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# INFORMATION BULLETIN

## MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

### BUDDING JOURNALISTS



NO. 165

JULY 12, 1949

#### THIS ISSUE:

Paris Conference  
 Trade Union Federation  
 High Commission Charter

Community Councils  
 Radio in US Zone  
 School of Journalism

Navy's Role  
 Visual Arts  
 Tax Reform



AGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



JULY 1949

THIS ISSUE:

## COVER PICTURE

**BUDDING JOURNALISTS**—Twenty young Germans, selected from 1,700 applicants, have started on-the-job training in the editorial office of the *Abendzeitung*, Munich daily newspaper. One of their tests was to draw a news assignment by lot. The photograph shows their perplexity and amusement over the assignments they must finish within three hours. An article describing the *Abendzeitung's* School of Journalism begins on page 11. (Fosch photo)

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 165

July 12, 1949

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>Radio in US Zone</b> . . . . .                                 | 3  |
| <i>Article by Ruby A. Parson</i>                                  |    |
| <b>Community Councils</b> . . . . .                               | 7  |
| <i>Article by Dr. Ralph E. Berry</i>                              |    |
| <b>Trade Union Federation</b> . . . . .                           | 9  |
| <i>Article by Albert H. Berman</i>                                |    |
| <b>School of Journalism</b> . . . . .                             | 11 |
| <i>Article by Ernest Langendorf</i>                               |    |
| <b>Visual Arts</b> . . . . .                                      | 15 |
| <i>Article by William C. Constable</i>                            |    |
| <b>Navy's Role</b> . . . . .                                      | 17 |
| <i>Article by Lt. Comdr. L. J. Meads</i>                          |    |
| <b>Paris Conference</b> . . . . .                                 | 19 |
| <i>Statement by Dean Acheson</i>                                  |    |
| <b>Germany and the Foreign Ministers</b> . . . . .                | 20 |
| <i>Digest of OMGUS Broadcast</i>                                  |    |
| <b>High Commission Charter</b> . . . . .                          | 21 |
| <i>Text of Tripartite Document</i>                                |    |
| <b>Tax Reform</b> . . . . .                                       | 25 |
| <i>Excerpt from Military Governor's Report</i>                    |    |
| <b>Personnel Notes</b> . . . . .                                  | 27 |
| <b>Occupation Log</b> . . . . .                                   | 28 |
| <b>US Press Comments</b> . . . . .                                | 30 |
| <b>Official Notices</b> . . . . .                                 | 31 |
| <b>Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents</b> . . . . . | 32 |

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CONTROL OFFICE      REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH  
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## High Schools Resistent to Democracy

THERE IS almost no evidence of democracy in German academic high schools," stated Dr. Arno Jewett, professor of education at the University of Texas, after a three-month survey in the US Zone as a visiting expert of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS.

These secondary schools are traditionally restricted to academic and cultural subjects. Only a small percentage of the population attends these institutions which have been in the past the only academic route to universities.

"Educational reconstruction is a long term task," Dr. Jewett said. "Real progress has been made in the reorientation of German education but democratization of schools will require years of effort. This is particularly true in the academic secondary school where years of tradition support the present system."

"Fear of teachers and examinations is the chief motivation for learning in these German schools," Dr. Jewett said. "Administrative authoritarianism" enforced by old-line teachers discourages student initiative and enterprise, the American expert said.

Dr. Jewett reported that German teachers generally subscribe to the theory of formal discipline. Many teachers feel that difficult subject matter has inherent value in training the mind. He said that instruction in German schools is almost entirely of the "lecture-memory drill type."

He criticized German schools for failing to relate curriculum to problems of today's community. He said more than half the academic secondary school program is devoted to the study of language, while social studies are virtually nonexistent.

AMONG THE inadequacies noted by the visiting expert were lack of extra-curricular programs, very little free selection of courses, no guidance program for students, little use of outside reading materials and no standardized tests.

Strong points in German schools are the art and music programs, Dr. Jewett said. He was particularly impressed by the vocal and choral music activities in German high schools. German schools are doing "outstanding work" in these cultural fields, Dr. Jewett reported.

The American educator believes there is over-centralization of school

control in the state education ministries. He favors greater local control over school policies and programs. He said that "administrative authoritarianism" stems in part from the highly centralized school structure.

IN A REPORT to the education branch of US Military Government, the Texas educator gave five recommendations for improvement of German secondary schools:

Intensification of the teacher exchange program with particular emphasis on younger teachers; development of an international "pen pal" system to enable German students to contact foreign contemporaries by mail; demonstration and laboratory schools to train German teachers in new methods and ideas; extension of the educational film program and enlarging of German school libraries.

### Ulm Youth Conference

Designed to foster international understanding among the youth of Ulm, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and of other countries, a three-day "International Youth Congress" was held recently under the joint sponsorship of the Youth Office of Ulm, the GYA "Haus der Jugend" and the US Information Center.

The three day program, attended by students of various nationalities enrolled at the universities of Zurich, Heidelberg and Tuebingen and German students from Ulm, included open forum discussions, a visit to Stuttgart where the participants were official guests of the city and an official sightseeing tour of Ulm.

Visitors who took part in the Ulm conference included representatives of Canada, France, Belgium, Egypt, Sweden, Yugoslavia and the United States. The German participants included representatives of seven youth organizations.

### Bank Property under Control

Properties of the Bank der Deutschen Arbeit (Bank of the German Labor Front, a Nazi agency) are being retained under MG property control pending the establishment of a German labor bank. As soon as a bank is established, these properties will be transferred to it as liquidating agent.

## 90 Germans to Study At American Universities

PLANS FOR a full year's course at American universities for 90 Germans, men and women less than 30 years of age, who have shown an interest in learning the principles of democracy, were announced by the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS.

Applications for participation in the year's study course will be received by local Military Government offices in the US Zone, and the successful applicants will leave for the United States in September.

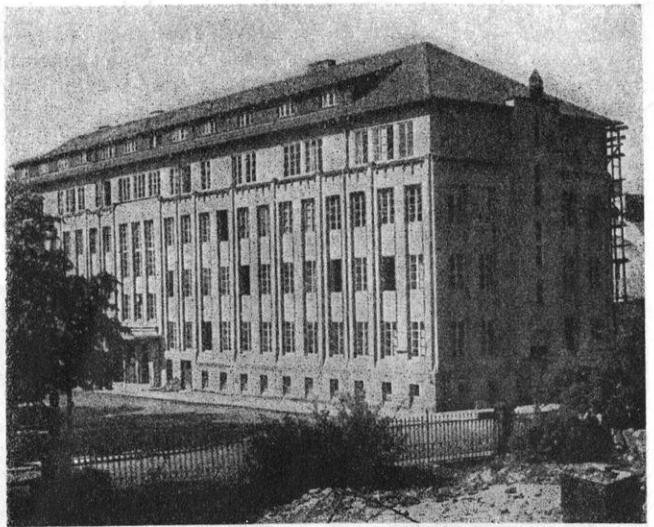
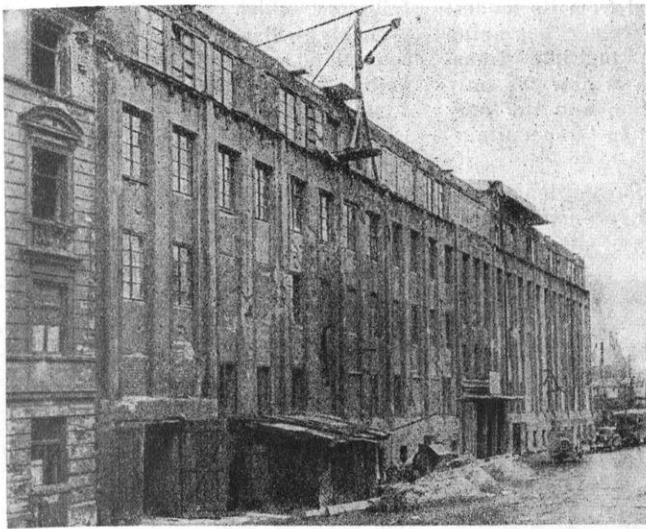
The schools participating in the study program are the University of Syracuse, the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, Harvard University, Bryn Mawr University, and Duke University.

Dr. Edward H. Litchfield, director of CAD, said:

"This program is designed to further the interests of young democratic Germans in the processes of democracy, and the operation of government in the political sub-divisions of the United States. It is desirable that those who participate in this course of study bring back to Germany constructive ideas on the operation of government in a democracy. The Germans, men and women who are chosen, must have shown an interest in community activities and must be the material from which develop leaders of democratic communities."

IT IS INTENDED that most of the participants will not be students currently enrolled in German universities, but persons who have played, or who have demonstrated that they will play, a role in public life. It is desirable, CAD officials said, that applicants should have spent one to two years at a university or recognized commercial or trade-union school. Social science background is of particular value.

The applicants are required to have a knowledge of English in order that no time be spent learning the language. In addition to courses in social science, there will be special seminars conducted by government leaders. During the summer of 1950, the participants will have an opportunity to travel in the United States and visit local and state government officials, trade-union officials, newspaper offices and citizens' groups.



Radio Munich's studio building (left) as the Americans found it in 1945 and (right) as the Americans returned it to the Germans early this year.

(photos by Hans Schoerer)

# Radio in US Zone

## — — Stations Achieving Independence

Article

by **Ruby A. Parson**

Deputy Chief, Radio Branch  
Information Services Division, *OMGUS*

WITH THE turnover of Radio Stuttgart to German management on June 30, one of the major tasks of the occupation in the information field went into its final phase. Independent community radio will have been established by law in every state of the US Zone, with German management in control. American radio officers will continue liaison with the stations only as consultants and observers to watch the progress of free, democratic radio in the new Germany.

Some of these Americans are the same men who came into Germany with the army and began the work of rebuilding German radio while battles were still being fought. It was imperative then to get radio going as a medium through which occupation officials could reach the German people with instruction and information. There was no time for leisurely surveys, planning and construction.

The radio teams who came in with the US Army moved first to locate the former German stations and decide what could be done with them. Some of them they found without difficulty in various stages of damage from total destruction to "extensive but superficial damage."

THE STUDIO building of Radio Munich, for instance, was bombed out, without windows and roof and with all the delicate studio equipment shattered. The transmitter, however, was found some 15 miles out of town, virtually undamaged. The US radio men wheeled up a portable studio van, built for use by the Psychological Warfare Division, SHEAF, got the lines to the transmitter hooked up and in two days Radio Munich was on the air.

There was somewhat similar luck at Stuttgart where the transmitter, also located out of the city, was found with "extensive but superficial damage" and was quickly patched and restored to use. Once again, however, the studios were gone. They had been stripped first by the Germans as they got out and then taken over as a bivouac by Moroccan occupation troops. Nothing but the walls was left.

So another army studio van was brought up for use and '45 old timers at Radio Stuttgart like to tell now how at one time they had developed the technique of jackknifing perform-

ers into this cell-like studio until they managed a broadcast with 16 participants in the 6-by-8-foot box. That, they agreed, was the full capacity. Today Radio Stuttgart has modern roomy studios not only at Stuttgart but at Heidelberg as well.

RADIO FOR Frankfurt proved the knottiest problem. For a time, the former studios couldn't be found at all. After several months they were discovered buried under the ruins of what had been the office building of the radio station. Today that studio building has been restored and is in full use, although at first, studios were improvised in a house in Bad Nauheim.

The transmitter in the meantime had been located but it lay in jagged ruins. No amount of improvising with string, wire and scrounged equipment would put that together again. So this time a mobile transmitter was moved in—a United States one kilowatt transmitter built on six vans. This was later supplemented with a powerful sender which had been installed in a train for projected use by the German army. The latter is still in use at Radio Frankfurt and is emitting 60 kilowatts, 18 hours a day.

So the three big stations in the US Zone grew up out of war ruins. Today

(Continued on next page)

they are modern, smoothly operating installations, each with more broadcast power than any individual transmitter in the United States. A smaller station also was set up under US auspices to service the state of Bremen. And at the same time, RIAS—Radio in American Sector, Berlin\*

\* See "RIAS" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 146, Oct. 19, 1948.

was being developed from its modest Drahtfunk (wire service) beginning into the powerful multiple transmitter station which is now the only remaining MG station and the only United States outlet in "iron curtain" country.

**T**HESSE ARE the foreshortened facts of the physical reconstruction of radio in the US Zone of Germany. The

full story, which could fill a book and probably will one day, is a saga of scrounging, adapting, improvising and getting on with a big job. It has been a new kind of American pioneering, with German help.

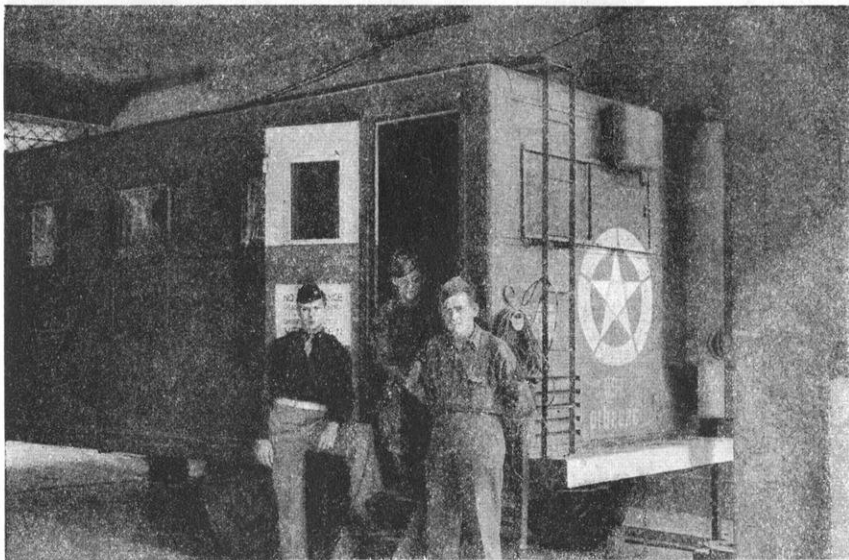
In this hurly-burly of repair and construction, the major task of radio—the reorientation of a demoralized people—went forward. Originally all stations were manned with German-speaking Americans, but very early in the occupation began the task of training German newscasters and announcers. (No one worried about entertainment in those days.) The problem was where to find Germans with some radio experience, but politically unobjectionable.

There was no desire to go back into business with the Goebbels clan but obviously unless a radio man belonged to that persuasion he hadn't been getting any experience in radio in Germany in the last dozen years. Many came, protested purity and were hired. Almost as many, as quickly as their Fragebogen (political questionnaires) were received, were fired again. For a time it was 100 percent turnover with the American radio team scrambling to gain a little ground—and staff.

**E**VENTUALLY the new German news and commentators' staffs were built up largely of men and women without previous experience in these fields. Even so they have been trained by experienced American news and radio men serving with military government and are now stout champions of objective news presentation, of freedom of the air for all responsible opinions, of on-the-spot broadcasting of community activities and of independent radio stations.

These men and women are perhaps the most important product of four years of occupation in radio. They must constitute the nucleus of future free radio, taking the place of tradition, professional books and college courses in educating the next crop of radio workers in the democratic concept of free information.

An attempt has been made to write the free, independent character of these stations into law. With the encouragement of American Military Government, each state has adopted a radio law which sets up a public radio council to be responsible for broadcasting. The laws all aim to keep the council free from domination by government or any special



**Radio Stuttgart** began postwar broadcasts in May 1945 from a mobile studio furnished by the US Army. (photos by Adolf Lazi)



Fred G. Taylor (second row, left) is the only member of this original staff of US officers and civilians of June 1945 still with Radio Stuttgart. In the photograph are: (front row, left to right) Oliver W. Nicoll, Felix D. Bonvouloir, John Boxer, Robert C. DeVilbiss, E. Rawson Goodwin, Hugh G. Elbot, Jacob Hieble, William Burke Miller; (second row) Fred G. Taylor, Harold O. Wright, Robert F. Franklin, Fred Teschner, Francis J. Biltz.



**Radio Bremen** sends its microphone to many community events as (left) open-forum meeting, (center) delivery of 2,000,000th CARE package in Germany, (right) athletic contest. (photos by Oliver, DENA, Bors)

interest and to provide full representation of all the significant elements of community life—politics, culture, religion, agriculture, industry, labor and special youths' and women's groups.

