison with local tactical troops and headquarters, Post Commanders, Constabulary, Military Police, CIC, CID, UNRRA, and other United States and Allied agencies, military and civilian, billeted or operating in the Kreis. Maintains liaison with the Liaison and Security Detachments of adjoining Kreis, and with Allied agencies, on the boundaries of Austria, Czechoslovakia and the British, French, and Russian Zones of Occupation. Maintains liaison with and assists Functional Teams of OMGUS and Land Military Government and Local Resources Board operating in

the Kreis. (2) Cooperates with commanders of units and agencies in (1) above, assists and advises them on missions of common interest. (3) Reports to the nearest Military Police or Constabulary Unit all crimes, offenses and serious incidents as defined in USFET Circular 152, 11 October 1946; report will be submitted by the fastest means and be confirmed by written report or TWX within 24 hours, an additional copy of which will be sent to regimental or separate battalion level of the Constabulary or Military Police Unit. Makes similar reports to Land Military Government Intelligence Officer.

m) **Security.**—(1) Cooperates with and assists the local tactical commander responsible for security in the Kreis in the preparation of his security plan. In all dealing with German officials and police in preparation or in carrying out the security plan acts as liaison between the tactical commander and the German officials and police. (2) Immediately notifies the appropriate tactical commander in all cases of actual or impending disorders or any unusual occurrences which might endanger the security (such as strikes, sabotage, breakdown in civil administration, unlawful assemblies etc.). Also notifies the Land Director by the fastest available means. (3) Is responsible for the local security of Military Government offices and installations. (This will normally be provided by use of German Police or German civilian guards.) (4) Is constantly on the alert for subversive activities among the German population and by foreign agents. Observes, thoroughly evaluates, and reports all matters effecting security of the area. Notifies immediately the appropriate agency and Land Military Government of any such information obtained.

n) **Intelligence.**—(1) The Military Government officer and all members of the detachment serve as a listening post, collecting, collating, and evaluating all matters of interest to Military Government with particular attention to matters of political intelligence, subversive activities and information effecting security. This information will be obtained through personal observation, other United States Intelligence Agencies, German officials, and German or Allied agents. Other United States Intelligence Agencies will be informed with the least practicable delay in all matters of interest to them. (2) A Weekly

(Continued on page 25)

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

The 18th US Information Center in the US Zone was opened 3 April in Bremen. Pointing out that the information center was established as an antidote for the intellectual darkness which settled over Germany during the Nazi regime, the Bremen OMG Director said, "Freedom from ignorance is as essential to democracy as freedom from physical oppression."

Reparations shipments in the advance delivery category were recently made to Australia and New Zealand from the Bayerische Motorenwerke plants in Bavaria, and to the United States from the Hensoldt optical instrument plant at Herborn, Hesse.

Interzonal Travel Permits are valid only for travel within Germany, and issuance or use of the passes for travel out of Germany is a violation of outstanding directives, Public Safety Branch of OMGUS has warned.

Limit on Employment Offers

All offers of civilian employment issued to military personnel are to be valid for 30 days only after issue, according to an OMGUS announcement. This information is to be stated on the face of the offer.

The French Forces in Austria have requested that all units in the American Zone of Germany be notified that US personnel under military control can enter the French Zone of Austria only if a French stamp is affixed to regular travel orders. This stamp may be obtained from the French Mission, EUCOM Hq, Frankfurt; the French Mission, Constabulary Hq, Heidelberg; or the French Liaison Officer, Hq First Military District, Bad Toelz.

A uniform system for classifying workers for food rationing purposes will become effective 28 April in the US and British Zones. Adoption of this system will eliminate differences which now result in variations in rations provided for persons performing the same work in the two zones.

The Reichsbahn at Augsburg is cooperating in the organization of a youth program for sport, entertainment, and instruction, under

supervision of the 285th Military Police, for children of Reichsbahn personnel, and youth between the ages of 10 and 18 working for the railroad system.

Lumber Shipments Ready

The shipment of 125,000 cubic meters of lumber to Great Britain and the Netherlands is awaiting transportation. Previous commitments of 80,000 cubic meters to Great Britain and 20,000 cubic meters to the Netherlands have been practically fulfilled.

A new discussion group has been organized in the Karlsruhe US Information Center chiefly for former prisoners of war who received reorientation training in internment camps in the United States.

Requests placed in boxes installed by the US Film Exchange in German movie theaters in the US Sector of Berlin indicated a demand for revival of many American films, including "Maytime", "Firefly", "Naughty Marietta", "Captain Courageous", "Great Ziegfeld", "Marie Antoinette", and "Alexander's Ragtime Band".

School Texts Received

Reference materials, curricula, and textbooks in geography and health have been received by Bavarian authorities from publishing houses and individual school systems in the United States. These are to be used in furthering curriculum revision and development in the German schools.

More than 77,000 cases were heard in German courts of the US Zone during January and February. The total was 9.3 percent more than the average for the two-month period of 1946. The increase was due to the gradual elimination of the heavy backlog of cases built up during the early days of the occupation when there were few German courts in operation.

The first shipment from the Junkers Flugzeugbau to the Soviet Union was dispatched in March, and additional shipments were made from the Kollis Metallwerke at Reichenbach-Aalen and the Atlas Werke in Munich.

Germany's Food Problem (Continued from page 7)

and the pressure on German officials is overwhelming.

