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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



REFUGEE HANDICRAFT

NO. 157

MARCH 22, 1949

THIS
ISSUE •

POLITICAL PICTURE



COVER PICTURE

REFUGEE HANDICRAFT—Scrap of cloth are moulded into attractive dolls by refugees who have settled in the Garmisch-Partenkirchen area in southern Bavaria. Their handcraft—violins from the roof of a Munich church, ornaments and utensils from shell casings, wood and horn carvings—was put on display recently. An account of the refugees' work exhibition begins on page 7. (PIO OMGB photo;

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 157 March 22, 1949

Occupational Activities	2
Political Picture —Two Parties Vie for Control	3
<i>Article by John Elliott</i>	
Refugee Handicraft —500 Circulated Since War	7
<i>Article by John A. Biggs</i>	
Political Adviser Changed in Washington Shift	9
Personnel Changes are Announced	10
Hindemith —Gives Germans New Outlook on Music	11
<i>Review of Recent Tour</i>	
Postage Stamps —Mark Course of Occupation	13
<i>Article by Richard Elwood</i>	
Questions and Answers	16
Bonn Council Advised on Basic Law Draft	18
Editorial Opinion in German Press	19
Press and Radio Comment	21
Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents	24
Excerpts Taken from Official Instructions	24

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
CONTROL OFFICE REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH
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Occupational ACTIVITIES

Town-Hall Meetings—403 public forums and town-hall meetings took place in rural Hessian communities during February. This heightened interest in open discussion of local and world issues has been implemented by club activities, libraries and film exhibitions sponsored by Military Government in Hesse. One out of every five Hessian villages has been holding at least one free discussion meeting a month.

Parole System Effective—Approximately 270 applications for parole and commutation of sentence from prisoners sentenced by MG courts in Bremen have been granted by the German and MG parole boards since their establishment in August, OMG Bremen announced. During this period none of the paroled prisoners has

violated the conditions of his parole and been reconfined.

Foreign News Coverage—DENA, the US-licensed German news agency, is preparing to open news bureaus in New York or Washington, Rome, Vienna, Paris and Brussels with funds allocated out of the proceeds of German exports. The DENA bureaus will operate on a pool basis with bureaus to be set up in other countries by DPD, the British-licensed German news agency, so that news originating in any of the 10 bureaus will be available to both DENA and DPD clients.

Scrap Metal Exports—Export shipments of iron and steel scrap from the Bizone under commercial contract amounted to \$10,056,067 during 1948, JEIA announced. These ship-

ments did not include certain British and US Army scrap materials, STEG contracts or war booty. Of the total amount, the United Kingdom received \$5,394,601 worth, and the United States \$4,076,975.

Grain Delivery Incentive—To stimulate grain collections and ease livestock fodder shortages, approximately 250,000 tons of Marshall Plan corn will be distributed to German farmers in the Bizone, according to BICO. Under the new incentive plan a farmer may buy for his own use one ton of corn for every two tons of grain collected over and above 80 percent of his yearly quota; those who have fulfilled their quota may purchase one ton of corn for each additional ton of grain delivered above their quota. Bipartite officials said that the plan was designed to halt the practice of feeding vitally needed bread grains to livestock.

Musical Instruments Exported—Nearly \$1,000,000 worth of accordions and harmonicas produced by the Hohner firm in the French Zone were exported to the United States and Canada, during the past year.

Prison Cells Waiting—For the first time since 1946 there are empty cells in German prisons, according to a recent OMGUS prisons branch report which states that the present US Zone prison population is only 90 percent of capacity. Mr. Edgar M. Gerlach, OMGUS clemency official, credited the decline to Christmas amnesties and to action of German parole boards introduced in 1947 under the democratization program of US Military Government. The prison population of the US Zone at the end of 1948 totaled 22,600.

Livestock Epidemic Declines—The first decline in the incidence of Hesse's hoof and mouth epidemic has

(Continued on page 23)

Was würde sein, wenn wir allein von unserer eigenen landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugung leben müßten?

Anteil der USA-Hilfe an den wichtigsten Nahrungsmitteln:

	Monatsration:	Davon aus USA:
Brot	10000 g	64 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Fett	625 g	34 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Zucker	1500 g	44 ⁰ / ₁₀₀

Nur durch vermehrte Ausfuhr und gesteigerte Eigen-erzeugung können wir unsere Ernährung verbessern!

Every German in the Bizonal Area had the above reminder on the back of his ration card this month that a sizeable portion of his three principal foods came from the United States. Translation:

What would happen if we had to live solely on our agricultural production? Portion of US aid in the most important foodstuffs:

	Monthly ration:	Pct. from USA:
Bread	22 lbs	64 %
Fat	1.4 lbs	34 %
Sugar	3.3 lbs	44 %

Only by greater exports and increased domestic production can we improve our standard of living!

Political Picture

— — Two Parties Vie for Control

Article
by John Elliott

WESTERN GERMANY today is nearer to achieving the two-party system than this country has ever been in its history.

Two political goliaths bestride the political landscape west of the Elbe. They are the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) plus its Bavarian affiliate, the Christian Social Union (CSU). Together these two parties represent approximately 70 percent of the voters of western Germany.

They are between them largely shaping the constitution that is now being drafted for the western German state at Bonn. And if this basic law is completed and ratified, these two major parties will largely mould the destinies of the second German republic in its early years.

THE HISTORY of German politics throughout 1948 was to a great extent determined by the rivalries of the SPD and the CDU. Both of them had their eyes firmly glued on the election campaign for the first parliament of western Germany which is expected to be held some time during the early summer of 1949. The party that polls the largest number of votes in that election will presumably be called upon to take the lead in forming the first western German government and will in all probability also fill the posts of president and chancellor of the federal union.

These two parties are consequently now engaged in a nip-and-tuck struggle for supremacy. On the basis of the results of elections held in the US and British Zones since 1945, the SPD and CDU/CSU each received the support of about 35 percent of the voters. In the French zone, the CDU

has a decisive superiority over its rival.

The SPD is strongest in the urban centers. It is the largest party in the states of Hesse, Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Bremen, and Hamburg, each of which has a socialist as its head of government.

The CDU, on the other hand, polls its largest vote in the rural areas. However, due largely to its Roman Catholic following in the Rhineland, it is the biggest party in North Rhine-Westphalia in which the key Ruhr industry is located. It also leads the field in all three states of the French zone—Rhine-Palatinate, South Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern—and in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Its Bavarian affiliate, the CSU, has a clear majority in the parliament of that state.

COUNTY AND municipal elections were held in the course of 1948 in Bavaria and Hesse in the US zone, in North Rhine-Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony in the British zone and in the three states of the French zone. The results did not indicate any great swing of the public to or from either of the two big parties. In some states their poll increased and in others it declined, but, generally speaking, their voting strength with one notable exception may be said to have been static. The variant to the normal pattern was in Bavaria where the CSU suffered a severe loss, for reasons which are explained later in this article.

On the basis of votes polled in the state legislature and municipal elections held in western Germany from 1946 to 1948, the two parties are closely matched, as the following table indicates:

	SPD	CDU—CSU
British Zone	4,353,861	3,493,690
US Zone	2,043,861	2,623,892
French Zone	572,750	934,113
Total	6,970,472	7,101,695

Three outstanding, controversial issues divide the two major parties. These questions are first, federal supremacy versus states' rights; second, socialism versus capitalism; and third, planned economy versus the free market. The SPD naturally stands for the first mentioned alternative on all three of these issues. The answers that western Germany will give to these questions will in large part be framed by whether the SPD or the CDU obtains a plurality in the coming parliamentary election.

THE STRUGGLE concerning the distribution of governmental powers between the union and the states has been going on vigorously at Bonn ever since the Parliamentary Council began its deliberations on Sept. 1. This struggle has crystallized in two main points.

The first of these is whether the second chamber should be a senate, composed of delegates elected by the state parliaments or whether it should be a Bundesrat (federal council), consisting of functionaries hand-picked by the state governments, and whether the two chambers should have equal powers or whether the popular house should be able to override the veto of the "other place."

The second controversial point is whether the task of raising taxes and apportioning the revenues between the union and the states should be in the hands of a federal finance administration or whether it should be delegated to state agencies.

Both the two major parties have made compromises on these critical issues in order to make it possible to reach an agreement on the constitution. For both parties realize that if it is to be successful, the basic law as drafted at Bonn must have not only a mere arithmetical majority, but must have the support of the two big parties.

(Continued on next page)

Mr. Elliott, noted foreign correspondent in Europe for the New York Herald Tribune for many years, was chief of the Political Activities Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, until his recent appointment to the new editorial board of Die Neue Zeitung, MG-published German-language newspaper in Germany.

Without the fulfillment of this condition, the constitution, even if it were accepted, would be doomed in advance to failure.

THE STRUGGLE for the socialization of industry has been fought in a number of state legislatures during the past year, notably in Hesse and North Rhine-Westphalia. Perhaps the most dramatic of these preliminary skirmishes took place last summer in the North Rhine-Westphalia legislature at Duesseldorf where a bill socializing the heavy industry of the Ruhr was actually carried by the votes of the SPD, Communist and Center parties over the opposition of the CDU. The Socialist victory was short lasting however, as the British Military Government promptly vetoed the bill.

The socialization of the heavy industry of western Germany, including the coal, iron, steel and chemical industries, will probably figure as the main plank in the SPD election program which is now being drafted by a committee of 11, headed by Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the party chairman. It is interesting to note that the SPD today demands the socialization of industry whereas the SPD of the Weimar Republic called for the nationalization of big firms.

The two are not synonymous. The German railroads, for instance, are nationalized, but not socialized. The SPD would not turn the coal and steel industries over to the state, but would invest their ownership and management in a mixed agency, composed of representatives of the state, the trade unions, the cooperatives and the municipalities.

THIS REVERSAL of SPD policy is a direct consequence of the Bolshevik experiment in Russia. The consequences of the nationalization of industry in that country which has led to the creation of a vast state bureaucracy and the total loss of all human freedoms has terrified German socialists. In fact, for the time being they no longer call for the socialization of small business and the party has not yet mapped out a clear course of action it will take in regard to banks and credit institutions.

It may not be so difficult as it might appear at first glance for the

SPD and CDU to reach an agreement on the socialization of the Ruhr industry after the western German government has been set up. For the CDU of the British zone at a meeting held in Ahlen in February 1947, drafted a program for the control of the Ruhr industry that does not seem to differ widely from that of the SPD. In fact the CDU platform drawn up at Ahlen is as outspoken in its denunciation of private capitalism as it is of state ownership.

The conflict between these two parties over the relative merits of a planned versus a free economy was carried out in 1948 principally in the sessions of the German Bizonal Economic Council at Frankfurt. In this body Prof. Ludwig Erhard who is perhaps the outstanding exponent of a free economy in Germany today, successfully defied all efforts of the SPD to dislodge him from office and his policies from application.

In fact, Dr. Erhard has removed controls with a gusto that has somewhat disconcerted some of his more cautious and circumspect CDU colleagues.

As a consequence, Dr. Erhard has become a storm center of western Germany today. His economic policies, which were put into effect almost simultaneously with the introduction of currency reform in June 1948, resulted temporarily at least in soaring prices. The workers protested in mass demonstrations held in some of the principal cities of western Germany, including Stuttgart, Bremen, Mannheim, and Heidelberg. The manifestation in Stuttgart led to rioting, in the course of which American Military Police were called out to

restore order. The labor protests culminated in a general strike throughout the Bizone on Nov. 12 which passed off quietly and in a 10-point program drafted by the bizonal trade union council which called for the restoration of price controls.

This issue of planned economy versus the free enterprise system was the subject of a "Lincoln-Douglas" debate at Frankfurt on Nov. 14. Before an audience of 14,000, Dr. Erhard and Dr. Erich Noelting, the



(DENA)

Dr. Kurt Schumacher — Social Democratic Party

SPD economics minister in North Rhine-Westphalia, argued with a tolerance not too commonly seen in German public life, the case for their respective parties. Their debate is sure to be continued this spring in auditoriums and beer halls throughout western Germany.