Broadcasting codes stipulate the obligation to present news objectively and to afford equitable airtime for divergent views on public matters. With reservations only to protect the security of occupying powers and to prevent advocacy of militant nationalism or totalitarianism, commentators are assured the right to air their views. Thus a legal skeleton for free radio has been provided. Whether or not it takes on flesh and blood depends, of course, on how much value is placed on freedom of expression by the Germans themselves and how vigilant minorities will be to protect their legally granted rights.

**T**HE "COMMUNITY" character of radio has likewise been given a legal basis in the laws enacted in the US Zone. Since the first days of the occupation, it has been the goal of American Military Government, to see established a decentralized broadcasting system which would be difficult for a central regime to seize, as the Nazis did, for a one-voiced propaganda instrument.

Ideally, from an American point of view, there should be numerous, independently-owned stations. But up to now this has not been possible in postwar Germany. In addition to the difficulty of securing equipment and the expense of operating individual stations, the basic limiting factor has been and will continue to be shortage of frequencies. Establishment of state

stations consumed all frequencies available and there is furthermore some question if all of these wavelengths can be retained.

The Copenhagen conference on European frequencies held last summer proposed drastic cuts in the facilities now in use in Germany. The United States entered into the record a formal reservation stating it would not be bound by this agreement threatening the high-powered transmitters in the US occupation areas in Germany.

While holding firmly to the reservation and making no preparations to conform with the Copenhagen agreement, US radio officials have encouraged the development of Frequency Modulation as the only solution of the frequency shortage problem. US-sponsored stations are already operating experimental FM transmitters to test their suitability for wide use and German manufacturers are studying the prospects for providing both transmitters and receivers necessary for such development. If this is the turn German radio takes, it opens the possibility of expanding and diversifying the present radio setup along a number of lines, including that of financing.

**A**T PRESENT, German stations with the exception of those in Berlin are financed by the collection of listener fees as is customary in European countries. This

fee system is conducted on a state basis and the public radio council in each state administers the funds for radio uses. It is apparent that such a system, while it has ardent proponents in Europe and has worked out admirably in many cases as the British Broadcasting Company (BBC), lacks the incentive which is provided by commercial competition in American radio.

It is too early to say if commercial radio will ever come to Germany. With Frequency Modulation opening up more frequencies, perhaps it will be possible to grant licenses to small commercial stations which will furnish competition to the state radio system and to each other. There is considerable interest evident among Germans anxious to experiment in such a venture.

(Continued on next page)



**Radio Frankfurt** inaugurated a round-table of the air to promote public interest and discussion of public problems. But the Germans were puzzled. For one thing, how could they have a round-table discussion when the studio had only square tables. So a round table was found and the program went on. (photo from ISD OMGUS)



## Archives Should Be Made Available

There is also a constant stream of requests for installations to be subsidized and used by special groups, i. e. labor, political parties, religious organizations, etc. These requests have been refused by Military Government, which still retains responsibility for frequency allocation, because of the lack of frequencies and the feeling that if one or two low power channels should become available, so powerful an advantage should not be given to any one special interest.

If however, commercial radio does become feasible in Germany through development in FM, it will not only offer the advantage of opening up the field to a "multiplicity of voices" but will probably be regulated under the public radio council to serve the general public interest. These, however, are still questions of the future.

**A**T PRESENT, Americans who work in the field of radio feel that there is considerable ground for satisfaction with the progress that has been made in four years toward sound, democratic radio in the US Zone of Germany. (There is no illusion, however, that it has the stability, the toughness and the deep roots which support the structure of free radio in the United States.) The present staffs are those who have been schooled with Western democratic concepts of free expression. An attempt has been made in these years also to educate the community to what it should demand of its radio station. And courses of indoctrination were provided for newly-elected members of the public radio councils.

As a result of these measures and probably because of some genuine German desire and respect for unrestricted information, free radio is operating well and apparently with public approval. Nevertheless, there are occasional signals of future problems, such as a high German official requesting that a commentator be prohibited from criticizing a current policy of the government. "We might want to change this policy," he explained, "and we wouldn't want it to appear that we had done so as the result of public pressure."

But that incident reveals a basic weakness in the German attitude that affects much more than merely democratic radio. On the other hand it is known that one German commentator, vigorous and effective in his attacks on Communism, stubbornly remains on the air though one mem-

**T**HE DOCUMENTARY treasures of German history must be made available to all the people and not reserved for scholars and government officials," commented an expert consultant to the Cultural Affairs Branch, OMGUS. The consultant, Mr. Ernst Posner, director of the School of Social Science and Public Affairs, American University, Washington, D.C., is touring the US Area of Occupation to promote a two-point program for improvement of German historical archives.

Use of new techniques for preservation of old documents and extension of archival service to the general public were cited by Mr. Posner as two aims for German archivists. He criticized German archivists for an "ivory tower" attitude, said documentary records of the past must contribute to the cultural growth of the whole people and recommended that German documents be popularized rather than reserved for research.

**E**XHIBITIONS, lectures and school tours were suggested by the American educator as practical means to make historical records a part of today's culture. He pointed to the "Freedom Train" in the United States as a dramatic and effective means of increasing popular interest in a nation's documentary records.

ber of his family in the East Zone has been imprisoned as a result and he himself has been both threatened and offered bribes to stop his broadcasts.

**W**HERE SOME men exist who will thus fight to get facts to the public, there is hope that the idea of responsible freedom of expression will take deep root and that democratic radio will be protected by the Germans themselves as one of the means by which men remain free. +END

### Long-Term Credit

The US and UK deputy military governors informed the Bizonal Economic Administration in Frankfurt that DM 200,000,000 (\$60,000,000) of GARIOA counterpart funds would be released to the Reconstruction Loan Corporation for the long-term credit program.

Mr. Posner, pointing out that Hitler's racial program forced archives to concentrate on genealogical research, said this concentration on "family trees" diverted archivists' attention from technical developments in other fields.

During Germany's 13-year isolation the "lamination process," which speeds restoration and preservation of documents, was developed in the United States. With the lamination method documents are preserved between two chemically-treated transparent plates. This process has replaced the time-consuming hand labor method still in use in Germany.

**G**ERMANY'S greatest loss of documents as a result of the war was removal of the Bremen archives to Russia. Almost all other historical records are intact after careful protection and concealment during the war.

Among the documents preserved in German archives are official papers dating from the eighth century. Parchment documents issued by Charlemagne with a horizontal stroke as signature and the Golden Bull of 1356 which created the legal basis for further development of the Holy Roman Empire are among the greatest documentary treasures.

### Radio Educational Campaign

MG radio personnel at Radio Stuttgart are conducting an educational campaign among the organizations proposed for representation on the radio council to be created under legislation passed by the Wuerttemberg-Baden assembly. This campaign of conferences and lectures represents the final phase of a long-term educational project entered on by Military Government at the time it was decided to transfer control of the radio stations to German hands.

Now concentrated on those organizations with potential representation on the council and devoted to the functions and duties of council members in preserving freedom in radio, the educational work initially was directed to radio listeners and the general public in an effort to establish high standards of conduct for radio officials through widespread public awareness.

# Community Councils

## — — Self-Help Solves Local Problems

GERMAN community councils, like those in the United States, are unofficial citizens committees organized to solve local problems through community cooperation.

The activities of two of these councils in Wuerttemberg-Baden—one in Fellbach, the other in Schorndorf—constitute examples of practical democratic reorientation. The Fellbach community council was organized on Feb. 7, 1949. Fellbach is a small city of 20,000 population, just beyond the outskirts of Stuttgart. The mayor is a progressive official interested in the welfare of the community.

Prior to the meeting for organizing Fellbach's community council, two preliminary discussions were held. The job of the American adviser at these meetings was to sell the idea to a selected group of men and women, as such an organization had never existed in Germany. The mayor was asked to act as temporary chairman. When he called for nominations for the office of council chairman, the members looked around at each other, apparently at a loss as to whom to nominate. After a few moments the mayor said "If nobody wishes to make a nomination, I should like to suggest Mrs. Hedwig Walter." She was immediately elected by acclamation.

AFTER THE council was organized, committees were appointed to assume responsibility for the solution of certain community problems. The problems selected reveal some of the difficulties of life in small city in Germany—a city that was not bombed. The energy with which the committees attacked their problems, their success in securing community cooperation, and the speed with which projects were carried through to conclusion would be remarkable even in a progressive American city.

At the end of seven weeks—March 29—all committees were ready to make progress reports to the community council. The accomplishments they had achieved were considerable.

A small community sales room had been rented, stocked and opened for business. This small one-room store enables women and handicapped and unemployed persons to make articles at home and have a sales outlet for

Article  
by **Dr. Ralph E. Berry**  
*Deputy Chief, Group Activities Branch  
Education & Cultural Relations Division  
OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden*

their disposal. The store operates on a 15 percent margin. Local merchants were contacted prior to the opening of the store, and voiced no objection when its purpose was explained.

A room was secured for a small self-service laundry. Complete laundry equipment was installed at a cost of approximately DM 3,000 (\$900). The city contributed about half of the cost; the remainder was secured by the council through donations.

In order not to compete with local commercial laundries, use of this self-help laundry is restricted to those on local welfare rolls and other needy persons. The cost per hour is one-third of the commercial laundry rate. The city pays the salary of the man who schedules the use of the laundry and services the equipment. Each

person brings her own wood for heating the boiler.

A PRACTICAL course in traffic control was organized for the school children, and 20 school boys were trained as traffic officers. Assignments are rotated morning, noon and evening. This project, organized and operated just as similar projects are in the United States, has won complete community approval.

At the suggestion of the American adult education officer, an educational program was organized for young men between the ages of 20 and 30 years. Many of these persons had been Hitler Youth members or former soldiers in the German army. Disillusioned and often embittered, they form a problem group in almost every community. Most communities realize the fact, but do nothing constructive to solve the difficulty.

Under the leadership of a democratic-minded man eight interest groups were formed. Each group attends classes or discussion meetings

(Continued on next page)



Attending the opening of the community store in Fellbach in March were: (front row, left to right) Mrs. Schwarz, owner of the store; Mrs. Baessler, store manager; Mrs. Gasser, wife of the mayor; Mrs. Strom; Mrs. Walter, chairman of the Community Council; Miss Blewett, women's affairs adviser of OMGWB; Mayor Graser; Mrs. Luchting, manager of the Stuttgart Community Bazar; (second row) Mr. Rieger, council member; Mr. Mailaender, manager of the Stuttgart Welfare Office; Mrs. Lallatin, council member; Mrs. Baier; Dr. Schlenker, council member; Dr. Berry, author of this article. (photo by Utz)

on topics of their own choosing. There is at present no adult evening school in the community. The council plans to develop the present small project into an evening school in which classes and discussion meetings on topics chosen by individual groups will predominate.

A cooking and baking school was set up for girls and young housewives. Fish is an important item of the German diet, and Wuerttemberg women know little about its preparation. An expert cook, who donates her services, trains the members of the class to prepare various fish dishes and to use fish in combination with other foods. Baking is also taught to those who wish such instruction. Each person brings her own food, is charged a nominal sum of 80 pfennigs (24 cents) for use of facilities, prepares the food under supervision and eats it.

**W**ITH THESE five projects organized and in successful operation the whole council of 10 men and 10 women is now working on a larger project. The members are preparing to canvass the entire community to organize a city-wide assistance project for all women who find it difficult to be away from home because of family duties or physical condition.

The project has two objectives. One is to establish a baby sitter service on a city-wide basis. The women are enthusiastic about the plan, but time alone will tell how the men will react

to this radical departure from tradition. The second objective is to provide a source of income for all "stay-at-home" women who have the time, ability and desire to do handicraft work or dressmaking for sale. The outlet will be an enlarged community self-help sales store.

**S**CHORNDRORF is also a small city of 17,000 population not far from Stuttgart. The Schorndorf community council was organized last March 7 at the third meeting of a group of 20 local men and women. The wife of the mayor was elected chairman. Although this tied the council closely to the city administration, the choice was good because of her personality and leadership ability.

Committees were appointed to deal with these community problems: A community self-help laundry room; a community self-help store where articles made at home could be sold, and a day nursery for children of employed mothers. The first and second problems are found in almost every city. The third also is everywhere present, but is being handled, often inadequately, in few cities.

The council at once experienced difficulties in trying to find three rooms, each suited to a different project. After discussing the matter and canvassing the possibilities, they boldly decided to combine the three projects in one large project—to erect a building which would house the three.

**T**HE MANNER in which the council gained publicity and won community support is interesting. The mayor had scheduled a public meeting for discussion of various local matters. At this meeting he called attention to the council, stated its objectives and urged the people to support it in the interests of the entire community.

The council, shortly thereafter, arranged a "Swabian Afternoon" program. It was an interesting program of Swabian songs and recitations, and vocal and instrumental numbers. A lottery was also conducted at which chances were sold for dozens of articles, donated by the businessmen of the community. Admission tickets at DM 1.50 (45 cents) entitled the holder to a cup of coffee and a piece of cake. Additional coffee, cake and cookies could be purchased. Most of the food was donated by the women of the community.

Next, the council members contacted the laboring population and secured the promise of a sufficient number of free man-hours to erect the foundation of the building. Plans and specifications for the building also were secured free of charge. Then they embarked upon a campaign to interest the school children of the city.

Each school child able and willing to do so, is to draw a picture card. These cards are called "bricks" for the community building. The children are to sell these cards for one mark (30 cents) each, the money to go into the building fund. This sale already has started. The council also is enlisting the help of youth organizations and other groups in the city to promote the building project.

**C**OMMUNITY councils such as these have a high value in the German town. They afford excellent practice in group and community cooperation on a non-political and non-sectarian basis. This is particularly valuable in a country where political and sectarian cleavages are often sharp. Also, every community council project carried to a successful conclusion provides concrete evidence that the citizens themselves can take the initiative and get results.

Thought patterns around the ideas of cooperation and individual initiative will be developed by repeated successful experiences. This will tend to break down the old tradition that the people should wait for orders from above before embarking upon any project. +END



Corner of the cooperative salesroom at Fellbach.

(photo from OMGWB)

# Trade Union Federation

## — — To be Organized in West Germany

A NEW organization is in the making which many competent observers expect to be one of the strongest democratic bulwarks of the young western German state.

A conference at Koenigswinter, held May 3 and 4 moved the project toward a concrete plan. Forty top trade union officials from all three Western Zones of Germany were present, delegated by the democratically-elected executive boards of the several trade union federations and trade unions in Western Germany. Out of the Koenigswinter meeting came the decision by the so-called "preparatory committee" to convene in Munich from Oct. 12 to 14 a charter congress whose task will be to found a Western German Trade Union Federation.

The prospective Western German Trade Union Federation will constitute a milestone on the road towards the reconstitution of the German trade-union movement which, because of its adherence to democratic ideals, fell victim in 1933, to the onslaughts of Nazism. Notwithstanding the efforts to reconcile labor to the loss of its liberties, the Nazi regime proved to have been conspicuously unsuccessful in extinguishing the desire of the German working population for genuine labor organization.

UNTIL NOW the western German trade unions have recruited more than 5,000,000 members constituting 40 percent of the working population, a better record than in the pre-1933 period. This achievement compares most favorably with that in other major industrial countries where union membership is voluntary.

The Western German Trade Union Federation has been four years in the making. Ever since the beginning of the occupation, western German unions have striven towards the geographic expansion of their organizations which at first were formed on a local level covering a county or district. Subsequently, these local trade unions in the US and French Zones respectively amalgamated into state trade unions which, in turn, formed state trade union federations.

Article

by **Albert H. Berman**  
Chief, Research & Analysis Branch  
Manpower Division, OMGUS

In the British Zone, the merger of similar unions, such as the metal unions, was effected on a zonal level and, correspondingly, a zone-wide federation was formed. Thus, there are now seven trade union federations in western Germany to which are affiliated 100 state and zonal trade unions.

WITH THE economic fusion of the British and US Zones in 1947, the trade unions in the combined economic area considered it not only

US Zone trade unions could affiliate with those in other zones provided that economic unity, freedom of movement and a free exchange of ideas prevailed among the zones concerned. US Military Government would have no objection to bizonal trade union mergers, the Military Governor declared, inasmuch as these conditions had been fulfilled in the combined economic area. Shortly afterwards, British Military Government issued a similar pronouncement to British Zone trade unions.