Despite these increased post-war pressures, the collection machinery has continued to function remarkably well. Larger percentages of harvested crops have been delivered in both zones during the first half of the current marketing year than a year ago. Collection procedures require each producer to deliver, through legal channels at legal prices, his total production less authorized retentions. Under collection procedures for livestock products producers' self-supply is limited to 36 kg of meat including slaughter fat per capita per year and one-half liter of milk per day. Farm consumption of eggs also is restricted in both zones. All products must be delivered to licensed dealers at authorized prices.

Caloric Availability Increased

Economic utilization of German-grown food after production is an important way of increasing the amount of available food for the non-farm population. A 15 percent increase in caloric availability was made in 1946/47 over the previous year. This was accomplished in three ways: Limitation of human food for livestock; restriction of amount farmers can keep to quantities approximately equal to the heavy worker category in cities; and increased efficiency in processing of grains, milk, and other products.

Public Health authorities have consistently recommended a daily food intake of 2,000 calories for the normal consumer as the minimum standard for maintenance of reasonable health for a limited period of time. For children under six years of age 100 percent of the requirements are being met and children from six to ten years and pregnant and lactating women are receiving 88 and 95 percent of their respective requirements. A special feeding program for coal miners provides 100 percent of requirements. But the rest of the population, which includes by far the largest group, is receiving only 73 to 78 percent of what they should have.

General food rationing was begun in Germany at the outset of the war with a normal consumer ration of about 2,000 calories daily. In addition, considerable quantities of unrationed food were legally available. By January 1945

the amount of food distributed on the ration had been reduced to a level of 1,620 calories per day for normal consumers. After January the centralized rationing program broke down and foods were rationed largely on a local basis. At the time of the military collapse large stores of Wehrmacht food came into the possession of civilians, as the result of release of military stocks and large scale pilferage. Also many individual households had large stocks of home-processed foods at that time.

Normal Rations Higher

In June 1945, soon after capitulation, the ration level, throughout the US Zone averaged approximately 860 calories daily for normal consumers. By fall centralized rationing systems had been reestablished in the two zones, collection mechanisms had been improved, and by September 1945 in the UK Zone and November in the US Zone the normal consumer ration had been raised to approximately 1,500 calories per day. In January 1946 normal consumers in both zones were receiving 1,550 calories of rationed food daily.

The increases to a 1,550 ration level during this period were directed by MG over the objections of German food officials who felt combined indigenous and imported food resources could not support this level for any extended period. As the result of a drastic curtailment of shipments in the late winter and early spring of 1946, it was necessary to reduce the food rations in the UK Zone in March 1946 to 1,014 calories daily for the normal consumer and in the US Zone in April to 1,275. From April through September 1946 rations in the UK Zone ranged from 1,042 calories to 1,237 calories and in the US Zone from 1,180 to 1,280 calories daily. This was the most critical period of the occupation and was marked by rapid deterioration in health. Finally, on 14 October 1946 the harvest permitted an increase in food rations in both zones to 1,550 calories daily for the normal consumer. This increase was authorized despite low food stocks, on the basis of strong recommendations by Public Health authorities. The 1,550 ration level has been maintained only with extreme difficulty.

Bread and potatoes constitute 83 percent of the current ration. These items have furnished the major part of the diet since the beginning

of occupation and on the basis of supplies of indigenous and imported items expected to be available, it does not appear that a more balanced ration can be provided in 1947/48. In both zones during the past year the quality of the ration was improved materially by the use of substantial quantities of imported dried skim milk, fish, and vegetables. It has now been necessary to cancel further imports of these relatively expensive items. The principal deficiencies in the present ration other than total calories are in protein and calcium.

In an attempt to evaluate total food intake including off-the-ration foods, special survey teams have worked in the principal cities of the two zones since late in 1945. It is impossible to draw definite conclusions, but in general the best estimate of the present situation is that approximately 200 to 250 calories daily are available to the bulk of the city population in the two zones in addition to the ration. A small but important percentage of the urban population is able to obtain very little food in addition to the ration. Poor health conditions among this percentage of the population breed poor health conditions for the whole population. Rations need to be raised at least to a level providing 1,800 calories daily—and the Military Governments of the two zones through their food program hope to attain this figure during the second half of 1947.

Children's Growth Unsatisfactory

The rise in caloric intake for the German population will not come any too soon. A combined Nutrition Committee (British, French, and US) composed of leading public health authorities made a survey last December and found. "German adults are underweight and in almost every instance, weights are significantly lower than a year ago. Although children under seven have not been markedly affected by the food shortage, the growth and development of those between seven and 14 years is unsatisfactory . . . All the evidence obtained compels the Committee to conclude that conditions in certain respects are serious. Throughout the last year, large numbers of Germans have subsisted on a food consumption that is inadequate for the maintenance of minimum nutrition. The longer this situation continues the greater becomes the risk of nutritional disaster should supplies of food be interrupted or ration scales be decreased."

Communications Extended

Limited telephone and telegraph facilities were opened between the British and US Zones of Germany and certain countries of the world on 1 April with service to additional countries to be made available as soon as agreements can be negotiated. Telephone calls and telegraphic messages from Germany can be originated by members of the Occupational Forces, both military and civilian, by non-German commercial agents, and by certain licensed German firms and commercial enterprises concerned with the economic rehabilitation of Germany. Facilities will be provided to licensed Germans for ordinary business telephone calls ordinary business telegrams. In addition, ordinary press telegrams will be permitted to licensed press agencies.

