

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Thirty-First Report for the Public Advisory Board, ECA (Washington), Jan. 31, 1951.

Realites Allemandes (Facts of Germany), No. 25, High Commission of the French Republic in Germany, January 1951.

Recovery Guides — A Record of Progress in the ERP Countries, No. 18, ECA (Washington), February 1951.

Buecher-Vorschau (Preview of New Books — in German), No. 48, Central Distribution Section (Frankfurt), February 1951.

Official Gazette, No. 50, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, March 14, 1951.

Official Gazette, No. 51, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, March 21, 1951.

Spotlight, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 12, PIO, EUCOM Special Activities Division, March 23, 1951.

The Job of the FBI, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 14, I&E Office, EUCOM, March 25, 1951.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 268, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 30, 1951.

Spotlight, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 13, PIO, EUCOM Special Activities Division, March 30, 1951.

Buecher-Vorschau (Preview of New Books — in German), No. 49, Central Distribution Section (Frankfurt), March 1951.

One Year of German Radio, April 1949-July 1950, Radio Branch, ISD, PUB, HICOG, March 1951.

One Year of Cultural Radio, July 1949-June 1950, ISD, PUB, HICOG, March, 1951.

HEUTE (in German), No. 133, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), March 28, 1951.

Our New Weapons, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 15, I&E Office, EUCOM, April 1, 1951.

Understanding Your Mission Key to Adjustment, EUCOM Information Bulletin,

Copies of publications etc. listed in the Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters

Vol. 6, No. 16, I&E Office, EUCOM, April 1, 1951.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 269, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), April 6, 1951.

How to Measure a Nation's Strength, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 17, I&E Office, EUCOM, April 8, 1951.

HEUTE (in German), No. 134, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), April 11, 1951.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 270, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), April 13, 1951.

Daily Press Review, Nos. 54-67, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 21-April 10, 1951.

What's New in the Armed Forces, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 18, I&E Office, EUCOM, April 15, 1951.

Information Bulletin, April 1951, PRD, HICOG, April 17, 1951.

Der Monat (in German), Vol. 3, No. 31, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), April 1951.

The Erding Journal, Vol. 2, No. 6, 85th Air Depot Wing (Erding), April 1951.

Schule und Gegenwart (Schools Today), pedagogical monthly magazine, Vol. 3, No. 4, Educational Office, OLCB (Munich), April 1951.

will make final decisions in the light of technical suitability.

The aide memoire explains that, since the program for the arrival of troop reinforcements must be kept on schedule, delays cannot be permitted. The requirements laid down by the high commissioners must be satisfied with respect to time, location, standards and specifications.

The High Commission has indicated that it will deal directly with local authorities on matters of detail or minor importance.

The High Commission does not contemplate at present the establishment of a single coordinating agency to deal with German representatives on problems arising from the reinforcement of Allied Forces. However, the Federal Government may raise matters of policy with the High Commission or may address each element of the High Commission directly on other matters. The High Commission has invited the Federal Government to nominate experts to consult on housing and building questions with Allied authorities in the three zones.

The Federal Government has also been informed that, in the interests of economy, the High Commission is taking steps to standardize specifications of building components in the three zones as far as possible. The High Commission has further informed the Federal Government that it will welcome suggestions from the Federal Government concerning other means of achieving economy in building construction.

The measures outlined in the aide memoire do not preclude the negotiation of a contractual agreement on this matter.

Berlin Shootings Protested

Simultaneously with his verbal protest to the representative of the Soviet Control Commission for Berlin, Sergei A. Dengin, Maj. Gen. Lemuel A. Mathewson, US commander of Berlin, presented an *aide memoire* outlining the details of the incident in which 13 Soviet Sector *Volkspolizei* ("Peo-

ple's Police") fired on four US sightseeing buses at Potsdamer Platz in Berlin's Soviet Sector on March 28. The text of the *aide memoire* follows:

"At 1515 hours on March 28, 1951, four buses of the US Berlin Military Post were fired upon by *Volkspolizei* on Potsdamer Platz while returning from a sightseeing tour of the city. These tours are regularly conducted every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and follow an established route. In the present instance the four buses were carrying 61 adults and 12 children.