THE PROPOSALS to form bizonal labor organizations were discussed and voted upon by union governing bodies and delegates' conventions throughout the Bizonal Area. Apart



Members of the Trizonal Trade Union Council and Secretariat (left to right front row sitting) Erich Buehrig, Frankfurt; Adolf Ludwig, Mainz; Matthias Foecher, Duesseldorf; Dr. Hans Boeckler, Duesseldorf. (Back row standing) Willi Richter, Frankfurt; Lorenz Hagen, Munich; Georg Reuter, Frankfurt; Hans vom Hoff, Duesseldorf; Markus Schleicher, Stuttgart; Ludwig Rosenberg, Frankfurt; Albin Karl, Duesseldorf.

(Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund photo)

desirable but essential to establish even closer relations than those hitherto maintained. As the first step in this direction, leading union officials in the Bizonal Area proposed, on Aug. 20, 1947, the establishment of an informal bizonal Trade Union Council to serve as a coordinating body until a bizonal trade union federation was created.

In his conference with top US Zone trade unionists on Sept. 8, 1947, the US Military Governor stated that

from adverse criticism largely by Communist elements, overwhelming endorsement was given by trade unionists who pointed out that bizonal trade unions, rather than prejudicing the eventual formation of Germany-wide trade union movement, were a step forward in that direction.

Before proceeding with the development of a specific organizational program, the bizonal Trade Union Council called together on May 25 and 26,

(Continued on next page)

1948, the executive boards of all trade union organizations in the Bizonal Area for the most august labor conclave in postwar Germany. Having received a mandate from the union memberships, the trade union executives reaffirmed their approval of bizonal amalgamations of their organizations. They accordingly set up an organizational committee to work out plans leading towards a bizonal trade union federation. It was generally agreed that the mergers of individual trade unions would precede the consolidation of the state and zonal trade union federations.

While the organizational committee set about fulfilling its function of drawing up plans for a bizonal union federation, the individual trade unions considered ways and means of merging their associations. In March 1948, railway unions in the US and British Zones held a joint convention which founded the first bizonal trade union. Before the year was over, French Zone trade unions expressed their interest in participating in the creation of multi-zonal union organizations in view of the prospective economic unification of the three western zones.

On Dec. 20, 1948, the French Zone trade unions were accorded representation on the informal Trade Union Council which, effective Jan. 1, 1949, became a trizonal body. Within a few months, trizonal trade unions such as those for the clothing and leather industry and for the wood-working industry were being formed. Various steps are furthermore being taken to extend existing bizonal trade unions to the trizonal level. On June 23 and 24 for example, a trizonal railway union convention was held for this purpose. Within the very near future, it is expected that all contemplated trizonal trade unions will have been established.

**A**FTER NINE months of deliberations, the organizational committee submitted its proposals for a western German trade union federation to a meeting of leading trade unionists in the Trizonal Area. While the conference, held at Koenigswinter in February 1949, was not intended to lay down any hard and fast rules on the structure of the trizonal federation, the discussions have nevertheless served to guide the newly-formed "preparatory committee" for the founding congress. Indications are that the work of the committee, which has held three meetings to date, is proceeding rapidly.

How will the prospective Western German Trade Union Federation look? Only the broad outlines of this new organization can be sketched at this time inasmuch as the basic decisions will be made at the charter congress in October. The trizonal union federation will resemble democratic federations in other countries such as the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States. It will consist of a varying number of trade unions, somewhere between 16 and 20 in number, which are expected to affiliate with the federation. These unions will be the trizonal trade unions which have been formed or will soon be created.

**I**N ALMOST all instances, the trizonal trade unions will be the only labor organizations in their respective jurisdictional areas. From the very beginning of the occupation, former trade union officials in rival pre-1933 federations have eschewed their differences in favor of united trade unions free of political party or denominational commitments. Thus, the Western German Textile and Clothing Union is, for example, the only trade union in that field.

Moreover, the trade unions will have a very broad jurisdictional base covering one or more major industries. This accounts for the relatively small number of trade unions in existence. Before 1933, there were 216 trade unions in Germany. As previously noted, the western German trade union federation will have only from 16 to 20 affiliates. Some trade union leaders believe that salaried employees should belong to the same unions as wage earners, while others hold that salaried employees should have their own organization cutting across economic fields. This issue which is still a moot point awaits final resolution.

While the exact relationship between the western German trade unions and their federation remains to be determined, union leaders are in agreement that the individual trade unions will be autonomous. This means that the trade unions will have the right to manage their own affairs and to administer their funds except for contributions necessary for the operations of the federation. The general function of the federation will be to represent those broad trade union interests which can be handled most effectively in coordinated manner. While these

arrangements may seem insignificant on paper, the Soviet Zone Trade Union Federation offers a fair idea of what happens when these principles are not followed.

**I**NDEED, it may be questioned why a western German trade union federation is being formed instead of a Germany-wide labor organization. The answer to this question does not lie alone in the MG position that free and democratic trade unions cannot exist except where the basic freedoms are observed. Perhaps the complete reply may best be indicated by the following quotation from a published article by a prominent western German trade union leader:

"We regret the impossibility of creating a German Trade Union Federation including the Soviet Zone. Unfortunately, this is prevented in addition to the zonal boundaries by the differences in trade union ideology, which exist for the time being, between the Western and the Soviet Zones. The trade unions in the Western Zones wish to be active independent of any state power, from employers and also from the influence of the occupation powers; this can indeed not be said with conviction about the other side." †END

## Magazine Difficulties

Illustrative of the precarious financial status of much of the German publishing industry was the failure during April of two Bavarian magazines: *Tempo*, a sport magazine, and *Der Ruf* (The Call), a magazine for young intellectuals.

Suspension of the latter magazine is an indication of the attitudes and interests of the student-age groups in Germany, as well as of the financial hazards confronting attempts by private individuals or groups to reorient German youth. *Der Ruf* was started in the United States by young German prisoners of war and continued after their return home.

At one time attaining a circulation of 70,000, the periodical was inspirational and idealistic. It opposed the postwar cynicism of young German intellectuals, arguing man's moral obligations to society and presenting democracy as a social and political goal. After currency reform, *Der Ruf* consistently lost circulation and, despite editorial changes to give it a wider appeal, was finally forced to cease publication. — *From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 46.*

# School of Journalism

## — — On-the-Job Training Experiment

Article

by **Ernest Langendorf**

Chief, Press Branch

Information Services Division

OMG Bavaria

**A**N EXPERIMENT seeking to improve German journalism was inaugurated at the *Abendzeitung* (Evening Newspaper) School of Journalism in Munich June 15. Twenty young Germans selected from 1700 applicants from western Germany began a two-year on-the-job training course in the editorial office of the Munich daily newspaper.

The students will be paid DM 300 (\$90) a month during their training, and the top five of the group will be given an opportunity to continue their journalistic studies at an American university. The next five on the list will be able to attend a German university.

To appreciate the importance of this project, it is necessary to know that one of the main obstacles to the development of a democratic press in Germany has been the lack of professionally trained and qualified young newspaper men. Those who desire to enter newspaper work are given few opportunities. German schools have nothing similar to our American school paper, whereby boys and girls can develop a writing ability at an early age.

There is no such thing as the campus daily at German universities, nor do the latter publish magazines and periodicals by and for the students, featuring student contributions. This lack of opportunity to contribute to a local school paper is a serious handicap to German youth and to German journalism in general.

**W**HAT THE National Socialist regime did to German journalism is well known. The perversions and innovations introduced by the Goebel's propaganda ministry had to be discarded when the post-war German press came into being. More than 2,000 German journalists were interviewed to select the present 49 licensees of Bavaria's 27 newspapers, none of whom had been able to practice his profession under the Nazi regime. Many had spent years in concentration camps, labor camps and in exile.

Because of the exacting MG requirements, most of the licensees selected were about 50 years of age or more. A number were in poor health

and physically unable to carry on, while their talents had grown rusty during twelve years of inactivity. In addition, most practicing journalists in Germany had been trained in the out-moded traditions of German journalism—long and obtuse editorials, highbrow feuilletons and mixing of news and opinions.

Under these circumstances, it became increasingly obvious that the

the best features of American and German newspapers, presented world as well as local news and enhanced its pages with photographs, boxes and special columns. Its sprightly way of setting forth the news in short articles and its freedom from lengthy editorials and lead articles made it perhaps the most readable newspaper in Germany.

The immediate success of the *Tageszeitung*, notwithstanding its competition with two other well-established newspapers, led Military Government to provide for the paper's continuation by licensing it as a regular daily newspaper. Because the two other Munich newspapers were morning



Mr. Langendorf (second from right), author of this article, observes interviewing of candidates.

(Fosch photo)

German press needed new blood, which could only be supplied by German youth trained in the most modern and up-to-date methods of gathering and presenting news.

**T**HE MUNICH Press Exhibition\*, providentially opening in May 1948, seemed to offer a partial solution of the problem. As a special feature of the exhibition, a six-page daily newspaper, the *Tageszeitung* (Daily Newspaper) was edited, made up and printed in full view of visitors.

The *Tageszeitung* represented, in a small way, a revolution in German journalism. It endeavored to combine

papers, the new paper was published in the afternoon and renamed the *Abendzeitung* (Evening Newspaper).

Werner Friedmann, co-licensee of the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (South German Newspaper), offered to assume the responsibilities of publisher and to manage the paper on a non-profit basis so that all profits could be devoted to the training of journalists—the *Abendzeitung* itself serving as a laboratory for students of journalism.

**A**FTER CURRENCY reform the amount of advertising and revenue of the newspaper increased. By the beginning of 1949 sufficient funds had been accumulated to an-

(Continued on next page)

\* See "The Press on Review" in *Information Bulletin*, Issue No. 137, June 15, 1948.

nounce a plan for the establishment of 20 fellowships in journalism. The announcement, publicized throughout western Germany, invited Germans between the ages of 20 and 32 to send in a short life history and a 50-line typewritten account, "in newspaper style," of either "Ten Minutes at a Police Station" or "A Meeting of a Government Body—Municipal, County, City or State."

When the contest closed, 1700 applications had been received, of which 220 were from women. Thirty percent of the applicants were from outside Bavaria and a majority of the remaining 70 percent were from expellees and former residents of the Soviet Zone of Germany—the total giving a representative cross section of German youth.

Applications were examined thoroughly by several committees, including one made up of members of the MG press officers. The results were disappointing. The life history of applicants revealed the tragic legacy which German youth inherited from the Nazi regime. Almost without exception, their education was seriously disrupted first by compulsory labor service (Reichsarbeitsdienst) and then by the war itself.

**M**OST APPLICANTS had resumed their education after the end of the war but then were faced with bombed out schools, inadequate textbooks, lack of teachers and the daily grind of getting enough to eat. The

lack of sound education, the effects of Nazi indoctrination, the experience suffered on the many war fronts and in prisoner-of-war camps, the disillusionment following the collapse of the Hitler regime—all left an indelible mark on these German youth which was reflected in the autobiographies submitted with their applications. From a purely journalistic point of view, the reports were poor, showing a lack of initiative, resourcefulness and imagination and evidence of being generally theoretical and introspective.

However, by process of elimination 91 applicants were invited to Munich for further written and oral tests. The tests consisted of the following:

First, candidates were required to identify the pictures of 30 outstanding world figures, living and dead, in the field of politics, science, history and literature. Next, they were given 30 questions to test their general knowledge. Following the quiz, candidates were given ten minutes in which to write an interview with a Munich police official.

**T**HEY WERE then divided into groups of five and interviewed by members of the examining commission in order to evaluate their personalities, aptitude for newspaper work and the reasons why they chose journalism as their profession. The final and most difficult test consisted of individual news assignments, drawn by lot and designed to test the in-

genuity, resourcefulness and reportorial ability of the applicant.

When these tests were completed and studied the results again were disappointing. Even among this select group of 91 there existed an appalling lack of information and signs of intellectual immaturity. Only 17 made the minimum points set by the commission for the different tests. Few candidates, for example, recognized the pictures of General Eisenhower or Albert Einstein, or even of Goethe or Richard Wagner. Only a small number knew that during the war Eisenhower was commander-in-chief of the Allied armed forces in western Europe. Many believed that a peace treaty with Germany had been signed at Compiègne in May, 1945, and that Germany still had a foreign office. Many could not identify either "Gallup" or "Bikini."

On German affairs they were little better informed. Few knew how many states there were in western Germany, could name a president of the Weimar Republic or tell to which party outstanding German political leaders belong. In spite of the wide publicity given to Goethe in recent months, half of the candidates thought this was the bicentennial of his death rather than his birth. The results of the interviews and news assignments were not outstanding but offered more hopeful signs.

**A**FTER A CAREFUL review of the merits of each candidate based on a point system, a list of 20 names, including four women, was agreed upon. The chosen candidates average 26 years of age and all have at least the equivalent of a junior college education.

These 20 carefully selected students began their training at the *Abendzeitung* in mid-June. Students work closely with the professional staff of the *Abendzeitung* and study and observe all the details of newspaper publications. They produce their own dummy copy each morning; study the methods of receiving and compiling news in the city desk room, by telephone, teletype, news agency dispatches and official hand-outs; how the paper is made up, use of headlines, type-setting, proof-reading, checking stories, and other essential details.

Lessons in shorthand, typing and English occupy four hours a week. In addition, there are lectures on foreign and domestic affairs, current events, history, geography, economics,



Werner Friedmann, director of the *Abendzeitung* School of Journalism, had been an outstanding (Fosch photo)

young German journalist on the *Sueddeutsche Sonntagspost* (South German Sunday Post) in the pre-Hitler days, but in 1933 he was arrested and imprisoned by the Nazis. He did not resume his journalistic career until selected by Military Government in the summer of 1945 to be a co-licensee of Munich's *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*. Last fall he was in a group of 15 German journalists invited under auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation to attend a six-week course at the American Press Institute of Columbia University. His experiences at the institute and in American newspaper offices resulted in many of the methods and techniques introduced at the *Abendzeitung* school and in plans for the exchange of German and American students of journalism.

art, theater and music by experts in each field. Regular seminars are held at which outstanding political leaders discuss problems of the day with the students. Students accompany seasoned reporters on assignments and are able to observe first hand how interviews are conducted and how news is gathered.

**T**HE *Abendzeitung* School of Journalism has been legally recognized by the Bavarian government as a non-profit institution and, as such, is exempt from taxation.

Only time can determine whether the selected students will justify this expenditure of time and money and whether the training provided by the *Abendzeitung* is tailored to the needs of the participants. It is hoped that through trial and error the school will eventually achieve its goal—that of providing the German press with well-trained, competent men and women. —END

## Bank Decentralization

A revised edition of MG Law No. 57, "Custodians for Certain Bank Organizations", now titled "Decentralization of Banks," with counterpart legislation in the UK and French Zones, extends the decentralization policy of the Military Governments to all banks other than those whose operations are confined to the granting of medium- or long-term credits.

The latter may, with the approval of the Bank Deutscher Laender, establish and maintain branches outside of the states in which their head offices are situated. The maintenance of branches of this description is forbidden to other banks, but they are permitted to maintain correspondent relations and to engage in transactions outside of their home states. Activities of banks in the US Zone are to be completely independent of all direct or indirect control by other banking institutions, apart from that which may be exercised by the Bank Deutscher Laender.

Custodians appointed to manage the affairs of the Deutsche, Dresdner, and Commerz Banks under the original version of MG Law No. 57, dated May 6, 1946, are to continue in office. They are to remain free of all control by the present shareholders or directors.