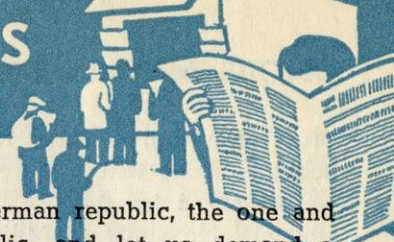
Business Messages Only

The license, which will be issued to Germans to originate traffic on the above basis, specifies that the messages must be of an entirely business nature, and that no social contacts can be admitted on the telegraph or telephone communications. Furthermore, the business communications must, for the present, be interely non-transactional.

German firms requiring international telephone or telegraph service will make application for admittance to this service through the Land Economic Ministry which will forward approved applications to the Joint Export-Import Agency (US/UK) for final approval. Licenses will only be authorized where the firm is engaged on important international business and where the communications are necessary for the conduct of this business. If the recommendation is approved, the Reichspost will advise the applicant and will issue a permit license entitling the holder to the use of the international tele-communications facilities. Such services will be paid for in marks.

Incoming Calls Accepted

Telephone calls incoming to Germany from other European countries with whom agreements have been reached will be connected to any telephone number in the British-US Zone and telegraph messages from the same countries will be delivered to any address in the British-US Zone.



Views of Moscow Brighten

The **Frankfurter Rundschau** took an optimistic view of Moscow: "The Foreign Ministers of the Great Powers have decided after 14 days of negotiation in Moscow that the proposals submitted by the powers on the German question have much in common. This conclusion cannot be dismissed as a mere diplomatic courtesy, on the contrary, more readiness for mutual understanding has been shown than could have been expected."

Das Zeit-Echo (Schwäbisch-Hall) found in the first two weeks of the Moscow Conference reason "to state that the hopes for a positive result of the conference are much more justified than the fears of the pessimists." It continued, "In all diplomatic negotiations since the end of the war the tactic has been used, especially on the Russian side, to demand the impossible in order to reach the possible... However, on all fundamental issues the attitudes of the great powers have been formulated with sufficient elasticity to permit compromises."

The paper concluded, the firmest and most moderate attitude is that of the United States, due to the fact that the United States, in least dependent on the economic and political development of Europe.

The **Mittelbayerische Zeitung** (Regensburg) forecast that the "hour of decision" and of black despair for Germany is only now approaching:

"In the course of the Moscow negotiations the veil was drawn from secret agreements entered into at Yalta... We are filled with anxiety that the German people will be pushed again into a state of mind that will make them easy prey for radical demagogy... To keep a people in starvation in the heart of Europe will be no service to democracy."

The **Coburger Neue Presse** carried an impassioned plea for unification of Germany: "A thorough land reform, and honest denazification, a real destruction of war industries, a final end to trusts, a reeducation of our youth—for a democracy capable of living, there is only the way of unity... Let us not speak of the German state... Let us speak

simply of the German republic, the one and indivisible republic, and let us demand a German national assembly, which, elected by free, direct, and equal votes, may determine Germany's constitution and government.

Jubilee of Hunger

The **Süddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) commented on the beginning of the 100th Ration Period as the "Jubilee of Hunger":

"A person of our generation who has passed his 30th year has had prescribed for him for no less than 16 years how many slices of bread he may eat every day... This simple conclusion, arrived at in connection with the 100th anniversary of the Ration Cards of World War II and based on two periods of Compulsory Food Conservation from 1915 to 1923 and from 1939 to 1947 (not counting the years still ahead) illustrates the German tragedy which always starts with Hurras and Heils and ends with hunger."

The editorial ended by placing the guilt for the hunger catastrophe on the Nazis and crediting the United States for food imports of millions of dollars.

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** referred to stacks of letters from readers calling attention to this "Jubilee." It said:

"It seems necessary to clarify once more what has taken place in German in the sphere of nutrition. Fifteen years ago a half pound of butter cost 80 pfennigs, ten oranges 50 pfennigs, 'ribs and cabbage' in a good restaurant 70 pfennigs... In spite of that there were many people in Germany who said, things must change. It cannot go on like this in our Fatherland. We were in an abyss. We must impose a rigid militaristic discipline on our young people, only then would they become good citizens. We must have the Ukraine, that is more important than butter. An important part of the German population voted for these people and by 1 September 1939 we had made so much progress that cannon finally took the place of butter. The second world war had broken out and the first ration period came in."

of Nazism and German Militarism. These books — along with other collections — will be preserved for the use of historians and students. No study of Military Government or of Germany would be complete without access to the thousands of books published during the Nazi regime.

From two small rooms originally housing the Library, the organization has expanded to fill the 10 large rooms in its present location. It now has a well-lighted reading room lined with general reference books, two large stack rooms, a periodical room containing current newspapers and magazines, an acquisitions office, a typing pool, a cataloging department, a storage room, and two administrative offices. More space is needed. A thriving, well-operated library usually doubles its book collection in about 15 years. In order to acquire the ACA Order No. 4 collection much more space will be necessary, in addition to extra rooms for normal expansion.

Although 75 percent of its books are in the German language, the Reference Library is "American." Its books are cataloged and classified according to the Library of Congress Classification Schedule, generally used in the United States today. Unique on the continent of Europe, it is one of the largest War Department libraries, the first and second being the War Department Library in the Pentagon Building and the Army Medical Library. Its books deal with practically every phase of human knowledge. No effort is made to build up a collection of legal works since the Legal Division has its own special books. Except in the fields of law and medicine, the Reference Library has material on every conceivable subject.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said: "Every library should try to be complete on something, if it were only the history of pinheads." This organization is trying to acquire as much material as possible on Germany and the Germans, books and pamphlets published by Military Government, and general reference volumes, including basic books on Europe and the United States. Requests for information from OMGUS agencies have indicated exactly what is needed, and the Library is trying to coordinate its work with these wishes.