NOT ONLY do these two major parties have sharply clashing policies, but they are led by outstanding politicians of widely divergent temperaments and political philosophies. Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the head of the SPD, and Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the chief of the CDU, dominate the politics of western Germany almost as much as Thomas

Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton personified two diametrically opposite political creeds in the first decade of the American Republic.

Seventy-three year old Dr. Adenauer, scholarly, urbane, a man of deep culture, was for many years the mayor of Cologne. He is distinctly conservative in his outlook on life and identified with the right wing of his party.

Dr. Schumacher, on the other hand, has the fire and fanaticism of a

coming election campaign. His absence will be a severe blow to the SPD for Dr. Schumacher was probably the most eloquent political orator in Germany today. He still leads his party with unchallenged authority, however, as he has done since 1946. At the annual SPD convention which was held in Duesseldorf last September, Dr. Schumacher, although unable to be present because of his illness, was reelected with 356 votes out of a possible 357.



(Stars and Stripes)

Dr. Konrad Adenauer — Christian Democratic Union

Cromwell. Now 54 years old, he, too, is a veteran politician of the Weimar Republic in which he served as a Socialist member of the Reichstag besides being editor of a socialist newspaper. The Nazis were so much cut up by his deftly aimed barbs that when the Hitlerites came into power in 1933, they consigned Dr. Schumacher to a concentration camp. His twelve years' confinement in a Nazi prison seriously impaired his health. In World War I Dr. Schumacher had lost his right arm. Last September his doctors were obliged to amputate his left leg above the knee.

As a result he most likely will be unable to take the platform in the

coming election campaign. His absence will be a severe blow to the SPD for Dr. Schumacher was probably the most eloquent political orator in Germany today. He still leads his party with unchallenged authority, however, as he has done since 1946. At the annual SPD convention which was held in Duesseldorf last September, Dr. Schumacher, although unable to be present because of his illness, was reelected with 356 votes out of a possible 357.

An example of the weakness of the CDU is to be found in

Bavaria which should be its stronghold. The very fact that its Bavarian ally, the Christian Social Union, with characteristic Bavarian stand-offishness, should choose to disassociate itself by carrying a distinct title, is symptomatic of the looseness of the tie that binds the two political allies.

FURTHERMORE, the CSU which until 1946 had a clear majority in Bavaria, is now challenged by a new party, the Bavaria Party, which is making a strong bid to wrest control of the state from the older party by beating the drum vigorously on the issue of state rights. It is led by Joseph Baumgartner, who has broken from the ranks of the CSU.

Last September Dr. Fritz Schaeffer, first postwar Bavarian minister president and leader of the prewar Bavarian Peoples Party, quit the CSU in a huff because of his quarrel with Dr. Josef Mueller, the party leader.

The fact is that the CSU members from Upper Bavaria are almost in a state of revolt against the Mueller leadership, feeling that although their districts provide the principal reservoir of voting strength for the party, their claims are not adequately satisfied by the party hierarchy.

What the advent of the Bavaria Party on the political scene means to the CSU was illustrated by the municipal elections in that state last April. In that election the CSU poll declined from 43.7 percent which it obtained in 1946 to 20.5 percent. Most of its losses represented defections to the Bavaria Party which got 15.2 percent of the votes cast.

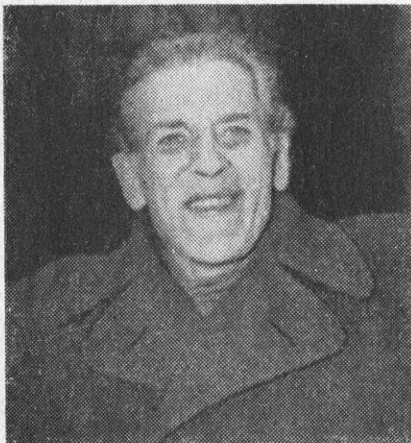
THE POSITION of Dr. Mueller, one of the chief figures in the resistance movement to Nazism, as leader of the CSU was badly shaken in the last weeks of 1948. He has been on bad terms with Dr. Adenauer. In addition, Dr. Mueller lost prestige by the failure of his campaign to bring about the dismissal of Dr. Hans Schlange-Schoeningen as director of agriculture, Bizonal Economics Administration. Schlange himself is a member of the CDU, but this did not redeem him in the eyes of the Bavarians for his refusal to lift controls on vital foodstuffs which they sell, while his colleague, Dr. Erhard,

(Continued on next page)

was blithely lifting restrictions on industrial goods which the South Germans have to buy. Dr. Mueller, perceiving a chance to restore his waning prestige, opened a campaign against Schlange.

Unfortunately for Dr. Mueller, the CDU refused to follow him. At the meeting of the Economic Council at Frankfurt on December 6, Schlange refused to resign and boldly challenged his critics to throw him out of office, at the same time announcing his intention to maintain price controls over foodstuffs. The CSU was so taken aback that it did not venture to introduce a motion of non-confidence in him. But this dramatic incident advertised to the world the split in the ranks of the CDU/CSU.

AFTER THE parliamentary election ballots have been counted, the possibility of forming a coalition of the SPD and CDU to rule the western German state and so assure for it a stable government in its infancy will certainly be seriously explored. Herbert Kriedemann, deputy leader of the SPD in the Economic Council at Frankfurt, has given in an interview a general idea of his party's attitude

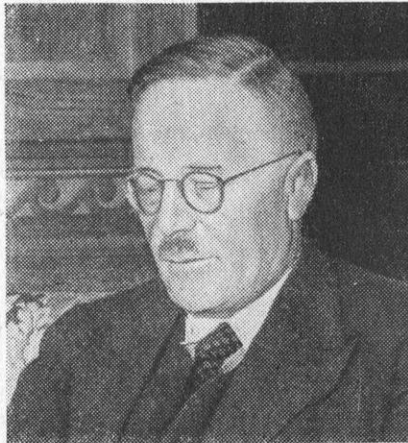


(Stars and Stripes)

Max Reimann — KPD

to forming a partnership with the CDU. He declared that it would be the task of the SPD in the Economic Council in the early months of 1949 to win the confidence of the left wing of the CDU/CSU and so lay the foundation for a future coalition of the two big parties. Kriedemann added that the SPD would make its abandonment of its policy of opposition

to the CDU dependent upon the fulfillment of certain conditions. The SPD spokesman did not define what these conditions were, but they undoubtedly include an understanding to socialize the heavy industry of the Ruhr and the rejection of the Ehardian policy of an absolutely free economy.



(PIO OMGUS)

Dr. Reinhold Maier — FDP

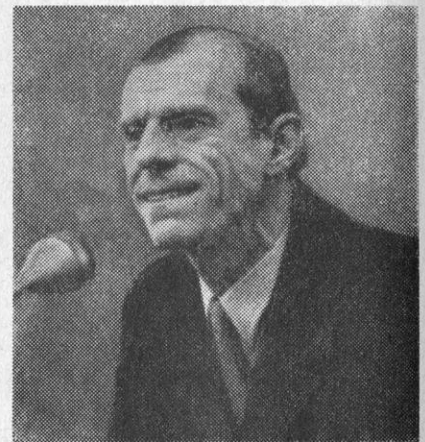
IN THE EVENT the two major parties fail to get together to form a coalition, the hour will have struck for the small parties which between them represent about 30 percent of the voters of western Germany. These parties have frequently tipped the scales in deciding critical issues at Bonn by voting now with one and now with the other of the two major parties and they will doubtless play a similar decisive role in the future west German state. They will be in a position to swing one way or the other and thus be able to achieve a number of their demands which they could never get in a direct vote from the people.

One of the parties that will probably figure in any coalition is the **Center Party**. This group, headed by Dr. Fritz Stricker, stands between the SPD and the CDU. It sides with the socialists on economic issues, such as socialization of industry, and with the CDU on religious and cultural affairs. At Bonn the Center Party won the day for the supporters of a strong central government by voting with the SPD.

The leftist tendencies of the Center Party were revealed on Jan. 30 when

its delegates conference meeting at Oberhausen rejected by 239 to 26 an offer from the CDU to effect a merger of the two parties. The rank and file of the Center Party obviously felt that the CDU was too strongly permeated with the influence of the big industrialists and landowners to make a fusion with it desirable.

The **Liberal Party (FDP)** is also likely to take part in any coalition government. It recently closed its ranks by forming an interzonal organization at a meeting held in Heppenheim in Hesse on Dec. 11 and 12. Dr. Theodor Heuss, scholar, orator and statesman, was elected the chairman of the party. At this meeting German liberalism was united for the first time since it divided into progressive and conservative wings back in 1866 in Bismarck's day. Although a small party, the Liberals possess an unusually high proportion of outstanding men. What it can do is shown by Wuerttemberg-Baden where one of its members, Dr. Reinhold Meier, is minister president, although his party represents only a tiny minority of the state legislature.



(DENA)

Alfred Loritz — WAV

The **German Party** may be represented in a coalition government in which the CDU takes the lead. This party is a Hanoverian home rule organization, being almost the equivalent in North Germany of the Bavaria Party in the state of that name. The German Party is an extremely conservative group and has

(Continued on page 23)

Refugee Handicraft

— — Bavarian Group Displays Work

Article

by **John A. Biggs**
Public Information Office
OMG Bavaria

ON THE OUTSKIRTS of the southern Bavarian resort town of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the first all-refugee handicraft show, with 126 entries, closed its doors the other day after a successful four weeks run in an old barracks formerly used to train German artillery officers.

On the material side it was similar to most of the current local exhibitions of handicraft in Germany, limited as they are by shortages of money and material. The drama connected with the show lay behind the scenes.

Few of the exhibitors had been in Bavaria more than two years. Most of them had arrived from the Sudetenland, East Prussia, Silesia or, in a few cases Hungary and Poland, carrying little more than a briefcase or a knapsack, expelled from their native land immediately after the war. Some of them had built up large businesses which had given work to hundreds of persons and carried their reputations all over the world. This show was a comeback performance, on a very small scale.

WHAT THE FAIR lacked in quality, it made up for in ingenuity and inventiveness. There was a buzz saw that could cut through wood, leather or even copper but with a blade so thin that a child could rest his fingers on it while it was in motion without getting cut. There were complicated burglar alarms for cars, which went off with a series of bell ringings and siren shriekings at the slightest jar. There were original designs in furniture, including chairs with elaborately carved backs.

Some of the innovations had been born through necessity like the chair that converted into a reasonably comfortable bed. There were jewelry and brass coffee pots made from shell and cartridges cases salvaged from German Army supplies; fur coats and vanilla wafers, wood carvings and tile table tops. One exhibit, owned by a man who had left Hungary two years before wedged into the framework

underneath a freight car, featured shoes and purses made from exquisite leathers. The leftover scraps had been converted into lifelike green patent leather lions and black suede ostriches.

The former chief engineer of the Messerschmitt plane factory, now an impoverished man living in Garmisch, had designed a chromium umbrella with four-color pliofilm tops that could be interchanged in a few seconds to match the costume of its

Friedels's wife set up shop in their one room and, in spite of the acute shortages of material, managed to sell enough lace doilies, cloths and bedspreads to build up their depleted capital and expand. Soon they were so far behind in their orders that they needed additional craftsmen.

Mrs. Friedel packed her bags and went up to Hof, near the German border. She camped there for weeks, searching the faces of the long line of refugees as they streamed in, looking for former employees. When she found one she gave him a note with her Garmisch address on it, intimating there was work waiting there for all



Shell casings pounded into ornaments and utensils

carrier. Refugees had gained the exclusive agency of this novelty.

SOME OF THE handicraft exhibits had been made in desperation as a means of livelihood by those with too little talent and inadequate material. However one or two of the displays featured craftsmen who, before the war, were widely recognized. One was the Friedel firm, makers of fine, delicate laces. The Friedels had originally built up a business in Karlsbad, in the Sudetenland, that employed more than 200 persons. When Friedel and his wife were expelled from Czechoslovakia they made their way to Garmisch with only a few personal belongings and several lace patterns hidden away in a briefcase.

who cared to come. They in turn told other old employees that the Friedels were again in business.

TODAY THE Friedels have more than 200 home workers in their organization, most of them persons who had worked for them before. They recently signed a contract to export their products under the JEIA program. Except for occasional twinges of homesickness for the green valley in which Karlsbad lies and the always present problem of shortages, the Friedels are convinced they are over the hump and on their way to recovery.