*Examining board listens to woman applicant (left) telling why she thinks German women have an important place in postwar German journalism. (Fosch photo)*

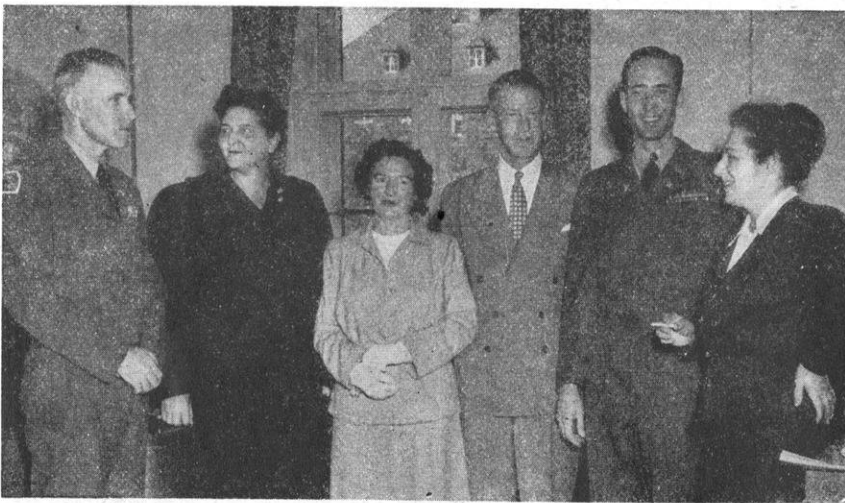


*A German editor (right) discusses newspaper problems in postwar Germany with a group of candidates (Fosch photo)*



*Candidates take notes on a model interview between a German police official and a veteran reporter. (Fosch photo)*





Two supervising editors of Sunday school publications reaching 800,000 American children, the director of the Washington office of CARE, and the woman who was instrumental in launching a Christmas fund for German and Austrian children are visiting German Youth Activities centers to find out practical things Americans can do to aid the EUCOM GYA program. (Left to right) Col. David M. Fowler, EUCOM; Mrs. Jouett Shouse, voluntary youth worker; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sherrill, editors; Lt. Col. R. C. Hall, EUCOM, and Mrs. Beatrice Schalet, of CARE.

(US Army Photo)

## Revival of Trade Unions Progress

WESTERN German trade unions have made great progress in the reestablishment of their organizations suppressed in 1933 by the Nazi regime. Since their reconstitution in 1945, the western German trade unions have succeeded in recruiting more members than were enrolled in that area before 1933, according to a statistical survey of trade union membership in the three Western Zones of Germany completed by the Manpower Division, OMGUS.

The survey shows that the western German trade unions have a membership of approximately 5,000,000, constituting 40 percent of the organizable working population in western Germany. "This record compares most favorably with the trade union movements in major industrial countries in the world where union membership is on a voluntary basis," said Mr. Leo R. Werts, director of the OMGUS Manpower Division.

Due to certain dissimilarities among the trade unions in the three Western Zones—organized leather workers, for example, belonging at the time of the survey to the chemicals union in Bavaria, and to the textile and clothing union in Bremen—the data on union membership has been arranged according to economic groups

rather than unions in order to permit comparison with employment figures.

THE HIGHEST percentage of union organization is found in the mining industry, where 91 percent of the 565,000 workers belong to a trade union. Railway workers are in second place with 451,000 union members out of 604,000 wage and salary earners. The degree of union organization is also high in the metal, postal, public services, and chemicals fields, varying between 54 and 71 percent. As is the case in many other countries, agriculture and forestry workers are the least organized, with only 11 percent of the 1,350,000 wage and salary earners in this field belonging to unions.

The survey also shows that the Berlin UGO, which split in June 1948 with the Communist-controlled Free Trade Union Federation, has been making good progress under extremely adverse conditions. By April 1949, the Berlin UGO had succeeded in recruiting 170,000 members in spite of the adverse economic conditions resulting from the Soviet-imposed blockade. It may be expected that the UGO's membership will increase steadily as economic conditions improve, the report concludes.

## Imports Aided by JFPO Total \$250,000,000

APPROXIMATELY \$250,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, seeds and fertilizers from American and worldwide sources have flowed into the ports of Bizonal Area during the fiscal year 1948/49 as a result of contracts negotiated through the Joint Food Procurement Office. Mr. William A. Close, chief of the office, said this entire dollar amount was financed by proceeds of Germany's exports. A large portion of this figure, however, included imports negotiated through trade agreements.

The Joint Food Procurement Office, which Mr. Close headed since its inception in May 1948, closed its doors officially June 1 at which time in line with established Military Government policies the buying for the Bizonia needs was turned over to the Germans.

DURING the past year, Mr. Close said, the largest imports into Germany were in the form of fats and oils, amounting to over \$56,000,000 while seeds and fertilizers, totaling \$49,000,000 ranked second. Fruits and vegetables, procured mainly from Italy, Spain, Holland and Belgium amounted to \$29,000,000, Norwegian, Danish and British fish imports totaled \$23,000,000 and more than \$13,500,000 was spent for the import of South American, Belgian, American, French, and Swiss meat products.

An additional \$20,000,000 worth of high caloric food was procured especially as an incentive for the German miners, Mr. Close said, besides Bonus B foodstuffs, amounting to approximately \$5,000,000 and \$5,000,000 worth of coffee.

### Neutralization Activity

One of the Western Zone political groups to respond wholeheartedly to Soviet Zone "rapprochement" moves was the recently founded Nauheim circle, which advocates the "neutralization of Germany." Prof. Ulrich Noack, the founder of the group, had been much lauded by the Soviet-licensed press and was invited by the University of Halle in the Soviet Zone to speak about his group and its aim in what was presumed to be the first of a series of such "exchanges of ideas" between East and West. Professor Noack accepted this invitation.

# Visual Arts

## — — In German Schools, Museums, Universities

THE CURRENT condition of visual arts—arts one enjoys by sight rather than by ear—in western Germany indicates first of all that Military Government must take the dragooned, nationalist character out of German art.

Up to 1933 well to the fore in everything concerning the arts, Germany is today notably behind most of the western world. Nazi policy put the arts into a strait jacket, virtually forbidding experiment in their practice and their teaching, and forcing them by various means to serve the Nazi aim of stimulating ultra-nationalist feeling. The best art was German art, both then and in the past; and the best way to do anything was the German way—as defined by the Nazis.

Under MG guidance, the arts also should develop their potentialities as a means of release and expression for individual personality, as a field for experiment and speculation and as a part of human activity which transcends national and racial boundaries. In Germany, the arts have long been regarded as primarily the concern of an instructed elite and not as something that can bring understanding and delight to ordinary men and women.

THUS, THROUGH this medium, Military Government has means to put into the German mind not only a freer and more independent way of thinking and a greater sense of being part of an international complex, but of emphasizing that the good things of life should be at the service of the whole community and not of a chosen few.

This cannot be done by giving orders and imposing penalties. If there were nothing to build upon, suggestion, advice and supervision would be useless. Germany has however, a great tradition in the practice and teaching of the arts. What can be done therefore is to pick up this tradition, enrich it with all that can be learned from other countries so that it becomes a more humane, more civilized, more democratic element in German culture.

One great difficulty is that in all fields, Germany is a land of old, tired

Article

by **William G. Constable**

Curator of Painting

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

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Education & Cultural Relations Division

OMGUS

men or of young and ignorant ones. Here and there, middle-aged men of ability and enterprise have survived but their contemporaries either left Germany, died or identified themselves with the Nazis. Lack of new ideas has caused stagnation.

Take museums as an example. In Germany, these are for the most part petrified into a pattern evolved before 1914. Practically unknown is the conception that has developed particularly in the United States, of a museum belonging to and serving the community as a whole in many directions. The modern museum has installations which attract, interest and inform ordinary people; educational departments active with both adults and children and working in close cooperation with the schools. It is also as accessible as possible to everyone.



Mr. Constable, author of this article, during visit to Munich on his tour of the US Zone. (PIO OMGB photo)

TO CHANGE German ideas and methods all at once is impossible, but despite shortage of money and buildings destroyed or damaged, attempts in the right direction are being made. When a museum director has visited the United States under the exchange program, he invariably manifests a new readiness and energy to develop and democratize his museum. An exhibitions program can be a most useful stimulus and supplement to museum activity. Directors of museums can be encouraged to circulate groups of the works of art they cannot show, or to arrange circulating exhibitions of German contemporary art of various kinds so that a wide range of people can see what would otherwise be inaccessible.

Even more important is a program of exhibitions of American art, and particularly contemporary work, with special stress upon architecture, and on commercial and industrial art. Germans are anxious to see and learn from what America is doing, and American example can start thought and action which will put the arts within reach of the whole community.

In education, the teaching of art history in the universities was once something in which Germany had great pride. But it often had become arid and esoteric—a means of manufacturing specialists in the subject for whom no posts could be found. Here again, there are possibilities and hope. Without losing former high standards of scholarship, American experience shows that the teaching of art history can be extended over a wide area in a university, made part of a liberal education, and becoming a means of illuminating and enriching the mind of those concentrating on other subjects.

IN SCHOOLS there are similar opportunities. In purely technical accomplishment, the teaching of art both in German primary and secondary schools attained a high level. Today, an idea is dawning of its powers as a means of emotional release and adjustment, and of opening for every child a door to new sources of pleasure and inspiration.

(Continued on next page)

But how to realize that idea is not understood, and here American practice again can point the way. Once more, the exchange program can help, not only by taking German teachers and students to the United States, but also by attaching American teachers from universities and schools to appropriate institutions in Germany where they would be welcomed.

Similarly, the artist can be helped. In the Nazi period, the liveliest and most accomplished architects, painters and sculptors either left Germany or could not practice their art, which was classed as "degenerate," cast out from museums and sold. So leaders are few, while the young are ignorant and fumbling.

One difficulty is the persistence in Germany of the old system of training, in watertight compartments, artists in different mediums. The adaptability, the capacity to direct creative imagination into the channels where it is most needed in Germany today, is therefore apt to be lacking. Still, there is hope.

There are schools now in operation which are following the lines of training laid down in the well-known Bauhaus at Dessau, which was closed under Nazi pressure. In these, emphasis is on the German need for designers in industry and commerce

to enable a wide range of the population to have seemly and practical things for daily use.

**F**ORTUNATELY, too, in the architectural schools there are some lively and intelligent teachers who sympathize with the attempts of younger men to plan the rebuilding of German cities suited to modern needs, and designed to provide good housing and good environment for the community as a whole. Their efforts are hindered by official conservatism and by German respect for authority.

Indeed, the brick by brick restoration planned in many German cities is not only retrograde from the point of view of social welfare, but is a waste of material and money. Often it is inspired by the desire to re-erect monuments around which German nationalist sentiment may center, or is the result of political pressure exercised by religious and other groups. Anything Military Government can do to strengthen more enterprising, realistic and democratic ideas in city planning and rebuilding will be well rewarded, and here again exchange of teachers and students with the United States can be most useful.

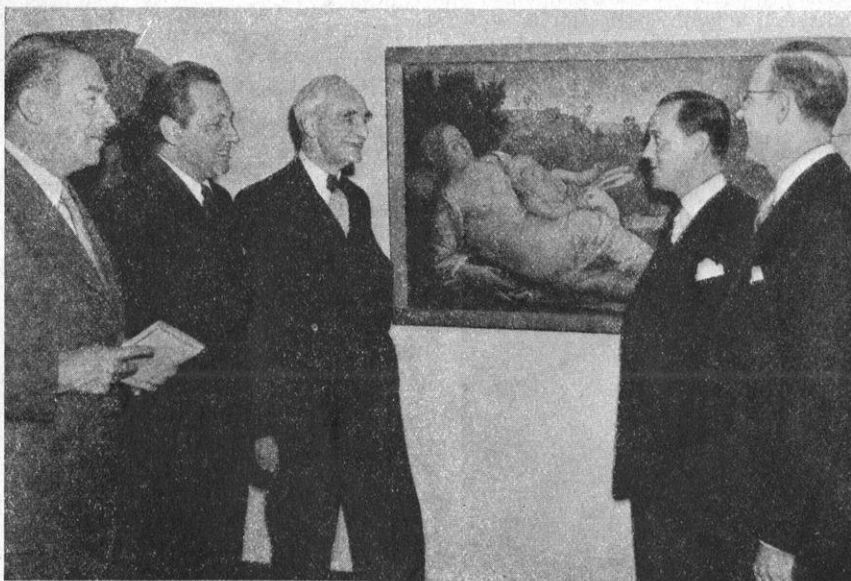
But merely sending people to the United States and bringing Americans

to Germany is not enough. There must be constant watchfulness combined with great resource and tact to help here, discourage there, and to implant ideas. In this, the exhibitions program can be of value, especially by carrying into smaller centers knowledge of American achievement in such fields as the making of small houses, pottery, glass and hardware—to create discontent with present standards of life and set up new ones. Particularly, effort should be made to follow up the work of men and women who have been to the United States to see that the effects of the visit are given an opportunity and are not submerged by conservatism and official ignorance.

**A**LL THIS cannot be done without men to carry out the plans. The small group of experts at OMGUS and in the zonal states cannot possibly carry the whole burden. Their work must be reinforced throughout the zone with help from every source available. Officers, some of them already overworked, without exception have been willing to do what they can to advise as to the local situation, and help to further any project.

However well plans may be laid and however well they may be operated, patience is indispensable. To plant a new idea in the German mind, to nourish it, and to see it bear fruit will take a long time. But a cultural program well and truly conceived and carried out over a sufficiently long period has one advantage over all others: its effects are likely to be lasting. Laws can easily be changed, but just as easily evaded or repealed; institutions may be altered, but can be twisted to serve old ends.

Change German minds, however, and so long as that change is grafted on to earlier traditions there is hope that a democratic, peace-loving nation may emerge. + END



Visiting the Wiesbaden Museum where 202 masterpieces were on display in May, Mr. Constable (center), author of this article, discusses the painting "Venus, Mars and Armor" by Peiro Di Cosimo, with (left to right) Dr. David Roell, director of the Holland National Galleries; Robert Girand, director of the Belgia National Galleries; E. O. Troche, director of the Nuremberg Museum, and Theodore Heinrich, director of the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point and museums specialist of Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS. (PIO OMGH photo)

#### Magazine Discontinued

The *Weltluftfahrt* (World Air Traffic), published in Stuttgart, was ordered by Military Government to cease publication. The magazine, which had been given a special authorization as a publication dealing in a general way with traffic topics, was devoting its pages chiefly to aviation subjects, thus violating MG and ACA directives regarding activities prohibited to Germans.



Rhine River patrol craft of US Navy near Biebrich, Germany

(US Navy photo)

# Navy's Role

## — — in Occupation of Germany

**W**HY IS a Navy officer director of Military Government for one of the states of the US Zone? Why are Navy planes flying the Berlin airlift? What is the Navy's function in the land occupation of Germany?—are questions frequently asked by occupation personnel in Germany.

The answer to these apparent occupational oddities lies in the fact that Germany was a sea power as well as a land power. Although the occupation and Military Government of a defeated Germany is fundamentally an Army responsibility, there are a number of occupational duties, policies and decisions concerning which the cooperation and assistance of the US Navy is essential.

The National Security Act of 1947 does not assign functions in the Military Government of Germany to the US Navy; yet, as one of the three armed services, it has participated in the German occupation since April 1945, when the Naval Advanced Base in Bremerhaven was established to board, disarm and guard all German naval and merchant vessels in that area. An integral part of this operation was the taking over of all German coastal defenses and assistance to the British in mine sweeping operations near the mouth of the Weser River, on which Bremen and Bremerhaven are located.

*Article*

by **Lt. Comdr. L. J. Meads, USN**

*Legal Officer*

*US Naval Advance Base*

*Bremerhaven*

**O**PERATING in Germany is not new to the Navy. As part of the wartime Army-Navy team whose combat mission was to bridge the Rhine in 1944, the Navy was responsible for providing boats, together with operating personnel for that major operation. The Army was thus ferried over one of the most difficult "road blocks" of the war in equipment of a sister service, manned by sailors in olive drab uniforms.

By agreement between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at the Quebec Conference, the US enclave at Bremen was created to provide the American Forces with an outlet to the sea as a means of supplying the US Zone of occupation.

Subsequently, the British turned over to the Americans a part of the British territory around the Weser River, including the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven. The US Navy is primarily engaged in operating the necessary naval installations in the Bremen Enclave and rendering logistic support to the occupation forces, but it is also coordinating with and as-

sisting Military Government in reaching the proper decisions on a variety of matters.

**T**O CARRY out these functions the Commander, US Naval Forces in Germany, was appointed naval adviser to the US Military Governor. The present naval adviser is Rear Admiral John Wilkes, who with his Deputy Advisor, Captain J. P. Thew, and staff, maintain offices in Berlin. A small liaison group is located in Frankfurt, while a naval adviser to EUCOM is stationed at Heidelberg for the purpose of maintaining close contact between the Navy and EUCOM Headquarters.