The reference service provided by the Library falls into three general categories: service in person, by telephone, and by mail. It is much easier to find information or assist someone if he comes to the Reading Room himself and states his needs. In many cases, however, a person wishes merely to inquire about the date of some particular event, whether or not the Library has a certain book, or whether or not the Library has material on a specific subject. These questions can be answered efficiently by telephone. But if the queries are too complex the librarian may suggest that the caller make a personal visit. The third type of request for information is by mail. Although a prompt answer is sent, the questions are often not specific enough to make clear to the librarian just what is desired.

The Reference Library is open the same hours as other offices of OMGUS. Books may be borrowed for a period of seven days and can be renewed for an additional week provided no one asks for them in the meantime. German personnel employed by OMGUS can borrow books if an American superior assumes responsibility for the loan. Certain books cannot be taken out. These books either are used so much or are so valuable that they must remain in the Library.

Besides guiding research in many fields, the Library answers a wide variety of questions from many sources. Recently a government agency in the United States asked for a photograph of Martin Bormann. A picture finally was located in a book entitled "Der Deutsche Reichstag," by a Herr Kienast. On several occasions persons have requested copies of various important speeches including Mr. Byrnes' address at Stuttgart, various speeches by Hitler, and similar public statements. The Library finds these in current newspapers, collections of speeches and documents, press releases, and other publications. Countless requests have been received concerning the organization of the German army and the Nazi party. Many were answered by using classified documents of which the Library has a large collection.

The Library staff is pleased when information supplied is used directly in MG

work. Not long ago a request was received for information on the organization of German cooperative societies. Recently an American official wanted to know how to make several different types of graphs. The information was used in the preparation of several important statistical summaries. The need for texts of international treaties is frequent. Officials ask for copies of the Young Plan, the Geneva Convention concerning treatment of war prisoners, the Weimar Constitution, the United Nations Charter, and various Federal laws. This material comes

from various collections of documents and laws.

The Library has even extended its services half-way around the world. In February 1947 it received a request from the International Military Tribunal in the Far East for one issue of the periodical "Berlin—Rom—Tokio," formerly published by the German Foreign Office. This periodical was to be used in evidence against the Japanese war criminals. The Reference Library had but one copy of the edition, so a microfilm copy was made and sent by courier to Tokyo.

British View on German Relations

One of the most stimulating and encouraging signs of Control Commission life is the fact that the great majority of English men and women working in Germany today, are attempting to break away from the traditional isolationism of the Englishman in a foreign land and are establishing contact with the people they control.

In Germany, in spite of recurrent criticism from ill-informed sources, which too often base their criticism on the erroneous information supplied by unsuccessful applicants or discharged failures of the Control Commission, there is a healthy and altogether new spirit of enquiry.

The Control Commission girl with her regular hand of little German boys to whom she gives her weekly chocolate ration; the officer, who, of his own initiative inaugurates an Anglo-German discussion group in the local school or among his employees; the married family who so quickly learn the difference between the servile servant who steals the rations and the self-respecting cook who is worth consulting and worthy of trust; all these are establishing contact, not from sentimentality or "softening" but because until we know the Germans "through and through" they can never be our friends, and must never be our enemies, again.

Wide credence is at last given to the theory of the psychologists that the German mind is diseased, and much brilliant planning is being made with the object of curing that disease. But the problem is not only one for planning to correct. Much good can and is being done by not standing aloof from the Germans in their spiritual and physical agony. If we isolate

ourselves from the Germans and spend all our evenings and our leisure hours in our own company, we may never be able to regain contact again. If on the other hand we leave our little shells and meet the Germans, not, as too often we did last year, to commiserate with them, but to help them face their problem squarely and to explain the English point of view, when the increase of consumer goods next year or the year after brings a less fevered state to the German mind, the chances of success of the undoubted experts, who look farther ahead than this year or next year to a time when Germany will again arise as a respected and respectable nation, will be immeasurably increased.

It speaks volumes for the integrity, enthusiasm and far-sightedness of a large proportion of the Control Commission that with little or no encouragement from official sources or public opinion in England, so much in this direction is being done.

The above article is reprinted from the British Zone Review, in which the writer was identified as "F.E.F.J."

MG Proclamation No. 4

Military Government Proclamation No. 4, besides changing the name of Greater Hesse to Hesse in conformity with usage in the new Land constitution, clarified the relationship between Military Government and the German Land governments.

The proclamation will become effective for Bremen when that Land adopts a constitution.

EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

ICD Projects Defined

The status of certain direct operational activities of Information Control for the purpose of military requirements is defined in OMGUS directive, AG 000.7 (IC), "Supply Responsibilities for Official US (German-language) Publishing and Film Operations," 27 February.

The directive states that under MGR Title 21, Information Control conducts certain publishing and film production activities to provide newspapers, periodicals, and films for distribution throughout the US-occupied areas of Germany, and that these German-language editions and versions are for the purpose of providing the German population with information which will influence them to understand and accept the US program of occupation, and of establishing a stable and acceptable government which may eventually be brought into the family of peace-loving nations.

These operations include the publication of Die Neue Zeitung, a zonal newspaper of 1,500,000 circulation, and Heute, Amerikanische Rundschau, and Neue Auslese, which are zonal periodicals. Information Control operations also include the production of Welt im Film, joint US-British newsreels for occupied Germany, and of various documentary films.