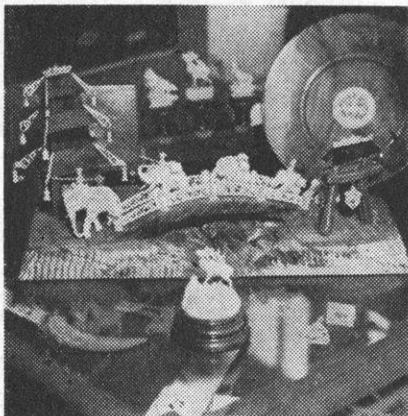
Unfortunately not all new ventures are ending so successfully. Another

(Continued on next page)

firm of lace makers arrived in Garmisch about the same time and went into production immediately. They rebuilt their business to a point where they needed 400 home workers. Then currency reform wiped out their capital and their markets overnight. Banks showed a reluctance to extend credit. The owner of this particular firm laid off the last of his 400 workers during the show because of lack of funds. He does hope that he has raised enough capital from his sales at the fair to start over again on a smaller scale.

ONE OF THE most interesting exhibits from the standpoint of the story behind it was that of Otto Kuhn, a furniture maker. He is now specializing in completely assembled Bavarian kitchens, including tables, chairs, shelves and corner brackets, all carved in the peasant manner, and selling for about DM 700 (\$210) a set. As a result of the show he has sold ten. These orders, combined with his other sales, will keep him busy for the next year.

By putting an idea on a mass production basis he was able to expand this furniture factory to about 35 full-time employees. In 1945 he and his wife came from the Sudetenland as



Carvings of deer horn

refugees, carrying only a briefcase. She had a few of her jewels and a figure of an old man holding a book carved out of wood, hidden among the folds of her dress. The figure, about nine inches high, was to be the model for a pair of bookends.

Kuhn went to work on his idea as soon as he arrived in Garmisch. The

figure was constructed in such a way that the arms, legs and head could be carved separately and assembled later. In this way one woodcarver could do all hands, another the legs, a third the body, and a few of the more skilled craftsmen, including Kuhn, the intricately carved wise old face of the quaint 19th century figure.



From old church roof

Kuhn canvassed the neighborhood for refugees who were eager to work. Since there were few jobs for them in this new environment, most of the refugees seized this opportunity. Kuhn paid his workers so well that he soon had 300 on his payroll, including the former president of a bank, a one-time director of a large factory in Czechoslovakia and several barons.

With a picked crew Kuhn and his wife assembled the little figures and sold them to Americans stationed in Garmisch. By the time the market for wizened, professorial-looking figures holding miniature books was exhausted, Kuhn had enough money to finance his combination furniture factory and dwelling, which still only consists of one large-size room.

THE SCHOENBACHER Musikinstrumentenerzeuger, a famous maker of musical instruments, is another company which has been transplanted in its entirety from Czechoslovakia to Garmisch. One of their recent products, a violin made of wood from part of a 700-year-old beam taken out of the bombed Frauenkirche, Munich's famous cathedral, is considered by experts to be as rich in tone as a Stradivarius.

Incidentally, these recently-reestablished makers of musical instruments have incurred the resentment of another wellknown group, the violin makers of Mittenwald. They feel that the newcomers are poaching on preserves that have been exclusively theirs for centuries. From a competitive standpoint, the Czechoslovakian instruments rival the ones made at Mittenwald, situated 12 miles to the south of Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

Garmisch has always been famous for its woodcarving, painting and weaving. Many of the refugees, brought these same skills into a community that is already well supplied with handicraft talent.

AS AN ADDITIONAL problem, each exhibitor throughout the show had the same story of shortages which he repeated with surprisingly few variations — shortages of credit, work space, showrooms, money and customers plagued them all constantly. However, most of them manage to retain the philosophical good humor of people to whom so much has happened that all additional burdens can be accepted with a shrug.

Of one thing they were sure: conditions seemed better this year than last, and they had been a little better



Model hidden in dress

last year than the year before. With a successful first showing behind them, including over DM 2,500,000 (\$750,000) worth of orders, and the promise that the show would become an annual affair, most of the refugees have taken on a new optimism. Some even hope for stores or showrooms of their own before 1950.

+END

Political Adviser Changed in Washington Shift

AMBASSADOR Robert D. Murphy, political adviser to the US Military Governor in Germany since the beginning of the occupation, has been named acting director of the newly-created Office of German and Austrian Affairs in the US State Department.

Mr. James W. Riddleberger, director of the Office of the Director of



(US Army Photo)

Ambassador Murphy to Washington

Political Affairs, OMGUS, since October 1947, has been appointed acting political adviser to succeed Mr. Murphy in Berlin.

A veteran diplomat of the State Department, Mr. Murphy was assigned in August 1944 as political adviser to General Dwight D. Eisenhower and served with the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in western Europe to the end of the war.

NY Exhibition Aide

Mr. George J. Santry, former director of the JEIA Foreign Trade Division, was appointed New York representative of the Joint Export Import Agency for the "Military Government German Exhibition 1949."

Mr. Santry is in charge of arrangements in the United States for the industry show which will be held at the Museum of Science and Industry in New York from April 9 to 24. Before his appointment as exhibition representative, he was a special adviser to the Economic Cooperation Administration in Washington.

He continued in the same capacity with three successive US Military Governors — General Eisenhower to December 1945, General Joseph T. McNarney to March 1947 and General Lucius D. Clay until the ambassador's recent transfer to Washington.

JOINING the State Department in 1920, Mr. Murphy had served in consular positions in Zurich, Munich, Seville, Paris and with the Vichy government early in the war. He was the personal representative of the President as liaison with the French during the Allied invasion of North Africa. In 1943 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and given the personal rank of ambassador.

Mr. Murphy, in his new position, will head the State Department unit drawing together various functions relating to German and Austrian affairs. This unit was created in line with recommendations made by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch headed by former President Hoover to centralize policy responsibilities for occupied areas.

THE MOVE eliminated the department's Office of Assistant Secretary for Occupied Areas, and apportions its work to Mr. Murphy's office and the new Office of Far Eastern Affairs. Mr. Murphy's office is directly responsible to the undersecretary of state and is separate from the Office of European Affairs.

Mr. Riddleberger has been in State

Department service since 1929. While stationed in Geneva, he acted as observer at the League of Nations until his transfer to the American Embassy in Berlin in 1936. At the outbreak of the war he was in charge of British, French, Luxembourg and Dutch interests in Germany including inspection of prisoners-of-war and civilian internment camps.



(US Army Photo)

Mr. Riddleberger as acting adviser

After the US entry into the war, he was assigned to the American Embassy in London in 1942 and 1943, later returning to Washington as chief of the Division of Central European Affairs. He was a delegate to the Potsdam Conference in 1945 and participated in the Conferences of the Foreign Ministers in Paris, New York, Moscow and London, and in the tripartite talks in London early in 1948.

Gasoline Coupon Forgery

Examination of the statistics on the consumption of gasoline for the third quarter of 1948 confirmed the suspicions which had already led the German authorities to investigate the considerable forgeries of gasoline coupons. It was estimated that some thousands of counterfeited coupons have been accepted as genuine by German filling stations, with the result that gasoline allocations to the state were exceeded by approximately 4,250 metric tons. — *From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 42.*

Three members of the JEIA advisory committee on the exhibition departed from Frankfurt early this month to assist in the fair work. The three are Henry D. Cohen of the JEIA Office in Wiesbaden; Oliver Sause of the JEIA Office in Berlin, and A. H. Rhoades of the OMGUS Public Information Office.

Return of PW's from Czechoslovakia

The repatriation program of German prisoners of war from Czechoslovakia was concluded with a train movement of 867 PW's sent to the US Zone in December.

Personnel Changes Are Announced

Mr. Carl P. Rapp, deputy chief of the Bipartite Communications Group, left Germany recently for an assignment to survey telecommunications in Iran. Mr. Rapp, a vice president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, had been on loan to the US Department of the Army for the past year.

Mr. John W. Campbell was appointed Mr. Rapp's successor as deputy communications chief. Mr. Campbell, who has had 40 years of professional communications experience, has been on loan from the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation since March 1948 when he arrived in Germany to head the telecommunications section of Bipartite's Communications Group.

Lt. Col. Graham M. Leslie has been named executive officer of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS. He succeeded Mr. A. F. Giggall, who has been transferred to Frankfurt for duty with the Civil Liberties and Democratization Branch, CAD. Arriving in Berlin in August 1946, Colonel Leslie became US member of the Bipartite Secretariat with the Secretary General's Office. Early in 1947 he joined the Policy Enforcement Branch, CAD, and in April 1948, took over the post of accountable property officer, Quartermaster Branch, Berlin Military Post.

Mr. John J. Barron, legal administrator of the Decartelization Branch, BICO, since early 1948, has been appointed chief of the Legislation Branch, Legal Division, OMGUS. Mr. Barron came to Germany in August 1946 as enforcement program director of the Decartelization Branch, then a part of the Economic Division, OMGUS. In December 1947, he was appointed assistant chief of the Decartelization Branch for field control and, in April 1948, after the branch moved to Frankfurt, he became legal administrator.

Mr. Walter E. Menke was promoted to deputy chief of the Legislation Branch. Mr. Menke, who has been with the Legal Division since March 1946, was chief of the German Legislation Section.



Mr. Harry Greenstein has assumed his duties as adviser on Jewish affairs to the Commander-in-Chief, European Command, succeeding Dr. William Haber. Mr. Greenstein was special consultant to Dr. Haber last summer and was director of UNRRA welfare for Balkan refugees from 1943 to 1945. He has been executive director of Baltimore's Associated Jewish Charities and the Jewish Welfare Fund for the past 20 years. (US Army photo)

Successor as chief of the German Legislation Section is Mr. Gerhart Husserl, who first came to the Legal Division in August 1946 on leave of absence from the faculty of Washington (D. C.) University Law School. In August 1947, he returned to his teaching duties and rejoined the division in May 1948. He recently lectured at Heidelberg University on "Judge-made Law in the United States."

Mr. Edmund Schwenk succeeded Mr. Husserl as chief of the German Law Section in the Legal Advice Branch. He came to Military Government in June 1946 with the Office of Chief of Council for War Crimes and later joined the Legal Division where he was in the German Legislation Section.

Mr. Sidney H. Souter, Jr., was appointed chief of the Prisons Branch of the Legal Division. Mr. Souter is responsible for the supervision of German penal institutions within the US Arena of Control. He held the same position with OMGUS in 1946 and formerly was warden of the New Jersey State Reformatory at Annendale.

Mr. Amon M. Tenney was named chief of the Border Police Section, Public Safety Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS. His work is to conduct regular inspections of the German border patrol to assure compliance with MG objectives, and to protect Allied interests. Mr. Tenney is a former executive of the US Customs Patrol Service.

Mr. Carlisle Durfee has been sworn in as judge of the Magistrate Court, 10th Judicial District at Nuremberg. Since 1947 Mr. Durfee has been legal consultant to the War Crimes Tribunals in Nuremberg.

Mr. Michael Josselson, chief of the Plans and Directives Section, Information Services Division, OMGUS, has been appointed to arrange for sponsorship in the United States for the second group of German journalists to be trained in American newspaper techniques. The German correspondents are scheduled to arrive in the United States in early May.

Col. Robert A. Show, Sr, who has been deputy director of the EUCOM Intelligence Division since 1946, returned to the United States for reassignment by the Department of the Army.

Tax Revenues Decline

Tax revenues in the four states of the US Zone declined from DM 474,000,000 in November to DM 410,000,000 in December. OMGUS finance officials pointed out that the December decline, the first reversal of the upward trend since currency reform, does not represent a basic change in the favorable tax revenue situation, but was largely due to seasonal influences.

More than 50 percent of the decline is reflected in the excise tax collections for tobacco and sugar alone. Large incoming shipments of these products in November were followed by greatly reduced shipments in December.

Bizonal Oil Production

The bizonal oil-producing industry produced during 1948 4,725,000 barrels of crude oil as compared with 4,275,000 barrels in 1947.

Hindemith

Gives Germans New Outlook on Music

PAUL HINDEMITH, eminent composer and professor of music, brought to Germany on his recent visit an unusually well-received gift—a fresh outlook for postwar German music.