In addition to his other duties Rear Admiral Wilkes is the US member of the Tripartite Naval Commission set up at the Potsdam Conference. This commission governs the disposal of the German naval fleet on an equitable basis among England, U. S. S. R. and the United States. The work of this commission, after many months of world wide census-taking, is virtually completed.

In order that matters which affect the mutual interests of the United States and the United Kingdom may be effectively acted upon, the naval adviser to Military Government maintains liaison with the senior British naval officer in the British Zone of Germany.

(Continued on next page)



**Admiral Wilkes**  
Commander in Germany



**Captain Thew**  
Aide and Chief of Staff



**Commander Cooke**  
Rhine Patrol Commander



**Captain Jeffs**  
OMGLB Director

**T**HE NAVY has returned to the German economy nearly 500 captured vessels, including 100 fishing vessels. These fishing craft have materially assisted in restoring the fishing industry for which Bremerhaven has been rightfully famous, with the result that there is a constant stream of vehicles laden with fish leaving Bremerhaven to help feed the people in other parts of Germany.

The original Navy mission in Germany—disposition of captured German vessels, toxic gasses and shore installations, plus mine sweeping and port operation—has been completed. However, new problems continue to arise.

For example, naval aviation was called in to assist the Air Force in

*Cooperating in "Operation Showers," US Army spring maneuvers in the US Zone, this Navy motor speed launch patrolled the Weser River near Bremerhaven to guard against sabotage.*

(US Navy photo)



support of the Berlin population in 1948 under "Operation Vittles." The unique aspect of this job is that the naval air transport squadrons involved are self-contained units. The vast quantities of fuel required to operate the airlift planes has imposed upon the Navy tankers a heavy burden and necessitated a shortening of 'turn around' time at the ports of delivery in order that schedules may be met.

Another new function of the Navy in Germany is concerned with the rapid economic recovery of the western zones, an adjunct of which has been a corresponding increase of navigation hazards on the Rhine River. To meet this situation the naval adviser was directed to establish a Rhine River patrol in aid of navigation.

With a 90 foot craft under the command of Lt. Comdr. Nelson M. Cooke, US Navy, the vanguard of a naval unit was established at Schierstein, near Wiesbaden, early in February of this year. Additional craft are being fitted for the task and soon will be assigned to the unit. Surely no member of these crews ever thought he would have duty on the Rhine.

**T**HE FAR-FLUNG interests of the US Navy in Germany are not immediately apparent. Few persons would imagine, for example, that an incident reported briefly in a London newspaper last February concerning German fishermen being held in a Polish port, was of direct concern to the Navy and Military Government. However, since two of these vessels were of American registry, the matter was within the scope of Navy interest and a full report of the incident was made to the Military Governor by

his naval adviser when the crews and vessels were finally released.

Naval forces in Germany are concerned, too, with security aspects of the occupation. During the zone wide Army manoeuvres, "Operation Showers" held in April, they participated as a supporting unit under simulated war-time conditions in the Bremen Enclave.

The Navy Department is conscious of its role in Military Government and is anxious to be of assistance in the share-the-work program which was so effective in the earlier days of actual combat. It answers the question of why we find a naval officer, Capt. Charles R. Jeffs, as state director of OMG Bremen, administering a segment of the US-occupied areas of Germany. +END

## Export-Import Insurance

German insurance companies, which are duly licensed under MG Law No. 53, have been authorized to insure, in any currency, all risks connected with western German exports and imports. This authorization is contained in MG Law No. 16, "Certain Operations Abroad of German Insurance Companies," and is applicable to the Western Sectors of Berlin as well.

The law is designed to facilitate export trade and to increase, for the use of the German economy, the amount of foreign exchange resulting therefrom. By the terms of the law, German insurance companies are authorized to conclude whatever agency arrangements with persons domiciled outside of the western zones or western sectors of Berlin may prove necessary for effecting this purpose.

# Paris Conference

## — — Results Show Progress of West Efforts

THE MEETINGS of the Council of Foreign Ministers are not battles of individual champions where particularly bright ideas are quoted or sharp maneuvers count for very much. It is not the personalities involved, it is not the ability of the individuals who represent countries which makes a great deal of difference. I think the heart of the matter is somewhere else...

General Marshall, following his return from the London Council of Foreign Ministers meetings in December 1947, said that he did not think that the Council of Foreign Ministers would get much further until there was some resolution of the great problem of Europe which was: Is Western Europe going to recover and regain its strength or is it not? General Marshall at that time expressed that this would come about and that we were going to help. He mentioned the Soviet prediction that it would not occur.

It is in the progress that has been achieved in the restoration of Western Europe that you should look for explanation of what happened at Paris. It has been the success of the cooperative efforts in Western Europe to which the United States has so greatly contributed in the last two years that made this meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers different from its predecessors. It was those programs, plus the magnificent success, courage and performance of the airlift which, in the first place, brought about the lifting of the blockade, and in the second place, brought about the situation which emerged from Paris.

IN OTHER words, these from now on seem to me to be like the steam gauge on a boiler. They indicate the pressure which has been built up. They indicate the various gains or losses in position which have taken place between the meetings, and I think that the record of this conference is that the position of the West has grown greatly in strength, and that the position of the Soviet Union in regard to the struggle for the soul of Europe has changed from the offensive to the defensive.

Statement  
by **Dean Acheson**  
US Secretary of State

This article is an abridged text of the transcribed remarks by Secretary Acheson at his first press conference in Washington on June 23 following his return from the conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris. Reviews of the previous CFM meetings in Moscow and London are listed in the bibliography on page 24.

The significance of this is very important in explaining why no agreement was possible about Germany. Being on the defensive, the Soviet Union was forced to take, or did take at any rate, the attitude that it would not relax its hold in any way whatever upon any area which it controlled in Germany. It would not relax its hold on the eastern zone of Germany or on the eastern sector of Berlin. That fact, in and of itself, made any agreement impossible because the whole essence of the Western program was to bely this iron grip on military government from the Western Zones of Germany.

THE WHOLE program of the Western Powers has been to return as quickly as was safe responsibility to the Germans, responsibility for conducting their own affairs under a system which guaranteed the basic human freedom and contained the safeguard necessary for the security of Europe and of the world.

That was a program from which we could not retreat one single solitary inch. We did not. We never could consider it and no agreement was possible on the basis of our retreating from that position.

The Soviet Union was unable to accept that position because that meant releasing their hold upon what they had. It meant that they could no longer carry on this sovietization, this domination of the life of Germany which they controlled. To do so they would have to give, as we have given, the Germans a large voice in the conduct of their own affairs. That the Soviets were apparently afraid

to do. They knew that if they did that, they would no longer be able to control what they now hold in Germany.

That, I think, is the heart of the whole conference so far as Germany is concerned and it is a very significant fact. It indicated that in the West we are not on the defensive. We feel that strength is returning, that recovery is coming. We are willing to say to the Germans, "You must take responsibility in your own country, and we want to bring you into the life of free Europe, we hope, before long, as equals."

The Russians cannot say that. They dare not say that, because if they relax their hold upon the eastern Germans, they know that they will be no longer able to control that area. That is one of the central things which I wanted to bring up, so that, as I say, as a result of that, we refused to make any concessions on fundamental principles.

WE ARE going forward with our program without any hesitation of any sort. Not the slightest delay has been introduced into our program in any way whatever, and the program is in better shape today than it ever was before. Now that is a negative result from Paris but it is an important one.

So far as the modus vivendi regarding German is concerned, that is a very modest document. The importance of the conference is not in that. It is what I have been talking about. It is in what did not happen rather than in what did happen. The modus vivendi relaxes the tension in Germany. It establishes very clearly that the blockade is not to be resumed. Now, don't think that I am naive enough to believe that simply because it has been agreed in the modus vivendi that it would not be reimposed; that it, in fact, would not be reimposed if conditions seemed to warrant that action as a successful operation to the Russians.

The point is that having considered all the matters which in the past have been given as reasons for imposing the blockade, the currency reform, the

(Continued on page 32)

# GERMANY AND THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

## Results Described as Limited but Potentially Useful with Gradual Progress Toward Solution of Unification Question Appearing Possible

**I**N RESPECT to German affairs, the results of the Conference of Foreign Ministers may fairly be described as limited but potentially useful. The problems of German economics and political unification and of Berlin remain unsettled, as the ministers' communique frankly states. At the same time, the possibilities for gradual but real progress toward their solution have been enlarged.

Turning first to the limitation of the Foreign Ministers' communique, we must note that, as President Truman declared, the attitude of the Soviet Union made immediate steps toward German unification impossible. The Western Powers were prepared to cooperate in "a constructive program which would meet the requirements for all Germany." They were not prepared to sacrifice the democratic reconstruction already achieved in the major part of Germany for a sham political unification.

When the Soviet representative could offer nothing more than a return to the Four Power administrative system of 1945—a system which his own government had made unworkable by constant use of the veto and which was identified not with unity but with disunity—it was obvious that the people of Eastern Germany were not yet to be allowed the freedoms and material advantages of the citizens of Western Germany.

**O**N THIS SCORE the Western Powers, unlike the Soviet spokesmen in Germany, are by no means satisfied with the results of the conference, for it was and is their fixed objective to see these freedoms and material advantages extended to all Germany.

Nor did the Paris conference produce a satisfactory settlement of the Berlin question. Here again the Soviet representative offered only a backward-looking arrangement for Four-Power supervision under which his government would have been able to block almost any measure of the legally-elected municipal authorities.

Since no reasonable basis could be found for unified administration in either Berlin or Germany as a whole, the Foreign Ministers were also unable to reestablish a single Ger-

### *Digest* of **OMGUS Broadcast** on *German Radios*

man currency. This is the third conspicuous limitation in the results of their meeting.

**B**UT RECOGNITION of these negative aspects of the conference should not prevent us from examining the possibilities inherent in the provisions of the Foreign Ministers' statement.

Omitting the very significant advance made in the negotiation of a peace treaty for Austria, there is, first, the contrast between the outcome of this conference and the end of the last previous meeting of the foreign ministers at London in December 1948. Then, there was a complete standstill, with no arrangement for future meetings.

This time, the ministers agreed that during the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in September of this year, their representatives will consult on a future meeting of the Foreign Ministers on the problems of Germany. This provision, as President Truman has pointed out, leaves the door open to future efforts for a comprehensive peace settlement.

That possibility is reinforced, also, by the Four Powers' decision to try to "mitigate the effects of the present administrative division of Germany and of Berlin" by consulting together in Berlin during the interval before the next session of the Council of Foreign Ministers. If this agreement does nothing else, it at least helps to relieve some of the tensions created by Soviet policy in Germany.

**I**N THE SECOND place, the communique offers hope to Berliners that their contacts with the West may be restored and improved. The Soviet Union has committed itself to assisting in making possible the normal life of the city. The Western Powers, like the people of Berlin, will wait to see to what extent this promise will be carried out. But certainly the ministers' communique makes a reimposition of the Soviet blockade less probable.

The third and most important of the more positive provisions of the communique may result in improved trade and communications not only between Berlin and the West, but between the western and eastern zones. In paragraph five of the foreign ministers' statement the Soviet Union accepts specific obligation to "take measures necessary to insure the normal functioning and utilization of rail, water and road transport" for the movement of persons and goods between the western and eastern zones.

Obviously, concrete results will depend upon the Soviet Union's readiness to interpret this decision constructively. The obligation to do so is clear. Assuming a genuinely cooperative Soviet attitude in this respect, the initiative of the German economic authorities, as provided for in the ministers' statement, may bring about desirable arrangements for the exchange of goods between East and West Germany.

### **Trade Union Property**

The return of former trade union property to US Zone trade unions was facilitated by an amendment to MG Law No. 59, "Restitution of Identifiable Property," designed to enable trade unions and other organizations in the US Zone to assert restitution claims without appointment as successor organizations by Military Government.

Under the amendment, a juridical or unincorporated association, other than a successor organization so appointed by Military Government, shall be deemed a successor to organizations dissolved under the Nazi regime for political or similar reasons where it appears equitable in view of all the circumstances. The amendment was retroactive to Nov. 10, 1947, the effective date of Law No. 59.

### **Funds for Housing Program**

The Bipartite Board agreed to authorize the release of DM 20,000,000 (\$6,000,000) from STEG funds for the housing construction program at Munich for Air Corps dependents.

# High Commission Charter

## — — Text of Tripartite Document

A Charter for the US-British-French High Commission for Germany, made public June 1929 in Washington, London and Paris, spells out in detail how the three-power control commission will operate. The basic principles for the commission were previously announced after talks in April among US Secretary of State Acheson, British Foreign Secretary Bevin and French Foreign Minister Schuman.

The Charter, in the main a technical document, was signed in Paris June 20 by Mr. Acheson, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Schuman, the US State Department disclosed. This was the day the Big-Four Council of Foreign Ministers adjourned, the three Western Powers and the Soviet Union failing to agree on a basis for German unity (see Mr. Acheson's statement on page 19).

IT WAS explained in Washington that the High Commission Charter, like the previously announced new Occupation Statute for West Germany, will go into effect with the new Federal Republic of Germany, probably in September.

Mr. John J. McCloy, who will be the US High Commissioner, arrived in Germany July 2. In the interim before the High Commission comes into formal being, Mr. McCloy will act as US Military Governor in Germany.

Military Government, as such, however, will be terminated when the German government takes effect, the tripartite High Commission

then becoming the supreme authority in the western zones of Germany. Occupation forces will be under the respective military commanders.

The Commission will include an Allied council composed of the three civilian high commissioners, various committees and an Allied general secretariat. The decisions of the commission in most matters will be by majority vote.

AS FOR the western sectors of Berlin, not included in the new German state, the western commanders there will function under the Allied Council. A "Little Occupation Statute" for West Berlin was issued May 14.

At the recent CFM meeting in Paris, the Western Powers proposed that the Soviet Zone and the western zones be joined on the basis of the constitution adopted at Bonn, with free elections and guarantees of civil rights. The Soviet Union rejected this, calling for restoration of Four-Power controls with a veto right on all matters.

The Soviet proposal was turned down by the Western Powers as a return to paralysis in Germany. The Western Powers said they could not agree to cancel the progress already made by the West Germans toward democratic self-government and economic recovery.

Text of the Charter of the Allied High Commission for Germany follows.

### I Establishment of Allied High Commission and Transfer of Control

1. An Allied High Commission (hereinafter referred to as the High Commission) is hereby established for the exercise of supreme Allied authority in the Federal Republic of Germany.<sup>1</sup> The High Commission shall be headed by three high commissioners, one designated by each of the three powers signatory hereto.

2. As from the date of the entry into force of the Occupation Statute<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> see "Basic Law" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 163, June 14, 1949.

<sup>2</sup> see "Occupation Statute" in Information Bulletin, (resume) Issue No. 160, May 3, 1949, and (text) Issue No. 161, May 17, 1949.

all authority with respect to the control of Germany or over any governmental authority thereof, vested in or exercised by the respective commanders-in-chief of the forces of occupation of the three powers in Germany, from whatever source derived and however exercised, will be transferred to the three high commissioners respectively to be exercised in accordance with the provisions hereof and of the Occupation Statute.

3. The forces of occupation of the three powers in Germany shall remain stationed in their respective zones of occupation. Command of the forces of occupation in each zone and control of their related military establish-

ments shall remain with the respective commanders of the forces of occupation in such zone.

4. Legislation of the occupation authorities enacted before the effective date of the Occupation Statute shall remain in force until repealed or amended or otherwise replaced as provided in the Occupation Statute.

### II Functions of the High Commission

1. The High Commission shall exercise control over the federal government and the governments of its constituent Laender (states), as provided in the Occupation Statute. In the exercise of the powers reserved to the occupation authorities under

(Continued on next page)



said Statute, the High Commission shall reach its decisions in accordance with the provisions of the "Agreement as to Tripartite Controls" among the three powers dated April 8, 1949,<sup>3</sup> and attached hereto and made part of this instrument as annex A. These decisions shall constitute a joint exercise of the authority of all of the three high commissioners.

2. The High Commission shall act only through the federal or appropriate Land (state) government except where direct action or legislation by the High Commission is necessary or appropriate for the due exercise of any of the powers reserved to the occupation authorities under the Occupation Statute.

3. The headquarters of the High Commission shall be at the seat of the German Federal Government which together with a surrounding area to be defined will constitute a special area directly under the High Commission and excluded from any individual zone of occupation. The necessary special arrangements in connection with the definition and administration of this area in as far as they concern the Allies will be determined subsequently by the High Commission.