The principal installations charged with the production of these materials are located in Munich under the administrative jurisdiction of the Information Control Division, OMG Bavaria, but serve the entire zone. These are: Publishing Operations Branch; Newsreel Section, Film-Theater-Music Branch; and Film Section, Film-Theater-Music Branch.

Regional OMG Directors are advised that these Information Control activities are direct MG operational responsibilities and, for purposes of military requirements, are to be treated accordingly. The meeting of their requirements as to services, fuel, and other supplies, is the responsibility of the OMG in whose area the needs arise, and is to be effect-

ed from supplies and services available to that command through established military supply channels.

In another instruction, OMGUS cable V-16441 of 2 April provides that indigenous employees of the following activities of Information Control are to be regarded as direct MG employees for the purpose of the noon meal, even though not on the MG payroll: publishing operation in Munich, Bavaria Film Kunst, radio stations in the four Laender, information centers in 20 cities, and film exchanges in each Land.

"A" Rations for Businessmen

Allied and neutral businessmen officially permitted to visit the US occupied areas are authorized to purchase basic scale "A" Post Exchange rations but this allowance does not include gift or luxury items, according to OMGUS cable V-16398 of 1 April.

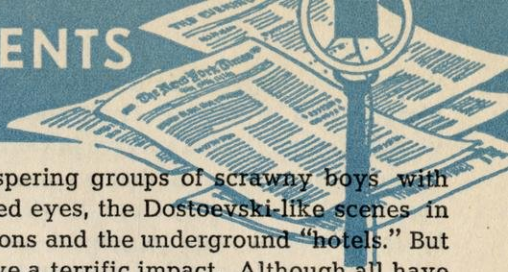
Scale "A" ration cards are to be issued only to Allied and neutral businessmen who are in possession of Military Entry Permits which specify that the holder is a foreign buyer visiting the US Zone on export business or for making purchases from the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commission. Ration cards are to be marked so as to be valid only during the time each individual is authorized to be present in the zone.

Work Prohibitions Cited

The prohibitions on the use of voluntary and gratuitous services in governmental work are cited in OMGUS letter, AG 005 (PO), "Voluntary and Gratuitous Services of Civilian Employees and Service Prior to Appointment," 1 April 1947. It points out that "no employee can legally be placed on duty until he receives a WD Form 50."

Retention of Non-RA Men

MG field offices are directed by OMGUS cable V-16272 of 29 March to make reports on any non-Regular Army enlisted men retained in their command after 30 April. The reports are to be made by Regional OMG Headquarters by telephone on or before 2 May to Hq OMGUS and are to be followed by written reports. Negative reports also are desired.



The Hoover Report

Anne O' Hare McCormick, noted columnist, foreign correspondent, and analyst of international developments for The New York Times, described the report made by Herbert Hoover on his recent economic survey in Europe as giving "a colder and clearer idea of life in Germany" than much of the multitudinous accounts written about the occupied area. Her column on this topic is reprinted in full:

Although statistics are usually neither eloquent nor descriptive, the array of figures Mr. Hoover presents in his report to the President gives perhaps the most graphic picture yet drawn of conditions in Germany. Other reporters have tried to tell this dismal story to the unwilling listeners of the United States. They have noted, for instance, the striking absence of able-bodied men on the German scene. Mr. Hoover merely states that in the American and British zones (to which his survey is limited) 6,000,000 men of the most productive age groups are missing because of war losses and the detention of prisoners of war in Russia, France, Britain and Belgium.

Many observers have seen that the fields are worked almost entirely by women or old men. They have described women felling trees in the forests and harnessed to carts on the roads. Mr. Hoover says that between the ages of twenty and sixty, women outnumber men by six or seven millions. Vivid accounts have been written of the burrowing, anthill life in skeleton cities. Explorers who have turned from these swarming graveyards to the whole and apparently normal villages have found them almost equally congested with sullen expellees quartered on sullen natives. Mr. Hoover reports that despite the losses the population in the combined zone has increased by more than a fourth. When the last German deportees from the east arrive this year, there will be 43,000,000 mouths to feed as contrasted with 34,200,000 in 1939.

Mr. Hoover merely gives the figures. They have no color. They do not reproduce the panorama of misery printed on the mind after a view of the crowded cellars of Berlin, the ghostly queues of Hamburg, the reception center for the dispossessed Sudetenlanders at Augsburg, the old woman on the stone piles,

the whispering groups of scrawny boys with hate-filled eyes, the Dostoevski-like scenes in the stations and the underground "hotels." But they have a terrific impact. Although all have been repeatedly reported, this summary gives a colder and clearer idea of life in Germany than any number of impressions, piecemeal data or the long columns of detailed figures in Military Government reports.

The purpose of Mr. Hoover's survey was to explain why the American is taxed to support Germans and how they can be made self-supporting. The first part of the report deals only with the food problem. It is notable in that the estimate of minimum aid necessary to keep the population alive until the end of 1948, while exceeding the proposed Congressional appropriations, is less than was anticipated by the military authorities. Several practical steps—some so obvious as letting Germans fish in the North Sea—are suggested to reduce expenditure while increasing food rations to put the people in physical condition to earn their own living.

Many Americans ask why they should be taxed to keep Germans alive. Their ruin is their own fault, the result not of occupation policies but of the war they launched upon the world. Our Allies are also in desperate need, and we are obliged to help our friends before we feed our former enemy. Her victims suffered so much at her hands that Germany is getting the punishment she deserves. To put her on her feet, moreover, is to put her on the way to become once more a menace to peace.