Accustomed to assuming that musical Germany is superior to that of other countries, German students, musicians, and critics nevertheless listened with surprise and respect to the dynamic German-born American citizen who expresses such keen, candid opinions about music.

Paul Hindemith is professor of music composition at Yale University and a composer and teacher of international repute. At the same time, he is intimately acquainted with the German scene, with German methods and with the German mentality. He grew up in Hanau, near Frankfurt, and still speaks German with a marked Frankfurtish accent. For 10 years he taught at the Berlin Academy of Music.

IN THE 1920's he was the *enfant terrible* of German music and his compositions shocked conservatives both within and outside of Germany. In the early days of the Nazi regime his music was forbidden as being too "bolshevik," and after further disagreements with the Nazi arbiters of culture, he left for Switzerland, and eventually went to America.

During last summer and fall while on leave of absence from Yale, Hindemith made a European tour, conducting his own works in France, Switzerland, Italy and Austria and teaching a seminar for several weeks in Salzburg. Subsequently he was invited by OMGUS to come to Germany as a visiting consultant.

Familiar from his own experience with educational methods and artistic

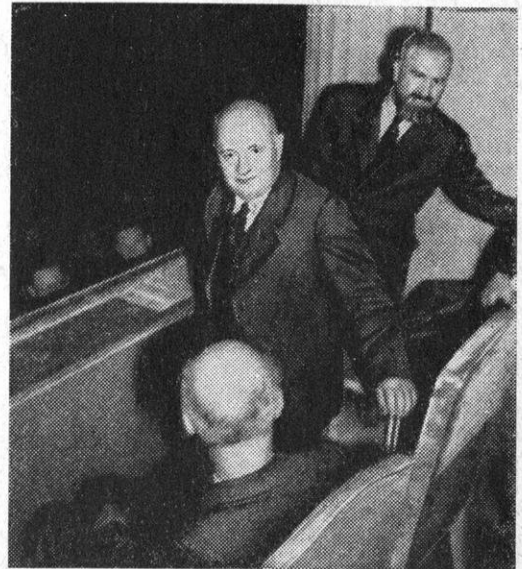
developments in both America and Germany, and possessing the three-fold asset of being a composer, teacher and conductor, he was in a particularly favorable position to act as a cultural ambassador from the United States and to contribute to the reorientation program of Military Government.

In Munich, Nuremberg, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden and Berlin his lectures, discussions, concerts and receptions were attended by students and older scholars, former colleagues and friends, critics and laymen in large numbers. Particularly through the medium of lectures, discussions and Personal contacts was Hindemith able to make an important contribution to the reorientation program and to give courage and ideas to the Germans who are now striving to rebuild and improve the music life of their country.

HE SPOKE objectively of education and musical activity in the United States, with critical reservations in some cases, but with full conviction of the great progress being made there. He was frequently sharp and sometimes humorous in disabusing some questioners of their misinformation and prejudices regarding the standards and extent of musical accomplishments in the United States. At times Hindemith found it necessary to puncture the national egotism of those Germans who assume that even today no other country has such high standards in music as Germany, pointing out that this self-assumed superiority seems never to have been put to a healthy self-criticism.

Hindemith made reference to this lack of self-criticism in his address, "Ethos in Music," before 150 of

Munich's most distinguished musicians and intellectual leaders. The lecture was a serious and scholarly study of the duty of the musician, particularly the composer, to lift the moral and ethical order through his own creativeness—in contrast to the superficiality of the present-day approach to this duty and the resultant failure to influence citizens or the state for the better. Much of the sub-



For the performance of his "Mathis der Maler" in Munich, Professor Hindemith was joined by the noted composer Furtwaengler (foreground) and Dr. Hundhammer, Bavarian minister of education and culture. (Betz photo)

stance of Hindemith's remarks met with disagreement and even defiance among the listeners.

A SECOND address before 1,200 guests of the University of Munich also produced some negative reaction to Hindemith's attempt to set a higher goal for the creative musician and the listener—one which depends upon harder work, greater skill and more severe self-criticism, and less upon the belief that German "deepness of feeling" can be a sub-

(Continued on next page)

Material for this article was prepared by Mr. John Evarts, music officer of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, and Mr. Carlos D. Moseley, music officer of OMG Bavaria. Both accompanied Professor Hindemith during portions of his tour in Germany.

stitute for achievement or result in inspiration.

A few dissenters to this point of view avidly stated that Hindemith himself was a mathematical and mechanical musician and one who is alien to the "German" spirit. However, the tremendous spontaneous ovation that followed the concert which he conducted with the Munich Philharmonic Orchestra dispelled doubts that the general public might regard him as a mechanical composer. The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* stated, "Never before has Munich received a composer with such warmth and enthusiasm."

Hindemith gave lectures at the two music academies in Munich, during one of which he described the high standards of accomplishment set by similar institutions in America, and at the other he spoke regarding the progressive and comprehensive program at Yale. His talks brought forth many interesting questions, such as, "Can our German music be understood in the United States?"—to which his answer was a slightly irritated affirmative, plus a critical word concerning artistic isolationism on the part of Germany.

A SPECIAL performance of his opera "Mathis der Maler," was given by the Bavarian State Opera and certain coincidences connected

with the occasion make it worthy of comment. Assembled in the prominent box for the performance were Hindemith, Dr. Alois Hundhammer, Bavarian minister of education and culture, and Wilhelm Furtwaengler, eminent German conductor, who in the Nazi period had protested the ban against Hindemith's music, and specifically against "Mathis der Maler."

The astonishment and amusement of the audience were noticeable when it realized that two of the chief figures of the Goebbels-Hindemith-Furtwaengler controversy were together at a performance of "Mathis der Maler." The feeling was heightened by a tinge of irony when it was realized that with them was Dr. Hundhammer, who congratulated Hindemith on an opera dealing with freedom of the artist shortly after having himself banned the ballet "Abrahas" from the repertory of the Bavarian State Opera, thereby precipitating one of the great music controversies of the day in Bavaria.

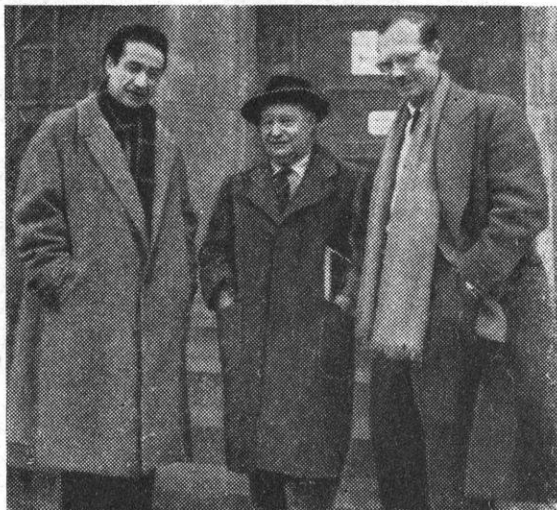
In Frankfurt, Wiesbaden and Darmstadt the same pattern of lectures and concerts was followed, with emphasis always placed on the need for higher standards in both music education—playing and listening. Here too, Hindemith brought news of the outside music world with greater

impact and impressiveness than would have been possible from the printed word or from other speakers. He was severe in his criticism of the standard of performances in Hesse, but his Frankfurt accent evidently added a conviction to his words that the audiences were willing to accept.

IN BERLIN, Hindemith was welcomed by the blockaded population with particular enthusiasm. He spoke at the Academy of Music where he had once been a teacher, and at the new Free University. On two occasions he performed with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra as guest conductor. The effect of Hindemith's visit on the general public in Berlin was best indicated in the public press.

It was especially noteworthy, for example, to find in the Soviet-licensed *Neue Zeit* the following comment on one of his lectures: "One had expected from Hindemith, as professor of composition at Yale University, also a few words about music education in America to complete the pedagogical picture, and he had a few surprising facts to report. The development of the American symphonic orchestra in the direction of refinement and perfection of tone and in technical perfection is in distinct contrast with the middle-

(Continued on page 23)



Professor Hindemith with Sergiu Celibidache (left), youthful Berlin conductor, and Mr. Moseley, OMGB music officer, who furnished material for this article. (Eschen photos)



In Berlin Professor Hindemith poses with (left) Mrs. Hindemith and Dr. Edwin Redslob of the faculty of the Free University of Berlin, and (second from right) Mr. Evarts, OMGUS music officer, who furnished material for this article, and two former associates.

Postage Stamps

— — Mark Course of Occupation

APPROXIMATELY 500 different postage stamps have been issued in Germany since the beginning of the occupation.

Among the diverse designs, denominations and differentiating overprints that the collector can find in Germany are many which were distributed in eastern Germany under questionable authority during and immediately after the war. But post-office cancellations indicating that they were used to transmit mail make them all official from the philatelic standpoint.

Today, in various parts of Germany five different types of postage stamps

Article

by **Richard Elwood**

*Reports Officer, Communications Group
Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS*

the Soviet Sector of Berlin are in East-mark denominations.

BUT THIS is a relatively well-ordered condition as compared with the chaotic situation in Germany near and immediately after the end of the war. The only unity which characterized the postage stamp problem as the liberating armies advanced over German territory was the prohibition by each of the Allied powers of continued use of stamps of the Third Reich.

As one step toward the Allied objective of removing all traces of Nazism from Germany, the use of anything symbolic of the Nazi regime was prohibited. This policy necessitated the invalidation of all stamps in current use, and resulted finally in the adoption of ACA Law No. 48 ordering the destruction of Nazi postage stamps and plates by the Deutsche Post and other government agencies and prohibiting the "sale, purchase, exchange or display" of Nazi stamps.

The minimum level of communications which was of necessity maintained in the liberated areas via civil postal channels required that an expedient method for controlling and financing the postal services be devised. Stamps had been printed for this purpose by the liberating powers, but without uniformity. US-printed German postage stamps were put on sale at Aachen in March 1945, and later in other areas controlled by US troops, but the supply proved to be insufficient. To supplement these initial quantities, various hastily-improvised designs were circulated locally.

THE VARIETY of these community issues was so great and the supply so limited by shortage of

materials that unconventional postal methods were adopted to prevent profiteering by speculators who might attempt to corner complete issues. Stamps were paid for at post-office windows, affixed to letters, and cancelled as they were presented for mailing. Post-office attendants who had no stamps of any description simply marked the letters with a hand stamp impression to indicate that postage had been collected. Besides the threat of wildcat speculation in rare stamps, the possibilities of counterfeiting and other local abuses were of deep concern to Military Government.



Design of Brandenburg Gate stamp in current Bizonal Area series. This 20-pfennig (six-cent) stamp now carries a 10 pfennig (three-cent) surcharge and overprint "Helft Berlin" (Help Berlin) to provide funds to aid the blockaded city.

representing three different monetary systems are in use.

The Deutsche mark is the basis for three of the stamp varieties—the precurrency conversion stamp overprinted "Berlin" being used in the three western sectors, the architectural issue in use in the Bizonal Area, and the current French Zone stamps. The French franc is the basic unit for stamps being used in the Saar area, and stamps in the Soviet Zone and



Design of the Cologne Cathedral stamp. Issued originally to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the cathedral, it bore a surcharge to raise revenue for reconstruction. The stamp is now one of the bizonal permanent designs.

Because communications officials of the occupying powers were agreed on the urgency of the situation the approval of standard designs for postage stamps was among the earliest quadripartite actions in the communications field. The first designs, adopted only as a temporary measure while quadripartite committees selected suitable permanent designs, were without symbolism, with large numbers

(Continued on next page)

representing denominations centered in intricate engraving.

In December 1945 a quadripartite-sponsored contest was opened to all non-Nazi Germans to create five designs for use on standard, permanent postage stamps.¹ The prize-winning designs were selected by unanimous agreement of a quadripartite jury, and approved by the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Authority.

THROUGHOUT the active existence of the ACA, the French Element approved in principle all matters pertaining to postage stamps, but withheld the extension to the French Zone of the unity which was achieved among the US, British and Soviet Zones and Berlin.