### III

#### Organization of the High Commission

1. The organization of the High Commission at its headquarters shall be tripartite in character and shall consist of:

a. an Allied Council (hereinafter referred to as "The Council") composed of the three high commissioners. Each high commissioner shall nominate a deputy or permanent representative who will take his place on the Council in his absence. The deputies or permanent representatives of the respective high commissioners acting together may function as an executive committee of the Council if the Council so decides;

b. such committees or bodies as the Council may from time to time establish. These committees and bodies shall advise the Council in their respective spheres and shall exercise such executive functions as the Council may delegate to them. The number, functions and organization of such committees or bodies may be changed, adjusted or eliminated entirely by the Council in the light of experience. Subject to the above, in order to ensure contin-

<sup>3</sup> see "High Commission Agreement" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 161, May 17, 1949.

uity of operation the Council initially shall be assisted by committees respectively for political affairs, foreign trade and exchange, finance, economics, law and by the Military Security Board<sup>4</sup>. Each committee shall be assisted by such associated staff as it may require and as the Council approve;

c. An Allied General Secretariat.

#### 2. The Council

The Council shall constitute the supreme authority of the High Commission. The Council shall meet as frequently as it considers necessary and at any time upon request of any of its members. The chairmanship of the Council and its various committees shall be held in monthly rotation by each of its members. The Council shall fix the time and place of its meetings and shall establish appropriate rules and procedures for the conduct of its business. Decisions of the Council shall be reached in accordance with annex A hereof.

#### 3. Committees

The composition of each committee and its terms of reference shall be fixed by the Council. Initially, such committees, together with their respective terms of reference, shall be as follows:

a. the Political Affairs Committee, consisting of the political advisers to the respective high commissioners, will be concerned with all political and foreign affairs of the German federal and Land (State) governments coming within the competence of the Council;

b. a Foreign Trade and Exchange Committee consisting of the respective economic and finance advisers of each of the high commissioners;

(i) the Committee shall observe the economic, financial and foreign trade policies of the German authorities and shall advise the Council if such policies or any action taken or proposed to be taken pursuant thereto is likely to have such adverse effect on the foreign trade or foreign exchange resources of the German government as is likely to increase its need for external assistance;

(ii) the members of the Committee shall automatically be members of the board of directors of the Joint Export Import Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JEIA") and in conjunction with the other directors shall be charged with the orderly liquidation of JEIA at the earliest practicable date. The Committee shall assume

<sup>4</sup> see "Formula for Peace" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 161, May 17, 1949.

any control functions presently exercised by JEIA as may warrant retention when the liquidation of JEIA is completed;

(iii) it is understood that the German Federal Republic will become a party to the convention for European Economic Cooperation and will execute a bilateral agreement with the government of the United States. It is further understood that thereafter the functions of the High Commission in respect of the matters referred to in (i) will be appropriately modified;

c. the Economics Committee, consisting of the economics advisors to the respective high commissioners, shall observe the general economic policies of the German authorities and shall advise the Council as to the exercise of its powers in this connection reserved under the Occupation Statute. The Committee shall advise the Council on all matters relating to the decartelization and de-concentration of German industry;

d. the Finance Committee, consisting of the finance advisers to the respective high commissioners, shall observe the general financial policies of the German authorities, and shall advise the Council as to the exercise of its powers in this connection reserved under the Occupation Statute. To the extent necessary within the limits of the provisions of the Occupation Statute, the Finance Committee shall succeed to and shall assume the functions heretofore exercised by the Allied Bank Commission.

e. the Law Committee, consisting of the legal advisers to the respective high commissioners, shall advise the Council and its committees on all legal and judicial affairs arising out of the work of the High Commission;

f. the Military Security Board shall deal with all matters of demilitarization, disarmament, industrial prohibitions and limitations, and scientific research in accordance with its existing terms of reference.

#### 4. Committee Staffs and Subordinate Groups

a. within numerical limitations established by the Council, each of the committees designated pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article III shall establish such tripartite subordinate committees or other groups as may be necessary to the performance of its functions and as the Council may approve;

b. except as specifically otherwise provided in sub-paragraph c of this paragraph 4, personnel for such subordinate committees or groups shall be appointed by each of the high com-

missioners on a basis of parity among the three allied nations. They may include military personnel. The number, functions and organization of such subordinate committees or groups may be changed, adjusted or eliminated entirely by the Council in the light of experience. Each subordinate committee or group shall be answerable to the committee responsible for its creation and shall report to the Council through such committee. Each subordinate agency shall be physically located at the headquarters of the High Commission except as may be otherwise determined by the Council;

c. the subordinate committees and groups established pursuant to subparagraph a of this paragraph 4 shall include:

(i) Joint Export-Import Agency which, until liquidated as provided in sub-paragraph b of paragraph 3 thereof, shall function under its existing terms of reference with an integrated staff and shall report to the Committee on Foreign Trade and Exchange through its director general who together with the deputy directors-general shall be members of the board of directors of JEIA;

(ii) the Decartelization and Industrial Deconcentration Group, the Coal Control Group and the Steel Control Group, all of which shall report through the Economics Committee;

(iii) the Combined Travel Board which shall report through the Political Affairs Committee;

(iv) Civil Aviation Board which shall report as determined by the Council;

(v) an Information and Cultural Affairs Sub-Committee which shall report through the Political Affairs Committee;

(vi) a Sub-Committee on Foreign Interests which shall report as determined by the Council.

#### 5. Allied General Secretariat

The High Commission shall be served by a Tripartite General Secretariat. The Secretariat will receive and dispatch all communications to or from the High Commission, prepare the agenda and materials for the meetings of the Council and shall keep the minutes of their meetings. The Secretariat or its appropriate branches shall act as the channel of communication between the High Commission and the agencies of the federal government, and between the Council and the several Land (State) commissioners with respect to matters affecting said Land (State) gov-

ernments. The Secretariat shall maintain the records of the High Commission and be responsible for such other tasks as the Council may decide.

### IV

#### Land (State) Commissioners

1. All powers of the High Commission shall be uniformly exercised in the constituent Laender (States) of the federal republic, in accordance with tripartite policies and the directions of the Council.

2. To achieve uniformity in the exercise of its powers, the High Commission shall be represented at the seat of government of each of the constituent Laender by an Allied Land commissioner who shall be solely responsible to the Council for ensuring due compliance on the part of the Land authorities with the Council's decisions and directives. The Land commissioner shall report and be solely responsible to the Council for all matters of tripartite concern in the Land and shall be the exclusive channel of communication and liaison between the Council and the Land government with respect to such matters.

3. In particular each Land commissioner shall be responsible to the Council for:

(a) initial consideration and prompt transmittal to the Council of Land legislation, together with his recommendations thereon;

(b) observing and ensuring due compliance on the part of the Land government with the provisions of the federal and Land constitutions, the Occupation Statute and the laws of the occupation authorities in force;

(c) providing information as required by the Military Security Board and giving all necessary assistance to the inspectorate of the Military Security Board and such other bodies as may be authorized by the Council;

(d) the preparation of such periodic or special reports as the Council may request.

4. Each Land commissioner and the members of his staff shall be nationals of the power in whose zone the Land is situated, and shall be appointed by and administratively responsible to the high commissioner designated by such power. Each Land commissioner shall be accountable exclusively to his high commissioner and shall be his channel of communications and liaison with the Land government with respect to:

(a) all matters which are listed in article V, paragraph 2;

(b) conduct of all relationships between the forces of occupation stationed in the Land and the governmental agencies thereof except to the extent that direct communications and relations may be authorized by him.

5. Each high commissioner shall designate an observer together with a small personal staff to be agreed in each case by the high commissioners concerned, to each of the Land commissioners outside of his own zone for purposes of consultation and information.

### V

#### Individual Responsibilities of the High Commissioners

1. Each high commissioner shall maintain at the seat of government of each of the Laender in his zone a Land commissioner with the minimum staff and facilities required for the purposes set forth in articles IV and V hereof. He shall ensure the due implementation by each of said Land commissioners of the decisions and directions of the Council. He shall also ensure that all powers of the High Commission are uniformly exercised within said Laender in accordance with tripartite policy and the decisions of the Council.

2. Each high commissioner shall be responsible to his government with respect to the Laender of his zone for the matters in fields reserved to occupation authorities listed below. Nevertheless so far as possible, he shall coordinate the general policies which he may pursue in those fields with those of the other high commissioners and exercise these powers in accordance with such tripartite legislation or policies as the Council may adopt:

(a) maintenance of law and order if the responsible German authorities are unable to do so;

(b) ensuring the protection, prestige, security and immunities of the Allied forces of occupation, of the Allied occupation authorities, their dependents, employees and official representatives;

(c) the delivery of reparations and restitutable property;

(d) care and administration of displaced persons;

(e) the disposition of war criminals;

(f) administration of justice in cases falling within the jurisdiction of Allied courts;

(g) control of the care and treatment in German prisons of persons charged before or sentenced by the

(Continued on next page)

courts or tribunals of the occupation authorities, over the carrying out of sentences imposed on them and over questions of amnesty, pardon or release in relation to them.

3. Each high commissioner shall be individually responsible for the formulation annually, in accordance with tripartite policies and criteria, of a budget of occupation costs and other requirements within his zone. Such budget shall be formulated and submitted to the Council, on a date to be determined by it, for consideration and approval by the Council and for consolidation in a total budget of the occupation authorities for transmission to the German government. Each high commissioner shall be responsible to the Council for control of the approved budget for his zone in accordance with accounting standards and procedures established by the Council.

## V

### Decisions of the Council

1. Formal decisions and directions of the Council affecting the federal government or any agency thereof shall be in writing and shall be communicated to the chancellor by or on behalf of the Council.

2. Formal communications involving matters of lesser import or of a routine character may be addressed to the minister concerned by the appropriate organ of the Council.

3. Formal decisions or directions of the Council affecting a Land government or any agency thereof shall be in writing and shall be communicated to its minister president through the Land commissioner, in the name of the Council.

4. Formal decisions of the Council shall be recorded in an official gazette maintained by the High Commission at the Allied seat of control in Germany which shall be published in the English, French and German languages. Publication of any such decision in the official gazette of the High Commission shall be conclusive evidence that the recorded action or decision was taken pursuant to the powers vested in the occupation authorities under the Occupation Statute.

## VII

### International Authority for the Ruhr

The High Commission shall take all necessary steps to give effect to article 22 of the agreement establishing the International Authority for the Ruhr of April 28, 1945<sup>5</sup>.

## VIII

### Foreign Missions in Germany

The necessary liaison with the governments of other nations especially interested will be ensured by the

<sup>5</sup> see "Ruhr Authority" (draft) in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 153, Jan. 25, 1949.

appointment by such governments of appropriate missions to the Council of the High Commission having access, by procedures to be determined to its subordinate bodies, and to the German government.

## IX

### United Nations Organizations in Germany

United Nations organizations and specialized agencies may operate in the Federal Republic of Germany on such terms as may be agreed by the Council.

## X

### Official Languages

The official languages of the High Commission shall be English and French. Authoritative German texts of documents shall be provided as necessary.

## XI

In Witness Whereof, the foregoing agreement has been duly executed by the respective representatives thereunto duly authorized of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the United States of America and the Republic of France, in triplicate in the French and English languages, each text being equally authentic and shall come into effect on the date of the entry into force of the Occupation Statute. +END



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# Tax Reform

## — — Bizonal Income Levies Adjusted

**T**HE BIZONAL Economic Council Ordinance No. 95, "(Second) Ordinance on the Provisional Revision of Tax Legislation," was approved by the Bipartite Board after assurance from the German authorities that they did not contemplate further tax revisions before the formation of a western German government. The background of the ordinance antedates monetary reform of June 20, 1948.

The German Bizonal Economic Council had made proposals in May 1948 for considerable reductions in the principal taxes, the most important relating to the income tax, in regard to which the German authorities wished to make an all-round reduction in rates at that time. Military Government considered, however, that the proposed reductions might be too sweeping. On all sides the desirability of uniformity of taxation throughout the three western zones was recognized.

Finally a compromise in rate reduction, which also achieved uniformity, resulted in US and British Military Government Law No. 64, "Provisional Revision of Tax Legislation," of June 20, 1948. Similar laws were passed by the states of the French Zone. This law brought into force new tax tables which, although they represented a considerable relief, did not go so far as the German authorities had wished.

**A**S SOON as the transition period immediately following monetary reform had ended, the German authorities again pressed for further income tax reductions. Two main arguments were advanced by them. The first was that the rate of tax on the middle and higher income groups was still so great that it encouraged tax evasion.

It was argued that if a businessman declared and paid a tax on his actual profits, the amount remaining to him would not be sufficient to provide for maintenance and at the same time to finance replacements of business assets which had been lost as a result of the war or which had become unserviceable in the normal course of business.

Moreover, it was emphasized as a second point that the success of the European Recovery Program (ERP)

*Excerpt*  
from **Monthly Report, No. 46**  
of the US Military Governor

in the Bizonal Area made it essential that capital for medium- and long-term investment in reconstruction be made available by appropriate taxation concessions.

The German Bizonal Department for Finance, therefore, set out to prepare an ordinance which would provide sufficient tax relief to improve the standard of tax-honesty and would probably stimulate saving. The first draft of this ordinance, which was submitted in November 1948, provided for an all-round reduction in tax rates to the levels which had been proposed, but only partially approved, in May 1948, and for a form of tax amnesty for tax offenses committed before, and at the time of, monetary reform.

As these proposals were not acceptable to Military Government or to certain German elements, a series of re-drafts was made, in the course of which the amnesty proposals and those for a general reduction in tax rates were abandoned. The ordinance which was finally passed by the Economic Council in March 1949 bore little resemblance to the original draft. It consisted of a series of specific income tax concessions which, in many cases, are extensions of the concessions given in MG Law No. 64.

**T**HE PRESURRENDER German law contains a provision for writing off of normal depreciation in the annual balance sheets of businesses. Law No. 64 introduced for the first time the principle of provision for the writing off of a special initial allowance with respect to replacements of business assets made after Dec. 31, 1948, a concession modeled on certain provisions of the British Finance Act of 1945.

This principle was extended by Economic Council Ordinance No. 95, which permits allowances to be granted with respect to such business assets as plant equipment (a maximum of 50 percent in the first two years), dwelling houses (10 percent in each of the first two years), ships (15 per-

cent in each of the first two years), and factory and farm buildings (10 percent in each of the first two years). Furthermore, grants or non-interest-bearing loans made to various public and private housing organizations are to be allowed as a deduction in arriving at the profit which is subject to tax.

Law No. 64 extended the allowances granted for such categories of expenditure as small savings; contributions to charitable, religious and scientific organizations; payments to insurance and building societies; and investments in cooperative societies and other approved concerns.

The increased limits of such "special expenditure" were DM 600 (\$180 for a single man and DM 900 (\$270) for a married man, with further increases for each dependent child. If the expenditure under the headings named exceeded these limits, three-eighths of the excess was allowed, subject to a ceiling of 15 percent of the taxpayer's income or DM 20,000 (\$6,000), whichever was less.

Ordinance No. 95 extends all these limits. In the case of a single man, complete relief is given on DM 800 (\$240) instead of DM 600; in the case of a married man, on DM 1,200 (\$360) instead of DM 900, and so on. On expenditure in excess of these limits the proportion to be exempted is increased from three-eighths to one-half, and the ceiling from DM 20,000 to DM 30,000 (\$9,000). Furthermore, in the case of taxpayers 50 years of age and upward, their time for saving being limited, these limits are doubled.

**A**NOTHER existing tax provision gave relief to the extent of 50 percent of the retained profits of a business, subject to the proviso that the retained portion concerned must not exceed 10 percent of the aggregate profits. Ordinance No. 95 raised this ceiling to 15 percent.

One of the anomalies in the old German income tax law, as amended by Law No. 64, was that the aggregate amount of income and property taxes might—in the case of very wealthy taxpayers—exceed 100 percent of their incomes. By making property tax a

(Continued on next page)

deduction in computing income tax assessments, Ordinance No. 95 removes this anomaly.

The most novel provision in Ordinance No. 95 is that by which special relief from the application of the higher tax brackets is given, provided that profits are not spent. This provision was prompted largely by the disparity of the treatment formerly accorded to the owner of an incorporated business, as compared with that given the "one man" G. m. b. H. (private company).