These arguments are natural enough. Anyone who has seen post-war Europe knows that Germany is not alone in wretchedness. Austria, Greece, parts of Italy, Poland, Rumania and Hungary are also areas of famine and desolation. Warsaw, Stalingrad, scores of cities were more ravaged than Berlin. The Ukraine is more stripped than any zone in Germany. But in no other country is ruin so general and the universal level of life so low.

But that is only part of the answer. The reason for our preoccupation with Germany is twofold. During the two years we have stood guard over the collapsed Reich, we have learned that a chaotic, unproductive, headless and starving Germany is also a menace. On the eve of the Moscow conference, to which

the Hoover diagnosis is a prelude, few will disagree that "if Western civilization is to survive in Europe it must survive in Germany."

The second reason is that we are there. It cost us a lot to get there and it will cost us a lot to stay—and more to get out—unless we take measures to enable Germany to pay her way and do her part in the European reconstruction. For us the difference between our hungry ex-enemy and our hungry friends is that we are the masters of a large part of Germany. The people can do nothing for themselves unless we allow them to do it. We are not responsible for their ruin, but we are responsible for the zonal policy which makes it impossible for them to subsist on any level. They are at the mercy of our mistakes. In Germany three months ago a high officer of American Military Government said to the writer: "General Eisenhower told these people that we came as conquerors but not as oppressors. But confusion is a form of oppression—confusion of aim, changing orders, shifting personnel, endless inquisitions and red tape."

The best reason, as Mr. Hoover says, is that it's the American flag that now flies over Frankfurt and Stuttgart, Munich and Berchtesgaden, Dachau and Buchenwald. That flag represents the United States to Germany, to Europe—and above all to ourselves. We can't let ourselves down.

* * *

A sharply divergent view was expressed by the **Louisville Courier-Journal**, which said: "The philosophy which Mr. Hoover expresses is the greatest single danger to our German occupation. It is the siren song of expediency. It tells us that we can cut down on our expenses there, reduce our occupation forces, and turn the German people loose to rebuild a peaceful country and a peaceful Europe as well. The French will never hear of such a solution, nor will the Russians. None of Germany's ravished neighbors will be likely to agree that the welfare of Europe would be served by letting the Germans recapture the industrial dominance of the continent.

"It is extremely important that the United States maintains a sensible middle course on German policy. Only on such grounds can we possibly hope to win some measure of agreement from the other Allied powers and get on with the work of writing a treaty of peace."

* * *

A more friendly attitude was taken by the

Hartford (Conn.) Courant, which said: "In former President Hoover's heart there is no forgiveness of Germany for the misery she brought to the whole earth, no 'condonement of the enormity of her crimes.' If his plan of economic restoration for what he terms the New Germany seems to suggest that, it is far from the truth. But with statesmanlike realism Mr. Hoover knows, and does not fear to say so, that the economic recovery of Germany is vital not only to Europe but for 'a lasting peace' in the world.

"The urgency of restoring Germany's productive capacity for a peacetime economy wholly stripped of every war potential becomes the more apparent when we realize that the world everywhere is short of consumer goods of every kind. In the fight against starvation and rags we must enlist every productive force in the world, and that includes the productive potential of Germany."

Hotel Requisitioning Restricted

Purchases of hotel furnishings and equipment will be held to a bare minimum in the future, OMGUS said in answering a request of the Laenderrat Directorate that such purchases be discontinued because of their "material damage to the German civilian economy." OMGUS pointed out that "existing procedures require that when property, including furniture, which was originally obtained from German sources becomes excess to military needs, it be restored to the German economy.

"The Laender authorities should ensure that derequisitioned hotel furnishings as well as property of this type obtained from US Army surpluses be restored by due process wherever appropriate to former hotel proprietors," the statement said.

The Laenderrat request for OMGUS action complained that the purchases "amount to a dismantling of the establishments." It explained that "such valuable equipment" cannot be replaced since high-grade lumber, precious rugs and carpets may not be obtainable for years.

"Tourist trade, especially that yielding foreign exchange, is of considerable importance to the financial and economic status of the south German Laender," the Laenderrat added. "Dismantling of hotel establishments would, therefore, noticeably reduce the assets and increase the liabilities of the German economy."

Duties for L&S Office Defined *(Continued from page 15)*

Intelligence Report as directed in current orders will be submitted to the Land Intelligence Officer. An immediate report will be made of all matters requiring such action.

o) **Legal.**—(1) When appointed as Summary Court Officer by the Land Director has the proper pre-trial investigation and preparation conducted and promptly tries all cases referred to him. Forwards all records of trial to Land Headquarters for review. Any one or all officers of the Detachment may be designated as Military Government Court Officer. Normally the Detachment Commander is designated as Summary Court Officer and the Public Safety Officer acts as Prosecutor. (2) Holds preliminary hearings in appropriate cases for the purpose of releasing for lack of evidence, admitting to bail or binding over to higher courts. (3) Through the Public Safety Officer or personally observes the operation to German Courts. Reports to the Legal Division of Land Headquarters any cases of violation of directives or of inefficiency. Keeps informed of the number of untried cases pending before the courts.