Just prior to Christmas of 1945, a special issue of welfare stamps sponsored by the "Victims of Fascism" appeared on street sale in the Soviet Sector of Berlin. Because of the dubious circumstances surrounding the issue, the question of authorization was immediately placed before the Kommandatura. Although the stamps had apparently been produced with the knowledge of the Soviet Military Administration quadripartite agreement was quickly reached to nullify them for postage purposes. Prior to the dissemination of the order, however, a small number of the stamps had already passed through the mails and, by virtue of their postmark, have now achieved a substantial philatelic value.

The cause for which the stamps were originally issued—child welfare—did not lose revenue by their withdrawal from postal use. The issue was sold out to collectors, and the child welfare fund received proceeds from both the surcharge, which under normal circumstances would have provided the sole revenue, and the face value of the stamps, which would have gone to the Deutsche Post as ordinary postal income if the issue had been legitimate.

REQUESTS for special issues of stamps had begun to flood into US Military Government offices from innumerable sources immediately following the end of the war. The

¹ Information Bulletin, Issue No. 61, Sept. 30, 1946.

most common request was for the issuance of stamps for sale at the postage value plus a surcharge to produce revenue for specific reconstruction projects. Among such envisaged projects in the US Zone were the reconstruction of the "Old Bridge" at Heidelberg, and the restoration of St. Paul's Church in Frankfurt.

Revenue from surcharges was also sought for various beneficent activities by welfare agencies such as the Bavarian Red Cross, the Caritas Verband and similar organizations. A request from Berlin officials outlined an ambitious program calling for four special issues each year, one each commemorating the Day of the Post, May Day, Victims of Fascism Day and Youth Day. With the requests, designs were usually submitted or described



This stamp is affixed to every piece of correspondence originating in the Bizonal Area. Its proceeds, as indicated by the legend (emergency sacrifice, two pfennig for Berlin, tax stamp), also go for Berlin aid.

in detail. One graphic description of a proposed Victims of Fascism Day stamp design was "hyena devouring human being."

There were many additional requests for special issues from organizations and local governments merely for commemorative stamps to be sold without surcharge. Some events which promoters felt would merit issuance of a special commemorative stamp were an industrial exhibition at Stuttgart, the 400th anniversary of the death of Martin Luther, the 300th anniversary of the end of the Thirty Years' War and many others of varying impressiveness.

Because of this deluge of special issue applications, the quadripartite working parties, committees and directorates concerned with the

issuance of postage stamps adopted a highly selective set of standards in the light of which each request was judged.

NOT UNTIL the fall of 1946 was quadripartite approval given for the issuance of special stamps. At that time three current denominations of the temporary postage stamp then in use in the US, British and Soviet Zones and Berlin were printed in a rectangle of plain white paper and sold at a price in excess of the combined face value of the stamps, with the added revenue, or surcharge, contributing toward relief of refugees and the aged in Berlin.

Quadripartite approval was granted at about the same time for the first of a series of stamps to commemorate the Leipzig Fair. An institution which had its beginnings in the Middle Ages about 1170, the Leipzig Fair was accepted then by the quadripartite bodies as of Germany-wide significance both traditionally and economically. This series was continued by special issues for the 1947 and 1948 fairs, the latter being approved and in production before the suspension of quadripartite meetings.

In April 1947 a special issue went on sale commemorating the 50th anniversary of the death of Heinrich von Stephan, the founder of the Universal Postal Union, and the last special stamp to receive quadripartite approval was distributed for sale in May 1948 in conjunction with the opening of the Hanover Trade Fair.

All quadripartite-approved postage stamps were produced at the state printing office in the US Sector of Berlin. Materials for the production of stamps were furnished by the US, British and Soviet Zones as was most available to each. By complicated allocation among the three zones the total value of materials required from each was equalized.

BETWEEN March 20, 1948, when quadripartite meetings were suspended, and August, postage stamp production remained on a self-sustaining basis, with no new issues introduced. Recognizing that this static condition could not prevail indefinitely, Military Government initiated action to transfer responsibility for all

postage stamp matters to German authority.

In August, by joint decision of US and British Military Governments, responsibility for the issuance of postage stamps in the Bizonal Area without prior approval of Military Government was placed with the German Bizonal Economic Council, which in turn delegated the responsibility to the German Bizonal Department for Posts and Telecommunications. This delegation to German authority of a responsibility which had previously been vested exclusively in Military Government represented an advance toward the restoration of complete responsibility for their own communications system to the German people.

Under the current policy, the Department for Posts and Telecommunications is responsible for keeping Military Government informed of pertinent developments concerning postage stamps and for insuring that stamps issued are for use in accordance with normal postal practices and for distribution only through the Deutsche Post.

THE FIRST act taken by the department under this new authority was the issuance of a special stamp picturing, in commemoration of its 700th anniversary, the Cologne cathedral. The stamp was sold in the Bizonal Area with a surcharge to provide funds for the cathedral's repair. It went on sale Aug. 15, and subsequently the surcharge was eliminated and the design was adopted for permanent use.

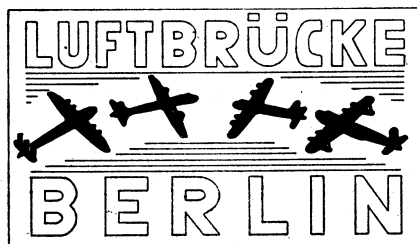
Currency conversion in the western zones directly involved the issuance of postage stamps. Planning for the reform recognized that it would be necessary to invalidate stamps purchased for the old Reichsmarks to foil possible attempts to circumvent the devaluation by converting currency into stamps.

A complete new issue of stamps was deemed unnecessary, but a means of differentiating between stamps purchased prior to the conversion with Reichsmarks and those after the conversion with Deutsche marks had to be devised. In the Bizonal Area the solution reached was that the permanent design, quadripartite-ap-

proved stamps already in use there would be overprinted with the postal horn—a symbol of the Deutsche Post (German postal system).

MANY GERMAN postal employees worked on the project without knowing its significance. The preparation of printing presses and dyes for the overprinting was accomplished without arousing undue speculation, as was the procurement of inks and other materials necessary for the job. Only those persons actually engaged in the printing and packaging of the overprinted stamps had eyewitness evidence that preparations for a change were being made, but even they had no indication of the date.

When monetary reform was promulgated, postage stamps, like the Reichsmark, were devalued to one-tenth of their face value. On June 23



To mark 100 days of the Berlin blockade and show confidence in the airlift, the Deutsche Post of the western sectors of Berlin used this "Luftbruecke" (air bridge) cancellation during October.

the old stamp became void and the new overprinted stamps assumed their face value in Deutsche marks.

The same procedure was followed in the monetary reform of the three western sectors of Berlin. It soon became apparent, however, that use of the same stamps in the zone, where they could be purchased only for Deutsche marks, as in Berlin, where East marks were also legal tender, presented the possibility of financial manipulation by the transmission of Berlin-purchased stamps to the Bizonal Area. To obviate this practice a new overprint—"Berlin"—was adopted for Berlin stamps to distinguish them from those purchased in the zone. Stamps with the "Berlin" overprint were not valid in the zone.

A COMPLETE new series of stamps replaced those overprinted with the postal horn in the Bizonal Area on Sept. 1. Printed at Brunswick in the British Zone, the new series pictures five famous German architectural landmarks. In addition to the Cologne cathedral, pictures on various denominations of stamps are the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, the Holsten Gate at Luebeck, Frankfurt's Roemer (Coronation Hall) and Munich's Frauenkirche (Cathedral of the Holy Virgin).

Special service to stamp collectors is provided by the Deutsche Post through its philatelic office in Frankfurt.* When outgoing airmail service was initiated for the Germans in the Bizonal Area on May 1, 1948, US and UK residents who desired special first flight covers obtained them by mailing requests with envelopes and international reply coupons to that office. The philatelic office receives allocations of all special issues of postage stamps and has on hand supplies of current bizonal stamps for sale to collectors.

The most recent German additions to a collector's stamp book are the 2-pfennig (six-tenths of one cent) tax stamp and the "Help Berlin" overprinted Brandenburg Gate stamp being sold with a surcharge, both of which went into use in the Bizonal Area in December. The 2-pfennig stamp is affixed to every piece of mail posted in the Bizonal Area, and the revenue which it yields, like that from the surcharge on the Brandenburg Gate stamp, will be used for relief of the blockaded western sectors of Berlin.

Issuance of these stamps were not acts of sympathy on the part of the Germans in the Bizonal Area, but avowals of respect. For the Berliners had demonstrated two months earlier, also from their post offices, that they were not soliciting sympathy. Instead of displaying self-pity in their plight they paid a public tribute to the US and British fliers of the airlift by adopting for use throughout October a special stamp cancellation marking 100 days of the "Luftbruecke" (air-bridge). +END

* Address: Postamt 2, Abteilung Briefmarkensammlung, Frankfurt/Main, Germany.



QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Do the provisions of school reform apply to religious private schools as well as to publicly supported elementary and secondary schools?

School Reform applies only to the publicly supported elementary and secondary schools. Private institutions can determine for themselves the degree of conformity or nonconformity with school reform programs. (E&CR-OMGB)

* * *

Is there a shortage of medical doctors in western Germany today? If not, will there be one after a few years?

The number of physicians in the US Zone of Germany may be considered adequate. In this zone there are 24,800 physicians, of whom 18,884 are licensed to practice. The ratio of population per licensed physician is 930 to 1, which compares favorably with Denmark, whose ratio is 950 to 1. (In the US the ratio is 710 to 1.) In the US Zone alone, approximately 10,000 students were studying medicine in February 1947. Therefore, in the future the ratio of population per physician should become lower, as these students will more than replace those physicians who will discontinue practice. (CAD-OMGUS)

* * *

Can Germans submit scientific ideas or inventions to Military Government in hopes of personal profit?

Germans are free to present ideas or inventions to Military Government, but to protect the originators interest, MG in almost every case will advise them that (a) applications for patents can now be filed in one of the patent filing offices now open in Germany; (b) legislation establishing a German Patent Office is now under consideration; (c) Germans are also free to negotiate with any firm or agency regarding the possible purchase of inventions or scientific theories, provided such inventions or theories do

not deal with materials, devices or scientific research which are prohibited under existing legislation. (OEA-OMGUS)

* * *

Why are many best sellers not yet available in Germany?

It is assumed that this question refers to American books. There are a number of "best sellers" among the 350 American book titles which Military Government has made available to German publishers after purchasing the German publishing rights from the original US publishers. However, it is true that MG purchases of translation rights to American books are based on the book's direct value in reorienting the German people toward democratic ideas, not on the sales records of specific books. To date, 103 German-language editions of US titles are on sale in western Germany. (ISD-OMGUS)

* * *

Are the expenses of maintaining displaced persons camps charged to the German population as occupation costs? If so, why?

The costs of maintaining displaced persons are a charge imposed by occupation authority upon the German governments. These expenses are not a charge to occupation costs but a mandatory charge on the German economy. The presence of UN displaced persons in Germany is a consequence of the war and until repatriation or resettlement of UNDP's is effected, their maintenance is a German responsibility. The charges are considered in the same class as the charges associated with reparations, restitution and demilitarization: they result directly from the waging of aggressive war. (OFA-OMGUS)

* * *

Does Military Government intervene in behalf of private welfare agencies in their efforts to obtain space to be used as institutions?

Local public welfare officers give assistance when requested by author-

ized German agencies if the program contemplated is sound and the need for it is substantiated. Any assistance given is determined in each state on the basis of knowledge of local conditions and needs and is generally in connection with space that is requisitioned by the occupying forces. Such assistance is confined to informal liaison and recommendation through Military Government property control or housing offices or local military posts. (CAD-OMGUS)

* * *

Where can athletic equipment be obtained for German athletic clubs?

Nearly all athletic equipment can now be purchased in German sporting goods stores. All US Army surplus athletic equipment has been distributed and no more is available from that source. (E&CR-OMGB)

* * *

Is a license required for everything that is printed?

No. The publishing "license" granted by Military Government is a formal authorization, with very few restrictions as to the type of material which may be published. Military Government also grants "Letters of Authorization" for information sheets issued by political parties, and religious or cultural groups, restricting content to official bulletins of the organization issuing the publication. Until the lifting of paper controls in June 1948, printing permits were required for such miscellany as programs, tickets and calenders. Since the removal of controls on paper consumption, printing permits are required only in Berlin where newsprint is still under allocation. (ISD-OMGUS)

* * *

Who censors German publications?