Whereas companies (corporations) are taxed at the uniform rate of 50 percent, the owner of an unincorporated business was charged on a progressive scale which, in the case of an income of about DM 30,000 (\$9,000) gives an average rate of about 50 percent. Any surplus above this limit was, however, taxed at rates ranging from 78 to 95 percent.

Ordinance No. 95 gives a taxpayer who owns a business the option of paying at 50 percent only on his total income, provided that he complies with two conditions: (1) he must restrict his drawings for personal consumption to DM 15,000 (\$4,500) this being DM 30,000 less the tax); and (2) he must earmark the balance of retained profits and either use it in his own business or invest it in long-term securities such as those of the Reconstruction Loan Corporation.

IN VIEW of the fact that this provision might have led to the plowing back of business profits into economically undesirable enterprises (for example, night clubs at the present time), it is stipulated that the earmarked profit which a taxpayer may reinvest in his own business is to be limited to that proportion which is represented by the value of the business assets divided by the turnover. This ingenious device weights the balance in favor of productive concerns generally and heavy industry in particular where the greatest need for replacement exists.

To illustrate the working of this provision, the following example is given of the case of a private business earning an annual profit of DM 80,000 (\$24,000):

|                           | Law<br>No. 64 | Ord.<br>No. 95 |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Total Profit              | DM 80,000     | DM 80,000      |
| Tax Payable               | 57,600        | 40,000         |
| Net Balance               | 22,400        | 40,000         |
| Compulsorily Retained     | Nil           | 25,000         |
| Maximum Personal Drawings | 22,400        | 15,000         |

A minor relief, which also has as its origin an attempt to alleviate the steepness of the progressive scale, consists in a concession to professional men and employees who derive a subsidiary income from some scientific, literary or artistic source, as, for example, lecture fees. They are to be charged on this income at a special rate, which may vary from 10 to 40 percent according to circumstances.

THE SAME motive—the desire to minimize the deterrent effect of the progressive scale—has led to the almost complete exemption from taxation of overtime pay. Where more than normal hours are worked the extra pay has two elements—the additional pay on a normal time basis, and the further addition in pay derived from higher time rates. Ordinance No. 95 provides that the first of these elements shall be taxed at five percent only, and that the second shall be tax free. Furthermore, Sunday, holiday and night work are completely exempted from tax. Thus wage and salary earners are given a substantial tax relief.

Most of the other reliefs operate in favor of the businessman, as it is

from him that the greatest contribution toward new capital formation is to be expected. Law No. 64 contained a provision granting religious, and scientific institutions. The limits of this relief insofar as donations to charitable and scientific organizations are concerned are very slightly extended by Ordinance No. 95.

THE ORIGINAL plan of the Bizonal Department for Finance was to link up an offer of an amnesty on the one hand with the threat of more stringent penal provisions on the other. The amnesty proposals have been abandoned, but the application of a more stringent penal procedure is provided for.

The definition of what constitutes "voluntary disclosure" is slightly extended in the taxpayer's favor. Where a taxpayer was guilty of irregularities in connection with the special inventory taken at the time of monetary reform, he may compound for penalties against tax laws and economic regulations by making a "repentance payment" of 10 percent of the underpaid taxes. There is a slight increase in the rate of interest charged on arrears. + END

## Belgian Diamond Claim Clarified

US Military Government officials, commenting on the allegations made by the Federation of Belgian Diamond Exchanges that Military Government had refused to restitute enormous quantities of polished and industrial diamonds to Belgium, pointed out that the statement made by the Federation that the Belgian authorities had established beyond doubt its right to practically the whole of those properties is a misrepresentation of the facts.

The Belgians failed to establish identification which is required for the restitution of such properties, said Mr. Orren R. McJunkins, chief of the Reparations and Restitution Branch, Property Division, OMGUS. Mr. McJunkins asserted:

"In an attempt to obtain these properties the Belgian representatives insisted that Military Government permit Belgian-designated experts to inspect these properties, but this request was denied for obvious reasons. Military Government engaged an independent group of experts to determine whether or not the dia-

monds could be identified and its findings were that identification was impossible.

"As a result of this determination, no further consideration could be given to the Belgian claim for the diamonds. Had the Belgians been able to identify these diamonds it would have still been necessary for them to establish the fact that these diamonds were physically in Belgium at the beginning of the German occupation of that country."

As to the 50,000 carats of polished diamonds alleged by the Belgians to have been seized by the Germans, MG officials state that they have no knowledge of the whereabouts of these properties and so far have not been provided with any information that might lead to their recovery.

Military Government has worked out a plan for disposal of the industrial diamonds by sale for use in the German economy in small lots to prevent flooding the market, and at such prices as are established for current imports. Sale of those properties has already started.

# Personnel Notes

## Chief of BICO Group

Mr. Harold A. Taylor, economics adviser for OMG Bavaria, was appointed chief of the Bipartite Commerce & Industry Group in Frankfurt. Mr. Taylor has served in Germany since June, 1945, when he was assigned as a lieutenant colonel to SHAEF's Production Control Office in Frankfurt. For the past three years he was in industrial and economics executive and advisory capacities for Military Government in Bavaria.



TAYLOR

\* \* \*

## Visit to Chemical Units

Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, Chief of the Chemical Corps, Department of the Army, concluded his annual technical visit to observe chemical corps personnel and installations of the US Army in Europe. General Waitt said he was satisfied with the progress made in EUCOM and praised the EUCOM Chemical Corps Depot at Hanau. He also visited Wiesbaden headquarters of the US Air Force in Europe for an exchange of ideas with Air Force chemical officers.

\* \* \*

## OMGH Legal Adviser

Mr. E. K. Neumann, executive officer of OMG Hesse, was appointed chief of the Legal Division and legal adviser to the OMGH state director, in addition to his present duties.



POTTER

Mr. Neumann, a former US Air Force colonel, was a member of the New Mexico legislature, chairman of the State Police Board, and state attorney-general. He also served with the federal government as associate general counsel for the HOLC and later as associate general counsel for the FHLB Administration.

As chief of the Legal Division he

succeeds Mr. Franklin J. Potter, who left Military Government to take up private law practice in Frankfurt. A graduate of the University of Nebraska and the University of Nebraska School of Law, Mr. Potter was a member of the California State legislature before his enlistment in the Army and subsequent assignment as legal officer for OMG Hesse in September, 1945.

\* \* \*

## Civil Education Consultant

Mrs. Robert Leonard of Washington, D. C., consultant to OMGUS in the techniques of civic education, arrived in Germany for an extended visit.



MRS. LEONARD

She will hold discussions with these same German women and other prominent leaders on furthering the civic education program here.

\* \* \*

## Tour of Agriculture Facilities

Mr. A. G. Loveland, US undersecretary of agriculture, made an inspection tour of US Zone agricultural installations, accompanied by Mr. J. O. Howard, chief of the Foreign Agricultural Information Division, and Mr. Edward Galo, associate chief of International Resources Division of the State Department. They had been attending a meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Paris.

\* \* \*

## Deputy ECA Representative

Mr. Milton Katz, formerly general counsel in the European headquarters of the Economic Cooperation Administration, was named deputy US special representative in Europe. Mr. Katz succeeds Mr. William C. Foster, who has been named deputy to ECA



Schmidt Photo from PIO OMGLB

EUCOM chief nurses met in Heidelberg to attend a conference designed to coordinate professional and administrative problems in US medical installations in the US Zone.

Featured speakers were Col. Mary G. Phillips (right) and Capt. Nellie J. Dewitt (left), respective chiefs of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, who discussed latest trends in nursing techniques. Colonel Phillips and Captain Dewitt came to Heidelberg June 17 after participating in the International Council of Nurses at Stockholm.

Also participating in the conference was Lt. Col. Louise M. Fitzgerald, EUCOM chief nurse (center).

Administrator Paul G. Hoffman in Washington. The appointments of Mr. Katz and Mr. Foster have been confirmed by the United States Senate.

\* \* \*

## Adviser on Publishing

Dean Vernon McKenzie, US author and dean emeritus of the University of Washington School of Journalism, is in Germany for three months to advise editors and publishers on US newspaper methods and techniques. The American adviser is the author of a number of books on international affairs. Among his works are "War in Europe;" "They Call This Peace;" "The Armament Road to Peace;" "Through Turbulent Years;" and "Here Lies Goebbels."

\* \* \*

## EUCOM Civilians Honored

Six EUCOM civilian employees were honored with meritorious service awards for outstanding performance in their assigned work in the European Command. Those named were Mr. Heinz Abersfeller of Chehallis Wash.; Mr. Claude Hart of Sandpoint, Ida.; Mr. David I. Lippert of Los Angeles, Calif.; Mr. Orin H. Tiedman of Lake Mills, Iowa; Mr. Virgil R. Walker of Minneapolis, Minn.; and Mr. Russel L. Wise of Chicago, Ill.

The meritorious civilian service commendations are given in recognition of exceptional efficiency by any employee of the US Forces.

# Occupation Log

## Diversified Diet

Germany is to receive her first taste of bananas in more than ten years as the result of a \$30,000,000 trade agreement concluded with the Republic of Colombia. In addition to \$3,000,000 worth of bananas, Colombia is to export \$4,000,000 worth of coffee to Germany, an amount almost equal to all coffee imports of the Bizone during the past 12 months. Other products which Colombia proposes to ship to western Germany include hides and skins, tobacco, corn, rice and sugar.

In exchange, western Germany is to export optical goods and instruments, machinery, iron and steel products, chemicals, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, vehicles, mining equipment and other manufactured consumer products. The agreement, providing for \$15,000,000 trade each way, is post-war Germany's fourth with a South American country.

## Against False Ideologies

"We, the undersigned, students of an American university (Purdue), in the interest of better understanding and friendlier relations between nations, realize the great importance of education in combating the evils of ignorance and false ideologies which permeate the world today."

This letter, signed by 17 American students, accompanied a gift box of 486 modern social science textbooks donated to the students and faculty of Bonn University to help alleviate the shortage of up-to-date social science study material.

Because the social sciences and humanities under Hitler were discouraged to the point that few textbooks existed for postwar German universities, the book aid drive was initiated by Mr. James R. Mitchell, secondary education chief of OMG Bremen. The letter from Purdue added, "We know that studying them will help German students to understand us better and we trust that the English language will offer no great barriers for them."

## Investment Impetus

The Frankfurt Stock Exchange is booming again, showing its largest gains since currency reform, according to an OMG Hesse report.

Transactions totaling almost DM 3,500,000 (\$1,050,000) June 8 on the Hessian exchange topped last October's peak by 15 percent. The new interest was attributed to the lifting of the Berlin blockade and the publishing of bizonal plans for long-term investments in capital-starved industries. Great interest was also manifested in enterprises located in Berlin and the Russian Zone.

## Traveling Salesmen

Four times as many western Berlin businessmen traveled abroad during the first five months of 1949 than during any preceding five-months' period since the end of the war.

During this five-month' period 286 businessmen visited twenty-four different countries, principally Switzerland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy, Great Britain, and the United States. Chief industries represented were electrical, machine, fine mechanics and optics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

## Matter of Fact

In response to a request from the Bavarian parliament that more barracks be released to house non-German nationals living on the Bavarian economy, OMG Director Murray D. Van Wagoner told the minister president that there had been a steady decrease in the number of displaced persons living in IRO camps, as well as non-German nationals living on the Bavarian economy during the past six months.

Mr. Van Wagoner pointed out that enough IRO facilities had already been released to take care of these non-German nationals, and "in this respect, the request of the state parliament had already been met." He quoted statistics furnished by the Bavarian state statistical office showing that the number of non-Germans living on the German economy had declined by 11,085 since last September.

Hence, "the statement that the problem of overcrowdedness in Bavaria is being jeopardized by the continuous influx of non-Germans is not born out by these statistics," Mr. Van Wagoner said.

## Public Opinion Institute

Representatives of many professions in Bavaria banded together in mid-June to lay the groundwork for a new public opinion institute designed to provide accurate surveys of the people's reactions to current problems and actions of government, labor, industry and other matters of public in Bavaria.

"The institute would have to be impartial and non-political in its management and operations," said Mr. Albert C. Schweizer, OMGB Civil Administration Division director. He added that some of the group had been in America, England and other democracies where they had seen for themselves how public opinion can and does mold the course taken by the governments of these countries.

The new institute would perform a valuable service by gathering accurate statistics on public opinion in governmental matters, finding ways to awaken and hold public interest on matters of state, finding ways of making public opinion effective in government.

If a certain group wished to petition the government for a specific action, it could first determine the degree of public support for its proposal through the public opinion institute. For example, labor union could determine public reaction to a proposed strike, or manufacturers could obtain advance estimates of public demand for a new product through the proposed organization.

## For Future Reference

Complete official records of the Nuremberg war crimes trials are available for study and reference at 13 libraries in the United States and five in western Germany. Archives of the Nuremberg Military Tribunals are deposited with the Library of Congress in Washington.

Duplicate copies are in the library of the United Nations at Lake Success, N. Y., the New York City Public Library, and in the libraries of 10 US universities: the universities of Arkansas, California, Georgia, North Dakota, and Washington state; Duke University, Harvard Law School, the Hoover Library at Stanford University, the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and Northwestern University.

Court transcripts and all official documents in the German language are available at the Universities of Heidelberg, Goettingen, Bonn and Frank-

furt, and in the Bavarian Department of Justice at Munich.

## Newspaper Circulation

**News Interest**—The Hessian tradition that keeping up with the news and working in the fields don't mix is going by the boards. It has been customary for Hessian farmers to cancel newspaper subscriptions with the coming of the long summer days.

But this spring, for the first time since newspapers have been published in Hesse, there have been extremely few cancellations, stated Mr. Vincent O. Anderson, OMGH press chief, "indicating a new interest on the part of Hessian farmers in news, even though long hours in the fields offer little time for reading."

## Refugee Workshop

An apprentice workshop was dedicated by a refugee group at the resettlement town of Heilsberg, near Frankfurt. Built by the refugees, the one-and-one-half story workshop provides a training place for young men in carpentry and cabinet making, electrical installation, mechanics and metal work, tailoring, shoe making and repairing. The Heilsberg community is planned eventually to house 5,000 citizens.

## Press Properties

A newspaper leases review board, created to act in cases involving newspaper properties now leased to US-licensed German publishers, will be the sole and final authority in adjudicating petitions for relief from the terms or conditions of any lease-contract made under MG law by newspaper property owners and the lessees publishing US-licensed newspapers. The board's authority covers both mandatory and voluntary leases of printing plants and other property used in newspaper publishing.

Col. Gordon E. Textor, director of OMGUS Information Services Division, said that establishment of the review board assures the existence of an impartial authority, free from any connection with present or former newspaper interests, to resolve legitimate grievances arising from changing conditions in the economic or publishing fields.

Board membership includes representatives of the Legal, Property, and Information Services Divisions, appointed for indefinite terms by the deputy military governor.

## Immigration Opportunity

A mission from the Republic of Chile has arrived in the US Zone to select worker families from among the displaced persons population for immigration to Chile. The South American state is prepared to accept approximately 5,000 displaced persons from Germany and Austria during the next 10 months.

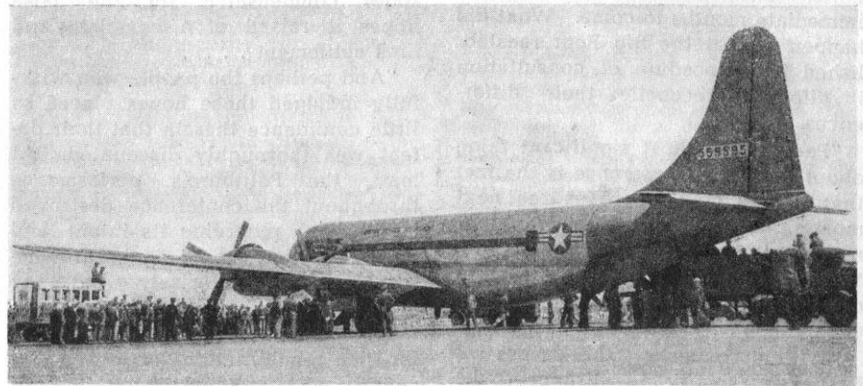
Headed by Mr. Manlie Fantinie-Barbero, the selection mission planned to begin interviewing US Zone candidates for immigration in displaced persons camps in late June. From Germany and Austria they will select approximately 1,400 families of skilled motor mechanics, diesel specialists, construction workers, drivers, cooks, bakers, waiters, glass workers,

skilled and unskilled factory workers and female domestic help.