4. DUTIES OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER

The Public Safety Officer acting under the direct supervision of the Military Government Officer is charged with the following duties:

(a) Acts as Military Government Summary Court Officer when so ordered. (b) investigation, preparation, and prosecution of cases brought before Military Government Courts. (c) Investigates and reports on Food Collection and Black Market Activities. (d) Investigates reports submitted by Civil Censorship Division. (e) Checks the operation and performance of duties of German Police Agencies, German Border Police, and all civil law enforcement agencies. Acts as liaison between German Border Police and Security Troops responsible for border control. (f) Checks efficiency of fire prevention and control and operation of Fire Departments. (g) Establishes liaison with agencies handling refugees, Displaced Persons, and Civilian Internee Camps. (h) Checks German Pass Offices and issues Military Government Passes. (i) Issues Hunting and Fishing Licenses to Allied personnel. (j) Maintains liaison for the Detachment Commander with all Units

charged with security as indicated in para 3 m (1) above. (k) Acts when so directed in all matters pertaining to para 3 (m) above. (m) Acts for and assist the Military Government Officer in all matters pertaining to Public Safety.

5. DUTIES OF THE SPECIAL BRANCH OFFICER

The Special Branch Officer, acting under (m) Acts for and assists the Military Government Officer, is charged with the following duties:

(a) Investigates the political background of Public Prosecutors, members of Tribunals and other personnel charged with administration and enforcement of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, persons employed by Military Government and US Army Installations in positions of more than ordinary labor, and persons in other fields of activity, particularly education, information and youth activities, when such investigations are requested by the Land Office of Military Government (MGR 9-860); (b) Observes, evaluates reports on the activities and attitude of important and influential persons in the community (MGR 9-866); (c) Maintains a collection of Nazi records and documents and organizes such records and documents in usable form (MGR 9-820 et. seq.); (d) Cooperates with, assists and guides Public Prosecutors in the prosecution of cases and reviews the decisions of Tribunals to insure compliance with the letter and spirit of the Law for Liberation (MGR 9-830) and institutes Delinquency and Error Reports to Land Offices and such decisions that do not comply with this Law; (e) Spot checks German agencies in the community to insure that they are fulfilling their responsibilities in the administration and enforcement of the Law for Liberation (MGR 9-840 et. seq.); (f) Insures that instances of criminal violations of the Law for Liberation are being referred to German criminal courts for investigation, prosecution and punishment (MGR 9-850 et. seq.); (g) Compiles and forwards statistical and other reports on the operation of the Law for Liberation (MGR 9-870 et. seq.); (h) Maintains and operates Special Branches for the accomplishment of the functions listed above.

6. REPORTS

Liaison and Security Offices will carefully prepare and promptly forward periodic reports. They will not be required to submit special or routine reports on matters which are properly a responsibility of Functional Field Teams.

(A list of required reports will be published periodically by Land Headquarters for the information and guidance of all concerned.)

7. ADMINISTRATION

a) **Command.**—Command responsibility for administrative assistance to Liaison and Security Offices will be charged to units and provisional units of the Military Government battalion (regiment) of the Land Office of Military Government, such command responsibility will be limited to administrative matters or as ordered by the Land Director.

b) **Offices, Quarters, Messes, Clubs.**—These will be adequate, kept at a minimum, dignified, and maintained as befitting the local representatives of Military Government. The number of employees will be limited to the absolute essential within the allotment authorized by the Land Directors. Officers and enlisted men will be quartered and messed separately whenever practicable.

c) **Duty Officer.**—At least one officer or enlisted man will be on duty at the Liaison and Security Office during duty hours. He will be informed of the whereabouts of the other personnel. After office hours, one officer or enlisted man will be on duty at all times but may be at quarters or any other local place that can be reached by telephone. (Members of Functional Field Teams may be used as Duty Officer during off-duty hours).

d) **Signs and Directory.** — All roads and streets leading to Liaison and Security Offices will be adequately marked by signs that are readily distinguishable by day or night. An office directory will be placed in the lobby of the main entrance to each Liaison and Security Office. This directory will include, in addition to location of sub-office within the building, the location of the mess, quarters, garage, and service station for transients.

e) **Provisions for Official Visitors.** — Suitable accommodations will be provided for Functional Field Teams and for other authorized transients; supply them with available data, and aid them in contacting appropriate

German officials. Accommodations to be provided are office space, clerical help, interpreters, communications, quarters, meals and necessary supplies and services, and accommodations for accompanying indigenous personnel. (Motor transportation and chauffeurs will be provided for authorized OMGUS personnel by Hq OMGUS, or from pools at Land Headquarters and OMGUS REAR).

Part II — Administrative Units

8. ORGANIZATION

a) Military Government administrative units will be organized in each Land in such numbers as are required, they will be grouped appropriately into organizations by Land Directors.

b) Each Military Government Administrative unit will consist of an appropriate number of Liaison and Security Detachment plus the necessary overhead.

9. MISSION

a) The mission of the Military Government administrative unit is to provide the administrative support for its Liaison and Security Detachments, and to relieve the Detachments of all administrative burdens.

b) The Unit Commander may be delegated additional missions by the Land Director.

10. DUTIES OF UNIT COMMANDER

a) Assign personnel to Liaison and Security Detachments in accordance with approved T/O's make transfers of personnel between Liaison and Security Detachments as prescribed by Land Directors, and take such authorized disciplinary action as the situation requires.

b) Insure that Liaison and Security Detachments are properly supplied with rations, clothing, individual equipment, Post Exchange supplies, Special Service Items, POL, solid fuels, and transportation. Supply of above will be through the appropriate Post Commander.

c) Procure and assign vehicles within the current authorization, and insure that all are properly maintained.

d) Insure that Liaison and Security Detachments have adequate telephone and radio communications.

e) Insure that all personnel have adequate recreational facilities.

f) Insure that training programs are properly carried out.

g) Insure that all pertinent administrative regulations are properly carried out.

h) Insure that all personnel maintain a high standard of dress and deportment.

i) Provide quarters, messing facilities, and other administrative services to such personnel as may be attached to the administrative unit.