No one. Military Government press and publications officers, however, scrutinize newspapers, periodicals, and books after publication. This post-publication scrutiny is to determine

if the published material conforms to 4-power and Military Government directives which prohibit dissemination of Nazi and militarist propaganda, Fascist or anti-democratic ideas or material which jeopardizes military security. When a German publisher is granted a license by US Military Government, he assumes all responsibility for his output and for selection of politically acceptable persons to produce his publications. (ISD-OMGUS)

* * *

With iron and steel scrap in such short supply, why are many bomb-damaged bridges not used to help reduce the shortage?

Three major obstacles to use of bridges as scrap are: lack of manpower, transportation and processing equipment. The uncertainty about ownership of scrap found in the open is another obstacle.

It has been recommended that such scrap be permitted free collection by authorized scrap dealers or organizations operating under export contracts, with the proviso that such collections be carefully recorded and payment made into a special fund at a fixed rate. Within the limitations of available manpower, transportation and equipment, collection of all types of ferrous scrap is now going forward at an accelerated rate.

However, the collection of scrap from bomb-damaged bridges represents one of the most expensive fields of collection from the standpoint of these three limiting factors, and scrap collectors are understandably concentrating on supplies of scrap easier and cheaper to collect. The large scale removal of damaged bridges can be expected when the over-all supply dwindles enough to make such removal a more attractive business venture for the dealer. (OEA-OMGUS)

* * *

How large an increase in fat consumption will be required for Germans to regain their prewar nutrition status?

Although the present-day German diet is monotonous and unappetizing

by prewar standards, there is no evidence to indicate that any additional fat is essential to regaining the former nutritional status of the German population. Nutritional authorities agree that fat is not a necessary item of diet except for minute quantities of certain essential fatty acids, although it is important in providing a feeling of satisfaction and repletion after eating because during digestion it remains in the stomach longer than proteins and carbohydrates. An adequate amount of fat is desirable in cooking to provide tasty, appetizing and satisfying food, but only very small quantities are actually necessary for adequate nutrition. (CAD-OMGUS)

* * *

What restrictions remain on the free fluctuation of prices and wages in the US zone?

As to wages, all controls or "wage stops" were eliminated some months ago, and the pay of employees and workers is now determined by the natural process of supply and demand through bargaining, individually or through trade unions. This applies both to private industry as well as to governmental or municipal enterprises, the railroads, the post and telegraph, etc.

Price control and rationing are now in the hands of the German administration, assisted by an advisory Price Control Council (German) established last November. In the US Zone, price controls are still in force for the most important agricultural products, but fresh vegetables and

In this section are printed the best and most repeated questions and answers which are forwarded to the Information Bulletin. Questions, especially those addressed by Germans to occupational personnel, may be sent to the Editor, and the competent authority on the subject will be requested to prepare the reply. The questions must be confined to the sphere of US Military Government or affiliated activities in Germany.

fruits are now sold in the free market. With regard to consumer articles, all price controls have been removed on shoes and clothing, firewood and all types of lumber. Controls remain in force on gasoline, coal, soap, tobacco, substitute coffee and a few other articles.

In Berlin, the strained economic condition resulting from the blockade has necessitated retention of almost all wage, price and rationing controls which were in effect before currency reform, plus the addition of controls on the consumption of coal, electricity, non-ferrous metals, etc.

In essence, however, currency reform was accompanied by large scale decontrol of consumer goods in the US and British Zones, and this trend towards a free economy, wherever it can be allowed in the midst of existing scarcities, is the guiding policy today. (OEA, OMGUS)

* * *

How can a parent or responsible relative in the US Zone arrange for the return of a minor child from an eastern European country?

There are two procedures:

a. By application of the parent or relative to the German refugee commissioner of their locality. These applications are forwarded through local MG channels to OMGUS. OMGUS forwards the applications to the military mission of the country concerned with the request that the person be located and returned to Germany. Under this procedure the return is effected in an organized group movement sponsored by the government concerned.

b. By application of the person desiring to enter Germany for an individual military entry permit from the military permit officer located in the country in which the individual is presently residing. This application is referred through MG channels to the refugee authorities of the German state concerned. Their approval and the issuance of a Zuzugsgenehmigung (residence permit) by the local authorities where the individual plans to take up residence constitute authorization for the issuance of the individual military entry permit. (CAD-OMGUS)

Bonn Council Advised on Basic Law Draft

REPRESENTATIVES of the Parliamentary Council from Bonn met the United Kingdom, French, and United States Military Governors in Frankfurt on March 2 and received from them two documents defining the position of the three Military Governors in regard to the present text of the Basic Law (provisional constitution) and the draft electoral law prepared by the Parliamentary Council.

The texts of these two documents as read by the chairman of the meeting are as follows:

1. My colleagues and I have asked you to come here today in order that we might comment to you upon several provisions of your proposed Basic Law as it was passed by the Main Committee of the Parliamentary Council. We have studied this document in light of the Aide Memoire which our Liaison Officers delivered to you on 22 November 1948.

2. There are a number of provisions in the Basic Law which deviate from detailed principles set forth in that Aide Memoire. However, in viewing the document as a whole we are prepared to disregard some of these deviations but at the same time feel it necessary again to call your urgent attention to other provisions which, in our opinion, depart too far from these principles.

3. In the first place, we would like to point out that the powers of the federal government as now set forth in Article 36 are not defined with sufficient clarity adequately to safeguard the position of the states in a federal system. To correct this we suggest that you delete present Articles 36 and 36a and substitute therefore a new Article 36 based very largely upon your own language and which might read substantially as follows:

Article 36

(1) The Laender (States) shall retain the right to legislate in the fields hereinafter enumerated except where it is clearly impossible for a single Land to enact effective legislation or where the legislation if enacted would be detrimental to the rights or interests of other Laender. In such cases, and provided that the interests of the several Laender are clearly, directly and integrally affected, the federation shall have the right to enact such legislation as may be necessary or appropriate.

1. Civil law, criminal law and execution of sentences, constitution of courts, court procedure insofar as the Laender are not competent according to Article 112/2, the bar, notaries and legal advice (Rechtsberatung);

2. Census and registry matters;

3. Associations and assemblies;

4. The right of sojourn and settlement of aliens;

5. The protection of German works of art against removal abroad;

6. Matters relating to refugees and expellees;

7. Public welfare;

8. War damages and compensation (Wiedergutmachung);

9. Provisions for war-disabled persons and surviving dependants, the welfare of former prisoners of war and the care of war graves;

10. Law relating to the economy (mining, industry, power supply, crafts, trades, commerce, banking and stock exchanges, private insurances);

11. Labor law, including the legal organization of enterprises, protection of workers and provision of employment as well as social insurance including unemployment insurance;

12. The furtherance of scientific research;

13. Expropriation in matters on which the Federation has legislative power;

14. Transfer of land and landed property, natural resources and means of production to public ownership or to other forms of publicly controlled economy;

15. Prevention of the abuse of economic power;

16. Promotion of agricultural and forestry production, safeguarding of food supply, import and export of agricultural and forestry products, deep-sea and coastal fisheries and coastal preservation;

17. Transactions in landed property, law concerning land and agricultural lease, housing, settlements and homesteads;

18. Measures against epidemic and infectious diseases affecting humans and animals, the licensing for medical and other healing professions and the healing trade and traffic in drugs, medicines narcotics and poisons;

19. Protection relating to traffic in food and stimulants as well as in necessities of life, in fodder, in agricultural and forestry, seeds and seedlings, and protection of trees and plants against diseases and pests;

20. Ocean and coastal shipping and aids to navigation, inland shipping, meteorological service, ocean channels and inland waterways used for general traffic;

21. Road traffic, motor transport and the construction and maintenance of highways used for long-distance transport;

22. Railways other than federal railways, except mountain railways;

23. Citizenship of the federation and the Laender;

24. Hunting, protection of nature and care of the countryside;

25. Land distribution, regional planning and water conservation;

26. Matters relating to registration and identity cards.

4. In the second place, my colleagues and I would like you to understand that we are ultimately responsible for security and that the powers contained in Article 118c may not be exercised until specifically approved by the Occupation Authorities. This reservation upon the exercise of these police powers will be repeated at the time when you are formally advised of our action with regard to the constitution as a whole.

5. In the third place, we have noted with concern the extent to which the provisions regarding finance powers depart from the criteria agreed upon in London and transmitted to you in paragraph (d) of the Aide Memoire. We have already had occasion to advise you that in our opinion substantially the same provisions would result in "the Laender being left without adequate independent sources of revenue for the conduct of their affairs." We would suggest, therefore, several changes in Articles 122a, 122b and 123 which would enable these articles more nearly to satisfy the principles of financial organization which we believe to be of primary importance in a federal system. We suggest that these be re-worded to read substantially as follows:

Article 122 a

The federation shall have powers of exclusive legislation in customs and financial monopolies (federal taxes) and of priority legislation on the following taxes (concurrent taxes):

1. Excise taxes and taxes on transactions, with the exception of taxes (Land taxes) with localized application, in particular the taxes

on real estate acquisition, incremental value and on fire protection.

2. The taxes on income, property, inheritance and gifts (or donations).

3. "Realsteuern" (taxes on real estate and on businesses), with the exception of the fixing of tax rates.

Articles 122 b

The federation shall exercise priority legislation in the field of concurrent taxes only to the extent that it may require the whole or any portion of the proceeds of any concurrent tax or taxes to cover its responsibilities. If the federation takes over a concurrent tax the remaining portion shall be retained by the Laender as and where collected.

Articles 123

1. The federal taxes shall be administered by federal finance authorities. The federal government may, if it so desires, administer, through federal financial authorities, those taxes which it imposes for authorized federal purposes in their entirety, and they tax on income to the extent that such a tax is for federal purposes. The structure of the Federal finance authorities and the finance courts and the procedure to be applied by them shall be regulated by federal law. The heads of the finance and customs authorities in the Laender shall be appointed by agreement with the governments of the Laender involved.

2. The Land (state) taxes and concurrent taxes other than those referred to in Article 123 (1), shall be administered by Land finance authorities.

3. The raising of the "Realsteuern" shall be regulated by Land (state) legislation.

To be consistent with what has been said above we wish to call your attention to the need for deleting Article 138 a (4) and substituting a detailed specification of Land taxes.

6. In the fourth place, we wish to draw your attention to the fact that Article 129-1 (2) is not entirely clear as to the extent to which the independence of the judiciary is insured. We urge you to give it your thoughtful attention particularly as to the safeguards provided in connection with the dismissal of judges.

7. In the fifth place, we consider that the possibilities for the federation to establish its own administrative agencies (Articles 112/2 and 116) are wide. We would therefore like to point out that the Military Governors will have to give careful consideration at the time when such agencies are established to ensure that they do not represent too great a centralization of power.

8. In the sixth place we should like to clarify our position with regard to the question of the federal civil service. If principles with regard to the civil service as set out in Articles 27 (b) and 62 are to be embodied in the Constitution they must be modified to conform to the principles enumerated in paragraphs (g) and (h) in our Aide Memoire of 22 November 1948.

9. A seventh matter which has concerned us is the question of the reorganization of the territories of the Laender as set out in Articles 25 and 26. In this connection we wish to draw your attention to the statements which we made to the ministers president on the 20th of July, the pertinent portions of which were as follows:

"We wish you to appreciate that the question of Land boundaries is one of great importance to us. We feel that the present is an appropriate time to deal with it, and we are ready to do so. However, it would be much more difficult for us to deal with it later on. It has, for example, reaction with regard to our own zonal boundaries. We do not feel that we should be willing to deal with the subject again at a later date prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty.

"Moreover, the fixing of Land boundaries is important in relation to the constitution itself. We believe that we should recommend to our governments that the boundaries which were recognized during

(Continued on page 24)

Previous articles and announcements in the Information Bulletin concerning the formation of the West German state include:

Meaning of Six-Power Agreement, Issue No. 138, June 29, 1948.

Plan Submitted for Federal Setup, Issue No. 140, July 27, 1948.