Aside from other qualifications, the head of the family must be at least 5 feet 8 inches tall to be admitted to Chile under the immigration laws of that country.

## Job Improvement

The rising unemployment trend in Hesse seems to have passed its peak, according to Mr. Glenn Garrett, OMGH manpower adviser. For the first time this year, the number of jobless Hessian workers decreased during the last week in May. 101,197 Hessians were unemployed at the end of May, which is 1,689 less than during the middle of the month. Mr. Garrett attributed the reduction to increased employment of agricultural workers in the North Hessian districts.



Pilot and crew together with Boeing technical observers will watch the performance of this giant YC-97A, pictured here at Tempelhof Air Base, Berlin. The plane, which has four engines, fully reversible propellers and three cargo loading doors, is a double decker capable of transporting 53,000 pounds at 300 miles per hour.

(US Army photo)

## Bremen Women Open Exchange Shop

Bremen's first Woman's Exchange Shop, a project of the German-American Women's Club of Bremen, was opened recently as a manifestation of the spirit of cooperation of the American women with the German women of the Bremen community and as a symbol of the women's determination to work together on a German post-war problem.

Many practical household items, fine needlecraft and other artistic home decorations are on display in the new shop located in the Haus des Reichs. In addition to the articles on display, all types of needlework, artistic handicraft or souvenirs may be produced to buyers' specification by the approximately 200 Bremen

women specialists who have joined the exchange shop.

In order to give these workers, as well as all members of the Bremen "Frauenkultur Club" an increased market for their fine handicraft products, the German-American Women's Club voted two months ago to organize the shop for the sale of the articles made by these people, many of whom, though aged or infirm would rather work than accept charity.

A jury committee examines weekly the samples submitted for sale in the exchange shop in order to maintain a high standard of excellence. Sales prices are moderate because of the non-profit aspect of the organization.



# US Press Comments

## Paris Conference Editorials

THE RECENT Paris Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers has drawn widespread public comment in the United States, the consensus of editorial and radio opinion being that, although the conference achieved little, it did serve to unveil what may prove to be a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the Soviet Union in dealing with a strengthened western world.

The **Chicago Sun-Times** said in part: "The divisions between Russia and the West did not disappear at Paris. They will not vanish in the immediate months to come. What did happen is that the Big Four reestablished the procedure of consultation in efforts to reconcile their differences.

"Perhaps the most significant thing about the Paris Conference is the fact that it was held. Perhaps the next most significant thing is that another meeting is planned, probably this fall, to renew the effort toward agreement on Germany which was not possible at this time . . .

"Without expecting the causes of East-West rivalry to disappear we can at least hope that the form in which that rivalry expresses itself may undergo a gradual change."

The **St. Louis Post-Dispatch**: "Something has been accomplished, if only a little. And that little can become the foundation for greater achievements.

"For one thing the Berlin impasse has been broken. A working agreement has been reached which puts more of the chores of municipal management on German shoulders, instead of leaving them as subjects for international wrangles . . .

"In the long run, the understanding on an Austrian treaty may prove equally as important as the Berlin agreement. Perhaps even more so. In a sense, it is a more direct step toward peace. The Russians did not insist on Yugoslavia's territorial claims. Whether this was merely to teach Tito a lesson, or whether it was a genuine concession to international accord will not matter too much if a treaty is eventually signed. The concession of certain property rights to the Yugoslavs and the payment of \$150,000,000

to Moscow are somewhat disappointing, but they do not seem of sufficient magnitude to turn into long festering sores of recrimination . . .

"But there is no compulsion to take the gloomiest possible views of the matter. With a prudent regard for the past it is possible to hope that peace may be more readily achieved bit by bit than by trying to remove all difficulties with one lunge of the shovel."

The **New Orleans Times-Picayune**: "The four weeks of the parly were not entirely wasted. Perhaps the last-minute understandings regarding Berlin and trade between the German zones compensated for the false hopes it raised of a complete and final settlement . . .

"And perhaps the people who wishfully indulged those hopes placed so little confidence therein that their defeat was thoroughly discounted. At least, the Politburo's performance throughout the conference destroyed all illusions regarding its intent and policy and that should represent some gain. Knowing precisely what they are up against the democratic governments can go forward with their plan for the rehabilitation, economic recovery and gradual federation of Europe's free governments."

The **Pittsburgh Post Gazette**: "The outcome of the Big Four talks at Paris is satisfactory only in a very limited sense. At least, the foreign ministers are not farther apart than they were when the sessions began—though that is equivalent to saying that the immediate danger of war is no greater. At most, some slight progress may have been made toward creating conditions which can conduce to an eventual European settlement.

"The main issue was Germany. Here, as expected, the ministers failed completely to draft any terms for the political or economic unity of that country. But though the unnatural divisions of Germany will continue indefinitely, the Big Four have agreed in principle to try to mitigate the effects of divisions both in Germany and in Berlin . . .

"The talks at Paris, in contrast to the bitterness and harsh words of previous Big Four meetings, were generally in a polite and restricted tone. It may be partly because the ministers realize that the German

people, with their own particular aims and desires, are now very much in the picture. And, more certainly, Russia may be convinced that her bullying conference tactics of the past are useless today against a West strengthened by the Marshall Plan and a common military alliance."

The **Cincinnati Times-Star**: "Just how much progress was made at Paris will be clear three months from now. If the Russians keep open the road to Berlin, there will be a resumption of trade between eastern and western Germany. That would relieve international tension—and the strain on the US Treasury. At any rate the conferees have agreed not to disagree, for a few months. Even that small result would have been impossible had not the Western Ministers known what they wanted and stuck firmly to it."

The **Cleveland Plain Dealer**: "The most optimistic among us will hardly contend that the meeting of the Big Four in Paris was conspicuously successful from any point of view . . .

"While some points of difference remain regarding a treaty with Austria there are definite indications that they will be resolved in the early future and that the area of agreement between the East and West will be a little extended. Rumors have been in circulation in Paris in the last week or so that the Soviet Union is not at all happy about conditions which have developed in one or more of the satellite states and is more concerned at the moment with measures that will prevent further disintegration in its present sphere of influence than in extending it westward."

The **Birmingham Age Herald**: "Something has been achieved at Paris although no broad agreement on Germany was reached. Unification and a peace treaty for that country are not yet in sight. But a way of carrying on what is described as a sort of 'live and let live' arrangement has been evolved by the four occupying powers . . .

"Furthermore, it is announced that agreement has been reached in principle on an Austrian independence treaty . . . Well, this advance may not seem to get very far, considering all the tremendous problems that remain in the way of stabilizing conditions of real peace. But when regarded against the perils and tensions that have prevailed, reasons may be found for substantial satisfaction."

# Official Notices

## Job Safety Training Program

A Job Safety Training Manual has been published in German and English texts for training of US military personnel and civilian employees of the Department of the Army in the European Command.

This training manual was adapted from the Safety Training Manual published for the Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Army. Its value as a training manual has been proved by results obtained through its practical integration with operating procedures. The training manual is designed to furnish supervisory personnel with the basic principles of safety and to provide them with a means of instructing their subordinate personnel in safe work methods.

It is desired that immediate action be taken to implement this training manual within your command by appropriate courses of instruction. An initial distribution of 15 copies each of the German and English texts will be made under separate cover to each command. If any additional manuals are required, they will be requested from this headquarters (Attention: Provost Marshall Division).

It is further desired that this headquarters be advised within two weeks after receipt of this communication as to what action is planned within each command to implement an adequate Job Safety Training Program. — From EUCOM Letter AG 729.3 PMG-AGO, May 21.

## Transit of War Materials

Pursuant to Allied Control Authority Law No. 43 the entry of all war materials into Germany for any purposes, including transit to another country, is prohibited except as licensed by any of the Military Governors. Accordingly, German customs authorities were instructed to prevent all shipments of goods coming under this law, not properly licensed, from entering the US Zone of Germany across its international frontiers.

Such shipments as are properly declared and in order, except for a license under Allied Control Authority Law No. 43, are to be returned to the country of origin. Such shipments that are brought into Germany in such a manner as to evade the prohibitions of Allied Control Authority Law No. 43 are to be impounded and the responsible parties made subject to charges filed in a Military Government court.

If investigation reveals that a shipment entered through error of customs personnel and that the owners and shippers acted in good faith, the shipment may be released for return to the country of origin.

Whenever a shipment of this nature is impounded by German authorities a full report is to be made through the state Military Government to OMGUS. The shipper or owner must arrange with Armed Forces Division, OMGUS, for the release of this shipment.

## Import of Publications

Effective June 30, all imports of foreign publications are to be made under JEIA Instruction No. 29. Previously, separate allocations of funds were made to the JEIA branch offices for release only to business firms, trade associations, state ministries, libraries and scientific institutions. Before funds were released, the state economics ministry had to approve the application.

This system was discontinued with the cancellation of JEIA Instruction No. 14 on June 30. Under the provisions of JEIA Instruction No. 14, approximately \$500,000 was spent in the past 12 months for the purchase of foreign publications.

Under the procedure of Instruction No. 29, an advisory committee on imports makes weekly allocations of the foreign exchange

available for specific imports through German importers.

Some allocations for the purchase of foreign publications have already been made by the Import Advisory Committee, for the most part for the use of German governmental departments and certain libraries. So far, the Import Advisory Committee has allocated \$450,000 for the import of books, newspapers, periodicals and music into Western Germany. Countries designated for purchase were: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. — From JEIA announcement.

## Military Entry Permits

The Joint Export-Import Agency, to clarify misunderstandings which have arisen regarding the rules for issuance of military entry permits, announced:

Military entry permits will be issued by Military permit officers in foreign countries for a maximum of 60 days. Extensions may be granted, for business men only, through the Entry and Exit Branch Offices in state capitals. Permits normally will be valid for one journey except for business visitors who may apply for repeated journeys.

## EUCOM Import Message

Occupation personnel in Germany are not authorized to import or to receive and retain, any goods or commodities in excess of reasonable personal needs, according to a message sent to all European Command major and subordinate commands by EUCOM Headquarters.

The warning was issued in order to help enforce existing regulations that prohibit or limit EUCOM military and civilian personnel from engaging in bartering or in unlicensed business activities in Germany.

Shipments of goods or commodities in excess of reasonable personal needs will be impounded when they arrive in Germany, and appropriate administrative or disciplinary action taken, the message to EUCOM units stated. — From EUCOM announcement.

## Allied, Neutral Employees

Citizens of Allied or neutral countries employed by US Army appropriated fund agencies will be retained in their present positions as long as the positions exist, provided that their retention is desired by the operating officer and the employee himself.

Under a Civilian Personnel policy announced last October, employment agreements held by Allied and neutral personnel were limited to extensions of only one year. However, the ban on recruiting new employees from allied or neutral countries for work with the US Forces in EUCOM remains in effect.

Only 500 of the more than 2000 Allied and neutral civilians formerly employed by the US Army in EUCOM still retain their jobs. Restrictions on their recruitment were announced in July, 1947. Subsequent policies restricted the renewal of employment agreements held by Allied and neutral personnel to as little as four months.

An exception to the new EUCOM policy of keeping Allied and neutral workers may be made, if no other means exist for giving employment to a US civilian of comparable qualifications whose position with a EUCOM agency has been declared surplus. In such a case, the Allied or neutral civilian will be separated from employment to create a vacancy for the American. — From EUCOM announcement.

## Fishing Privileges

Fishing privileges for American and Allied personnel throughout the US Zone may be

obtained by paying a fee of one dollar at the office of any German Post Office authorized to accept Military Payment Certificates and then by presenting the paid receipt to a Liaison and Security Officer, who in turn issues the license. Liaison and Security Officers are also authorized to issue hunting licenses for which there is no charge, officials said. — From BICO announcement.

## "Off Limits" Announcement

The Office of the Provost Marshall, EUCOM, has advised that all JEIA hotels, clubs and restaurants became "off limits" to occupation personnel as of June 21, when they were de-licensed by JEIA. Such establishments have been excepted under EUCOM Hq. Circular No. 53, which puts German cafes, bars, restaurants, clubs, hotels and taverns in the US area of control in Germany "off limits" to all US and Allied Military personnel and US, Allied and neutral civilians accompanying, or serving with the US Forces in Germany. — From JEIA announcement.

## Certificate of Birth Required

Action is being delayed on many petitions for immigration visas filed by European Command military and civilian personnel on behalf of their alien wives because the Americans have failed to submit satisfactory evidence of their birth in the United States.

Immigration regulations require documentary evidence of the petitioner's birth place to be filed with the visa petition. If his birth certificate is not available, the petitioner may submit a copy of his baptismal certificate under the seal of a church, showing the place of birth, provided that the baptism took place within two months after the birth of the subject. If neither of these documents are available, the petitioner may file affidavits from two US citizens who have personal knowledge that the individual was born in the United States.

In lieu of the birth certificates, baptismal certificate or affidavits, the petitioner may present a certified statement from his personnel officer that official military service records show the presence of a birth certificate in the individual's personnel file or indicate that the certificate was presented at the time of enlistment or induction into the US armed forces.

Immigration officials will not accept a statement from the personnel officer certifying only that the sponsor's records show a date and place of birth in the United States. — From EUCOM announcement.

## Border Crossing Points

American, Allied and neutral personnel must use authorized border crossing points when entering or leaving the British Occupation Zone of Germany across international boundaries. The location of the crossing points are as follows:

**Germany-Belgium** — Rail travelers will cross the border between Aachen and Herbesthal while motorists must check through at border crossings between Aachen and Liege, or between Monschau and Eupen.

**Germany-Denmark** — Train passengers will be checked at the border between Flensburg and Padborg while those driving cars must cross on the highway between Flensburg and Krusaa.

**Germany-Holland** — Train travelers must cross between Bentheim and Oldenzaal, Emmenrich and Arnhem, Krannenburg and Grossback, or Kaldenkirchen and Venlo. Persons driving to the Netherlands through the British Zone should cross the border between Bunde and Nieuweschans, Nordhorn and Oldenzaal, Kleve and Nijmegen, Streelen and Venlo, or Aachen and Maastricht.

US occupation personnel are subject to the import and export restrictions of EUCOM Headquarters when they cross the international boundary of the British or French Occupation Zones, as well as the border crossing and customs regulations of British and French Occupation authorities. — From EUCOM announcement.

## Paris Conference

London Agreement, the formation of the West German government — all those things — have been talked about. At the end of four weeks of talks, it is agreed that the blockade shall not be reimposed. That is something, not much, but it is something.

**T**HE OTHER part of the communique on Germany provides for dealing with matters at administrative levels, so that ordinary difficulties and disputes may not rise to the levels of governmental crises. The high commissioners, at their level, will deal with trade questions between East and West Germany if the desire is expressed to expand those trade relations. Those trade relations will have to be expanded on a balancing and equal basis.

No one is going to extend credit to anyone else, therefore, exports

must balance, and they must balance not only in terms of amount but in terms of essentiality. All those matters will be worked out if they can be worked out by the high commissioners. But a forum is established, a place where meetings can take place so that these matters do not rise to the point of creating great issues between the governments.

Similarly, in Berlin, arrangements have been made so that the commandants can meet and discuss the thousand and one problems of the split city. No power is given. No veto resides. But a forum again is created where people can meet and talk about the intensely irritating situation . . . Here again that is not much. It is simply a way of dealing sensibly with the established fact that the city is split and the country is split and they cannot be put together at this time . . .

To me the main great lesson of the Paris meeting is that what

has been done has been brought about largely by the efforts of the American people, by their will and by their determination. If that ground is to be held and the advance is to be continued, those efforts must be continued. There is no such thing as standing still in this operation. You either move forward or you move back. If we are going to move forward, we must move forward with new effort, with renewed determination. We must ratify the Atlantic Pact. We must get on with the Military Assistance Program. We must do those other essential things which are now before the Congress.

It is my conviction that the people of Europe are prepared to move forward with great courage and great determination. They hope and expect that we will do likewise. If we do, then I think the power and influence in the West will continue to grow. This results in a greater possibility of solving the questions we did not solve at Paris. If we don't, I think we are going to slip back.

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