j) Maintain all personnel records of personnel assigned to the administrative unit.

k) Insure that all personnel are paid regularly.

l) Maintain liaison with Post Commanders, Constabulary, Military Police, CIC, CID, and para-military organizations and agencies in the area, to insure that proper relations exist between Military Government personnel and those of other organizations in the area.

m) The responsibility for the supply and furnishing of maintenance facilities to Military Government offices is that of the Post Commander in whose area the office is located. The Administrative Unit Commander

will insure that Liaison and Security Offices are properly supplied and maintained.

n) The Unit Commander will not require the Liaison and Security Offices to render routine reports on matters that can be reported on by data already on file in unit or other headquarters. Neither shall Liaison and Security Offices be required to submit duplicates of records required to be maintained in Liaison and Security Offices (such as motor vehicle service records, civilian personnel rosters, etc.) instead, such records be inspected periodically by the Unit Commander or his representative in the Liaison and Security Office files. **Morning Reports will not be maintained by Detachments.**

11. INSPECTIONS

The Unit Commander will make and cause to be made such inspections of Liaison and Security Offices as will insure that the required standard of their administration and discipline is maintained. He will initiate necessary corrective action when required.

Ruhr Food Crisis Explained

In an article on the food demonstrations in the western areas of Germany, Editor Eric Reger of the US licensed independent *Tagespiegel* in Berlin pointed out that if Germany were left to herself the people would not only be hungry but would starve. He reminded his readers that England and the United States are sending food to Germany paid for by the English and American taxpayers, even though they had not previously promised to do so. However, he pointed out, need and hunger seems to make the German people forget these things.

"The German people seem to believe that the western Allies have promised to render this assistance, and the next conclusion to this completely erroneous way of thinking is: they ship less than they have promised," he observed, adding that in those places where people don't believe this they are made to do so through propaganda.

Reger pointed out that not only British but also German observers refer to the fact that the distribution and not the amount of food available is found wanting. He added the reminder that this distribution lies in German hands.

"Not without reason are the food conditions in the American Zone the best of all of

Germany, and that is by no means due only to the structure of the zone," contended Reger.

The *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) also editorializing on the demonstrations in the Ruhr, said:

"The news from the Ruhr is perturbing and discloses the degree of misery, hunger and cold suffered there during a long dreadfully severe winter . . . In numerous cities of that area, workers have taken up that political weapon which is customary in the democracies: they went on strike and displayed their common misery on the streets and before the official buildings."

"The world knows that, after a stricter and stricter rationing of food and after the nervous strain of a five-year war, a people cannot get along with 1,550 calories daily if it wants to work and that experiments with young, rested, wellfed people cannot prove the contrary. The world must be almost astonished that a population, which for weeks had to get along on 800 calories, could summon even the strength for a demonstration. It is an act of desperation, even though it should come out that political wire-pullers intended something else than a demonstration against hunger."

Official Instructions *(Continued from page 2)*

Counterfeit Military Payment Certificates	AG 122.1 (AG) 1 April 1947, OMGUS
Confiscation of Credentials of Arrestees	AG 200.2 (IA) 1 April 1947, OMGUS
Interim Procedure for Retention of Property Control of Certain Properties by Information Control Licensees	AG 386 (IC) 1 April 1947, OMGUS
Disposition of Strategic and Critical Materials Frozen under the Captured Enemy Material Program	AG 386.3 (ED) 1 April 1947, OMGUS
Local Procurement Procedure	AG 400.12 (CO) 1 April 1947, OMGUS
Concurrence List	Staff Memo No. 18 1 April 1947, OMGUS
Assistance by US Army to Foreign Governments in US Area of Control in Germany and Austria	Circular No. 6 1 April 1947, EUCOM
Travel Allowances, etc.	Circular No. 7 1 April 1947, EUCOM
Unit Publications	Circular No. 8 1 April 1947, EUCOM
OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests	AG 014.1 (SG) 2 April 1947, OMGUS
Processing and Payment of Procurements, and Damage Claims against the United States Arising in Germany	AG 150 (LD) 2 April 1947, OMGUS
Distribution of German Copies of Transcript of Proceedings of the International Military Tribunal	AG 461.01 (LD) 2 April 1947, OMGUS
Establishment of Extradition Board	Gen. Orders No. 29 2 April 1947, OMGUS
Leaves, Passes and Travel in the European Theater	Circular No. 9 2 April 1947, EUCOM
Absence without Leave	Circular No. 10 2 April 1947, EUCOM
Return to German Agencies of Cultural Materials	AG 007 (ED) 3 April 1947, OMGUS
License under MG Laws Nos. 53 and 161	AG 010.6 (FD) 3 April 1947, OMGUS
Company and Separate Unit Post Offices	Circular No. 11 3 April 1947, EUCOM
Organization of Legislation Review Board	Gen. Orders No. 30 4 April 1947, OMGUS
Ice — Issues and Sale	Circular No. 12 4 April 1947, EUCOM
Letter Implementing Allied Control Authority Control Council Law No. 49	AG 010.6 (IA) 5 April 1947, OMGUS
Financing of Official Entertainment for German Administrative Officials	AG 120.1 (CO) 5 April 1947, OMGUS
Property Accountability in the European Command	Circular No. 14 7 April 1947, EUCOM
EUCOM Motion Picture Service (16 mm and 35 mm)	Circular No. 15 7 April 1947, EUCOM
Release of Properties Confiscated by Property Control Custody under MG Law No. 52	AG 010.6 (FD) 9 April 1947, OMGUS

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