Constitution-Making at Bonn, Issue No. 145, Oct. 5, 1948.

Seven Basic Points Listed for West German Constitution, Issue No. 150, Dec. 14, 1948.

Germans Show Little Interest in West State's Designation, Issue No. 150, Dec. 14, 1948.

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



Civil Service Reform Draws Varied Reactions

REFORM of the German civil service* by MG order was the basis for the principal German editorial comment during the last week of February. German criticism was pronounced about the way in which the new law was promulgated.

Some newspapers, like Munich's *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, directed their attack against Military Government, alleging the undermining of democracy in Germany, but many others turned their guns on German legislators, accusing them of procrastination and of making, "senile speeches," or calling them "hot-air artists."

The law itself was generally approved as a necessary step toward democracy—breaking down the caste character of bureaucracy and clearly separating the executive and legislative branches.

The *Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung* (Heidelberg) thought the civil service law will shake up German officialdom and perhaps have good results, commenting:

"The first reaction will be one of fright and astonishment... But this will, as usual, be followed by calmer consideration. The past years have taught the Germans never to be too sure about anything. Perhaps it won't be so terrible if officials are a bit shaken in their feelings of privilege and security..."

"The power of examinations and seniority will be broken. The gulf between officials and mere employees will disappear. Officialdom will be excluded from active politics... Many today bitterly oppose every MG change in our traditions and customs. But the German conscience itself hears warning voices and many feel hopeless because German conditions have a tendency of falling back into the old patterns."

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) expressed its feelings about American action on the Civil Service Law in three different ways:

First, in a cartoon showing a grinning, over-size figure, representing the Military Governor, pointing to his briefcase, while three bedraggled German legislators with dunces' caps on their heads were collapsing around a conference table. Caption: "—And when we finally got it, he comes with his patent solution."

Second, in a telegram which it sent to "leading German parliamentarians and influential Americans on both sides of the ocean," saying:

"In recent months MG time and again has promulgated or suspended laws, like the restitution law, school reform, physicians residence law, abolition of trade licensing, hunting law, and civil service law, without consulting German parliamentary institutions. Are you of the opinion that well-intentioned and *per se* valuable suggestions can be realized in this form without undermining the authority of elected parliaments and without damaging the democratization of Germany?"

Third, in an editorial by Werner Friedmann, who composed a speech depicting Military Government as addressing German legislators in the following manner:

"Now don't you worry, you brave little sausages of different political colors, with all your sheepskins and titles... We have brought the law,

This section is devoted to translations prepared by the Scrutiny Board for the Information Services Division, OMGUS, of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to portray what the Germans are writing und thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

readymade, along... Go now, take a break. For consolation's sake we'll tell you that the law in any case would have had to look like the one we constructed on the basis of our democratic experience going way back to the days of George Washington. Nothing else would have been approved by us anyway."

Friedmann asked: "Why does OMGUS proceed like this? We frankly admit that the Americans had plenty of reason for being impatient and dissatisfied with the lack of good will and understanding on the side of the Germans... The trouble, however, stems from the fact that a cave-dweller takes time, even with the best teacher, before he learns to step confidently into the express elevator of a skyscraper..."

"We are also ready to concede that the laws issued by Military Government impart valuable ideas which will further democracy... But we wonder, whether it is wise to decline participating in legislative councils with the pious statement that this is exclusively a German affair, and afterwards to disapprove painstakingly formulated German laws and to replace them by readymade decrees..."

"Is there really no other method of building a democracy—an endeavor in which the Americans in all good faith are taking such inordinate pride?... Could not, for instance, an official spokesman of Military Government participate in all parliamentary discussions?..."

"There are two ways of making laws: one is parliamentary and requires that any number of experts be heard. The other is military and requires only a printing press. If one chooses the latter, it is improper to speak of democracy."

The *Mannheimer Morgen* (Mannheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden) vented its fury against the German lawmakers and claimed they are secretly satisfied "that the occupation powers once more took over a difficult job which

(Continued on next page)

* See "Civil Service Law Issued for Bizone" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 156, March 8, 1949.

otherwise would have cost a lot of German brain and elbow grease." It continued: "That, of course, is not going to be admitted before the voters, but we would have liked to see the pleased smirks at Frankfurt... The time allotted by the Military Governors was wasted with senile speeches."

The **Mittelbayerische Zeitung** (Regensburg, Bavaria) said: "In Frankfurt Dr. Puender (Dr. Hermann Puender, chairman of the Bizonal Executive Committee) expressed regret about the interference of the Allies in legislative functions from the viewpoint of a, strengthened democratic consciousness in Germany. And rightly so. But the vice president of the Economic Council, Dahrendorf, declared he had seen it coming for months, because 'certain circles in the Economic Council' had continuously delayed the work..."

"The Gordian knot had to be cut, the coming West government had to be put before a *fait accompli*, because otherwise it might never have come to a real reform... The new legal order for the civil servants, which cannot be called revolutionary... contains nothing that a truly democratic official who is not obsessed with political ambition could object to, especially as his pay is not touched."

The **Muenchener Merkur** (Munich) thought it "entirely possible that many American demands, even regarding the reform of civil service in Germany, may be justified"... but not the one excluding state officials from membership in parliament, saying:

"The official has the same constitutional rights as other citizens and may easily feel himself a second-class citizen if he is deprived of the passive franchise. Besides, we are not in any position to dispense with civil servants in parliaments. Due to social conditions in Germany we do not have that large group of economically independent people who fill the parliaments in the United States and Great Britain."

Winfried Martini in the **Oberbayerisches Volksblatt** (Rosenheim, Bavaria) broke a lance for the German system of professional officials

and their traditional honesty, but found some features of the American proposal superior to the German draft:

"We welcome the fact that parliamentary activity will be prohibited to the civil servant. We believe that only an above-party administrative body can serve the whole people, and we are rather inclined to go still further and to recommend a prohibition of any party-political activity for public officials."

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The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) remembered Feb. 12 as the anniversary of Darwin and death of Kant, but omitted Lincoln.

* * *

Berlin Impressions

The **Suedost-Kurier** (Bad Reichenhall, Bavaria) published impressions of Waldemar von Knoeringen, Bavarian SPD chairman, on a visit to Berlin:*

"Despite the airlift, which provides the necessities in modest measure, life in Berlin is so hard that it can only be endured by people inspired by a high ideal... (Yet) nowhere did I perceive defeatism or desperation—only firm resolution to go on... The question which interests Berliners most is whether the West thoroughly understands what they are fighting for and whether they can count on unconditional support.

"The women are the backbone of the Berlin resistance. The tempting offers from the East Sector regarding food and fuel, aimed principally at the women, make no recognizable impression... I have returned with the firm resolution to intensify my efforts to convince the Bavarian people that Berlin's fight is ours too."

Erich Kuby reported in **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) on his impressions of a recent visit to Berlin:

"It is not hunger that has brought the city close to death... Kassack's 'City Behind the River' (an apocalyptic fantasy by a contemporary German author) is 'the city behind the air bridge.' The machinery of a city of millions of inhabitants is now more thoroughly destroyed than it was in 1946 after the worst war damages had been repaired..."

* See US comment on opposite page.

"Joy has disappeared from the city which once knew how to celebrate. In its place there is sometimes a cramped pride in its political role, which fits the Berliners badly, as it is contrary to their nature. The fire in the people went out... We discovered a few hiding places of what once was the life of a world city..."

"But on looking closer we found that the people no longer have the ability of forgetting even for a moment how artificial and lost their existence has become. A theater like that in Steglitz, which made a name for itself in the last few years by its graceful elegance, has lost its snap; so that when the visitor applauded after a dreary performance of 'As You like It' his escort could dryly remark: "That's no doubt your contribution to the Berlin 'Notopfer' (emergency action)."

* * *

Germans' Own Barometer

A cartoon in **Frankenpost** (Hof, Bavaria) showed two Bavarian politicians in conversation with each other:

"It's scandalous that Military Government again wants to make us look ridiculous: Very soon it will issue a law dealing with land reform."

"How do you know that?"

"Well, isn't it self-evident—inasmuch as we have been sabotaging land reform for three years...!"

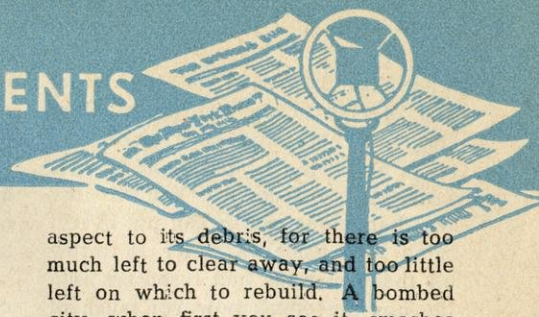
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Molotov Plan

The **Abendpost** (Frankfurt) commented: "The ERP (European Recovery Program), with its clear aims, and its well-planned economic super-structure over national economies, proved to be a steadily growing source of attraction to the countries of the East Bloc... The recent trade agreement between Great Britain and Poland gave the Soviets a last warning to bring such East-West trade rapprochements under control... However, the Soviets will hardly be able to throw such powerful means into the scale as the United States continues to do under the Marshall Plan..."

* * *

A public opinion poll taken by the **Frankfurter Neue Presse** established former Minister President Karl Geiler as top candidate in Hesse for the West German presidency.



Berlin

(The Saturday Review of Literature)

The visitor to Berlin quickly learns that there is more to the city than the four sectors under the separate military rule of America, Russia, Britain and France.

First of all, there is the Berlin that meets the eye. It is a strangely calm and composed Berlin, a city of trudging old people with improvised pushcarts that serve as moving vans. It is a city of permanent transients who shift or try to shift from one section to another—wherever they can find food and coal.

It is a quiet city but a tired city, where cars and people move slowly and even the low clouds seem clotted and motionless. It is a city of small vegetable patches carved out of the empty spaces between the ruins or out of the gray dirt of vacant lots, and the people live in these patches in crude wooden huts and seal themselves in behind wooden barricades.

THIS Berlin—the remote, unhurried Berlin—is the core center of world crisis. On the surface, at least, it seems curiously apart from its own place in the world, as though it were trying to disprove any connection with the world of motion and force—of which it is mainspring. There is very little surface evidence of the high-voltage tensions that animate the outside world, or of the fierce uneasiness that threatens to produce a mass anxiety neurosis back in the United States.

There is not thunder of daily newspaper headlines, no newsstand competition in bludgeoning black headlines, and when you read about Berlin in the European edition of the *New York Herald Tribune*, it is almost as though you were looking at yourself in the mirror through the wrong end of a telescope.

THEN there is the sub-surface Berlin. It is a Berlin of plot and counter-plot, a place where giant opposing swords are stretching towards each other and are beginning to feel

Collected by
Reports and Analysis Branch
Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army

each other. It is a place of endless depths and sub-levels, where new German forces are being shaped and old forces re-grouped, a subterranean spawning ground for revolution and intrigue.

This is the Berlin where the cold war has been gathering heat and momentum. Every once in a while, there will be brief eruptions breaking through the apparent surface calm—clashes or demonstrations or riots which are actually only the wisps of smoke above an impending volcano. All seek to control the volcano or at least to direct it. That it could set off a civil war no one denies.

For, day by day, the sides are gaining in definition and shape among the Germans themselves. Despite the surface appearance of a dull, detached city, the people have been dividing themselves: the line separating East from West has for the most part been an open one, and the political and geographic entities of a civil war are being created. If the explosion comes—and almost any incident could touch it off—it could represent the focal point of world eruption, rather than that of Germany alone.

This is nothing that is predictable; in fact, its very unpredictability reflects the principal danger. For a tremendous momentum has been building up and is more important, more menacing, than the deliberate moves of Russia or America. It is a momentum so great that it could trigger a war quite outside the precise calculations or timing of the nations involved

FINALLY, there is the symbolic Berlin—the Berlin that tells us more about twentieth century civilization than we may care to know. It is not a city but the charred skeleton of a city, hollowed out and jagged, yet with a massive and permanent

aspect to its debris, for there is too much left to clear away, and too little left on which to rebuild. A bombed city, when first you see it, smashes across the eye and mind with pole-ax impact.