A total of some 12 or 15 shots were fired by *Volkspolizei*, some of whom were in the middle of Potsdamer Platz and others standing on the sidewalk in front of the Columbus House at the corner of Bellevue Allee and Potsdamer Platz. The sketch map attached shows the route followed by the buses in proceeding through Potsdamer Platz.

An examination of the buses immediately after the incident revealed that three revolver shots struck the fourth bus. One bullet struck and shattered the windshield in front of the driver and then entered the roof of the bus. Two other bullets penetrated the left front door of the bus. One bullet passed through the coat of an American officer who was riding on the right front seat behind the driver. The attached five photographs show the impact of the bullets on the bus as described above.

The US Commander, Berlin, protests in the strongest possible terms against the irresponsible and outrageous action of the *Volkspolizei* in thus endangering the lives of American men, women and children. It was only by a fortunate miracle that persons in these buses were not killed or seriously injured.

The US Commander demands that the Soviet authorities institute proceedings at once to assure the punishment of the individuals responsible for this outrage and requests assurances that the Soviet authorities will take all necessary measures immediately to prevent any possible repetition."

Statement on STEG

The following announcement has been made by the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany concerning the recent lifting by the Federal Republic of Germany of the freeze of US-origin surplus stocks remaining with STEG.

"The German Federal Government and STEG, as its agency, have shown great understanding and cooperation in effecting the freeze and in alleviating the task of the Department of the Army survey teams during their examination of the remaining STEG stocks. Prior to the freeze of March 17, 1951, more than 90 percent of STEG's original stocks of US original had been disposed of. It is anticipated, as a result of the survey, that US Armed Forces may re-acquire approximately 50 percent of the remaining US stocks through negotiations with the German government.

It should be reiterated at this time that the freeze orders of last autumn and more recently of last March were issued to permit surveys for defense purposes. Earlier press reports, which may have linked these freeze orders with the business conduct of STEG, were not based on fact, nor did the hearings by a US House of Representatives' sub-committee in Washington refer to the business conduct of STEG. This committee was interested in the resale by business men of surplus military supplies acquired not only from STEG, but also from agencies in the Pacific and other areas.

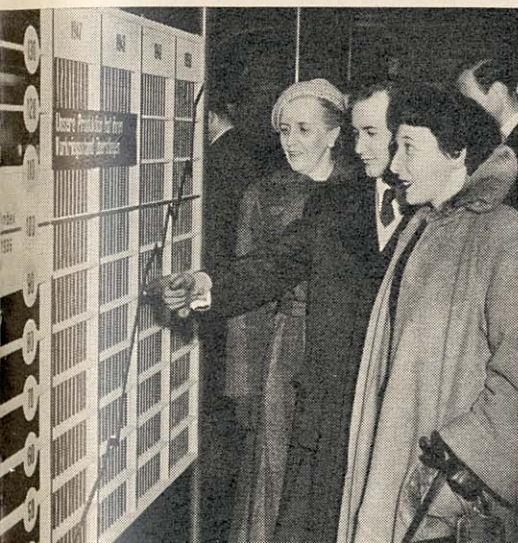
The Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany wishes it to be understood that no derogatory allegations have been made against STEG by US officials either in Germany or in the United States.

Past experience has shown that STEG, in handling the vast amount of US surplus stocks and captured material, has accomplished a tremendous task with outstanding success, especially with regard to the German economy, a fact of which STEG officials and workmen can be equally proud."

END

“Europa-Zug” In Munich On Eve of Tour

Mrs. John J. McCloy dials European telephone to hear recorded talk by Dr. Ludwig Rosenberg, German Trade Union councilor, one of the numerous features aboard ECA's “Europa-Zug.”



The story of two and one-half years of Marshall Plan aid and what it has achieved in member countries in Europe during that time, is now on wheels and making a tour of various European cities that will last seven months. The ECA European Train had a gala premiere in Munich on April 20 and was visited by thousands who thronged the Bavarian capital's main railroad station for three days. Ranking American and German dignitaries attended the ceremonies in Munich and, accompanied by press representatives, toured the “Europa-Zug” from end to end studying its hundreds of interesting original features and novel displays.

(Photos by Maske, PRB OLCB)

Graph (above) traces Europe's up-surge in production; exhibit (below, left) stresses ECA countries' need for “Strength through cooperation;” visitor at Munich premiere (below, right) scans faces of citizens of the Marshall Plan countries.