It is not only the scale of destruction, but the supreme abruptness of destruction that hits at you. A hundred earthquakes spilled from the sky out of the hands of men and a thousand years of the works of men, put together piece by piece, are ripped open and their creators with them. It is the minute asserting its sovereignty over the age itself, a single swift scoop with the spoon that empties the seas.

But that is not all. The symbol of Berlin in the modern world is that of a grotesque normalcy. For actually there is nothing abnormal or unique about Berlin. Most of the great cities of Europe and Asia are now part of a great pattern of destruction—London and Coventry and Manchester and Birmingham and Southampton and Cherbourg and Calais and Madrid and Barcelona and Rotterdam and Warsaw and Milan and Turin and Stalingrad and Leningrad and Kiev and Frankfurt and Aachen and Cologne and Darmstadt and Mannheim and Munich and Stuttgart and Hamburg and Shanghai and Nanking and Canton and Peking and Chungking and Hangchow and Tokyo and Yokohama and Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

NO, THERE is nothing unique about Berlin. The only uniqueness in the world is in the Western Hemisphere; and you wonder whether the American people know just how unique they are—that their cities are standing only because of the accident of history or the twist of fate that saw the V-2 developed at the end of the war instead of at the beginning.

You wonder whether this uniqueness holds any special meaning to Americans, whether they are able to see the world whole and understand

(Continued on next page)

what has happened to the larger city of man in our time, or whether they are accepting their good fortunes as having no particular significance or consequence. You wonder whether people will or can put everything else aside in order to throw all their energies and resources into the one big effort, however much of a gamble it may seem, to build a common government with as many nations as can be persuaded to make the effort.

Even if all peoples will not subscribe immediately, it will be important for America, finally though belatedly, to take moral leadership on the grand scale in making the commitment herself. For the basic need is not only political and military; it is the need to redefine human purpose and to restore some sense of vital direction to human destiny.

YOU wonder, too, as you walk through Berlin, what it will feel like to walk again through the streets of New York or Philadelphia or Chicago. Will the cities at home seem like temporary outposts, like the stage setting for an illusion? Will they show outwardly how weak are the foundations on which they and our times are built? Or will you get over the feeling of a false reality and merge yourself with it, allowing what you had seen in Europe to slip away from you? Will you become walled in by the general feeling of adequacy, self-satisfaction and security?

As I say, you wonder about all this and are almost afraid to return home and learn the answers.

* * *

Overseas Employees

Washington Post: It should be apparent that the United States is going to need many trained administrators abroad for some years to come. Supervision of the Marshall Plan, Military Government (which we hope soon will be turned over to the State Department where it belongs), the foreign information and education program, implementation of Point Four of the President's inaugural address—these and other projects probably will set up a well-nigh permanent demand for more

persons than can be supplied through *ad hoc* enlistment and the regular establishments. The need is for a streamlined method of classifying and continuing the services, of qualified persons already in the field as well as recruiting new blood.

A case in point is the American civilian employees in Germany. Under Army administration, few of these employees have civil service status. When relations pass to the State Department, and the Germans themselves assume authority, there will be less need for American civilians. The nature of their jobs is temporary, and it is right that many of them return to their former pursuits when the need is over.

But at least some of these workers are specialists—in food, transport and the like. It would be uneconomical for the government to lose their services if need for officials with their qualifications crops up elsewhere. At the least, their services ought to be kept on tap.

Under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the Foreign Service Reserve was constituted to provide a pool of specialized talent for overseas jobs. So far the operations of the reserve are on a very small scale, and most of the American employees abroad are not included. What is called for, in our opinion, is an expansion in scope of the Foreign Service Reserve to enlist the services of qualified employees now abroad for future foreign undertakings.

This would be merely a clearing-house device that would not preclude administrative independence of agencies such as now prevails in ECA. But it would facilitate uniform classification and an up-to-date list of available talent beyond the stricter requirements of the Foreign Service proper. Although standardized training probably would not be feasible, this procedure would afford an orderly way of recruiting the caliber of administrators needed to uphold American prestige abroad.

* * *

Fraternization

Boise (Ida.) Statesman: We're all for the American commander of our occupation forces in Berlin who has just ordered his men in that beleaguered

city not to fraternize with Russians . . . It was both timely and very much in order for our American commander in the German capital to remind those of his men who might have forgotten it that, as long as . . . airmen continue to risk their lives in the face of bad weather, darkness, fatigue and Soviet threats against their flying, just so long does a state of anything but friendliness exist between Americans and Russians in Berlin.

Los Angeles Times: Americans, mindful that 17 of their countrymen already have lost their lives in the Soviet-provoked air lift, will applaud Col. Frank L. Howley's orders forbidding further fraternization of U.S. personnel with Russians in Berlin. It is a soldier's gesture that the Russians will understand . . .

Indianapolis Star: Col. Frank L. Howley has one of the toughest, nastiest jobs in the world today . . . He must be a man of monumental patience and stamina . . . Thus, Col. Howley's angry order to American personnel, including civilians, to cease all fraternization with the Russians is understandable. Nevertheless, the order is not in our best interests. It plays the iron-curtain game . . . There is nothing the Kremlin fears more than elbow rubbing between its nationals and the people of the West. American leaders in Berlin and other areas of contact with Russians should encourage fraternization, not outlaw it.

Street Cars Returned

Thirty-four Italian motor street cars and trailers taken by Germany under duress from Italian cities during the war are being restituted to Italy from Munich.

The vehicles were part of more than 100 street cars, trailers and miscellaneous street railway equipment taken from Rome, Milan and Turin. Withdrawal of the vehicles, which were operated by the Munich company, should not disrupt street car schedules, since German authorities had been informed since May 1946 that the cars would be returned.

Military Government pointed out that the city of Munich is now purchasing new equipment.

Occupational Activities

been reported by OMG Hesse. Since it's outbreak in July, the dreaded animal disease has infected about 240,000 head of livestock and killed more than 2,000. The number affected during the past month has dropped to 25,000.

Export Procedure Amended—An amendment to JEIA Instruction No. 1 (new export procedure) provides that approval by the main office of JEIA will be required of all contracts for exports to countries other than (1) member nations of the OEEC and their monetary areas; (2) countries of the sterling area, and (3) the US, Canada and Newfoundland.

Ruhr Airport Selected—The town of Lohausen was selected as the site for a new airport to serve the Ruhr area, a British announcement stated. Orders have been given for work to proceed so that operation of the airport may begin about April 1.

(Continued from page 6)

Political Picture

consistently voted with the CDU/CSU at Bonn.

It is difficult to envisage either the **Communist Party (KPD)** or the Bavaria Party as partners in any coalition government. Both are by the nature of things opposition parties. Both parties have already gone on record as being against any constitution that may emerge from Bonn, sight unseen.

The KPD of course can hardly be regarded as a German party at all, since it receives its orders and directives from Moscow. Its leaders from the able and handsome Max Reimann on down are merely puppets who move hither and thither as the wires are manipulated from the Kremlin.

This is evidently the feeling of the mass of the German voters, for in all the county and municipal elections held in the states of western Germany in 1948, the KPD has suffered heavy losses as compared with its poll in previous elections. It was probably in the hope of disassociating the party from the unpopularity of

Russian rule in eastern Germany that the KPD recently announced it was severing its ties with the SED (**Communist Social Unity Party**) by withdrawing those of its members who were serving on the executive committee of that Soviet-sponsored party.

Dr. Baumgartner's organization, the **Bavaria Party**, which is based on the principle of "Bavaria for the Bavarians" is likely to play in the future federal parliament of western Germany very much the role that the Irish Nationalists used to carry out in the Parliament of the United Kingdom at Westminster.

Another Bavarian party, the **Economic Reconstruction Party (WAV)**, is also little likely to participate in any government coalition. It has been on the downgrade through internal dissensions, but its fortunes may now take a turn upwards since its leader, Alfred Loritz, returned to the political arena in November, having already served the sentence that a Bavarian court imposed on him for being a fugitive from justice. Loritz is a colorful leader with great ability as a dynamic public orator. This small party, however, has never displayed any aptitude for making compromises which are essential if it is to be taken into a coalition.

In addition there are many small parties which can make little, if any, contribution to a federal organization. For example, in the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden alone, 14 parties are officially recognized. But the majority of these are licensed only in a few counties, some even in only one, and for the most part are already atrophied. +END

(Continued from page 12)

Hindemith

European tendency toward intensity of expression.

"The increase during the last twenty years from 10 noteworthy symphonic orchestras to almost 300 today is an indication of the musical interest that exists in America. And the large number of students who participate in music work in the universities there also

throws light on the importance given to music. Hindemith revealed many interesting facets of the musical activities of the USA and the highly interested audience, which overflowed the hall, thanked him most warmly."

The French-licensed *Kurier* said, "Our desire for news from 'outside' is twice as great because the material and cultural blockade comes so close on the heels of that earlier one, for which we had the Third Reich to thank; actually, in our consciousness they almost overlap. Paul Hindemith, who escaped from that earlier blockade, returned for a visit to Berlin under the new one for a few days... (Hindemith) has a sense of proportion which belongs to a musician, and which is, furthermore, the best gift that we can accept from a guest from 'outside'."

FINALLY, this encomium from the British-licensed *Der Tag*: "It is not only his teaching or his composition, but above all, Paul Hindemith as a man, that is important—this man of lightning-quick reaction, flexible, overflowing with vitality, setting everything into motion... His intellectual and human superiority are best illustrated by two characteristics—fairness and humor."

The Goebbels propaganda machine spent many words in drumming into the German people the idea that the cultural level of Americans, especially in the field of music in which Germany was supposed to be supreme, was a few feet below sea-level. The Russians often take up a similar cry that America is only materialistic. Many intellectual Germans are still inclined to believe both views and to regard the United States in a rather patronizing light as far as the arts are concerned.

Paul Hindemith's contribution to the reorientation program has been to chip off some of the enamel of national self-complacency. He has presented accurate information which through the force and integrity of his person, has been believed, and has contributed ideas toward raising the standards of music and musical education and fostering greater self-criticism. +END

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

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Monthly MG Report, OMG Hesse, January 1949.

Monthly OMG Report, No. 49-1, OMG Berlin Sector, January 1949.

US Army Continental Allied Menu, AG 330.2 CQM-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 Feb. 1949.

Fiscal Accounting for Appropriated and German Funds, AG 123 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 7 Feb. 1949.

Security Classification of Signal Corps Equipment, AG 413.44 SIG-AGO, 7 Feb. 1949.

TDY Travel Within All Occupied Zones of Germany and Austria, AG 300.4 AGP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 Feb. 1949.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin, No. 7, Hq EUCOM, 16 Feb. 1949, Covers Feb. 7 to 11.

Weekly Directive No. 6, Hq EUCOM, 11 Feb. 1949, Lists following:

Sec I—Morning Report Entry—Reenlistment.

Sec III—Waiver of Maximum Age for Applicant as Second Lieutenant, Regular Army.

Sec V—Awards for EUCOM Small Arms Competition.

Sec VI—Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "Preamble to Peace," "Motor Vehicle Driver-Hand Signals" and "Prisoner of War for Intelligence."

Sec VII—Course of Instruction in Property Accounting.

Sec VIII—Command Publications.

Sec IX—Military Intelligence and Language Course, EUCOM Intelligence School.

Sec X—Restoration of Former Grade of Lieutenant Colonel under Grade Adjustment Program.

Sec XI—Reenlistment Leave Taken in Other than the Zone of Interior.

Sec XII—EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters.

Sec XIV—Lack of Personnel Records Delaying Processing for Return to ZI.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 5, No. 20, ISD OMGUS, 17 Feb. 1949.

Legal Gazette (Oeffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area, Issued No. 12 of 12 February 1949, BICO/GL (49) 41, Joint Secretariat BiCO, 17 Feb. 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 5, No. 22, ISD OMGUS, 22 Feb. 1949.

Germans Consider the Withdrawal of the Occupying Powers, Report No. 160, ISD OMGUS, 23 Feb. 1949.

Revision of German Translation of Order No. 1 Pursuant to Article III (5) of Military Government Proclamation No. 7, "Bizonal Economic Administration," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS 23 Feb. 1949. Revises German text.

Military Government Law No. 15, "Bizonal Public Servants." AG 010 (LD), OMGUS, 23 Feb. 1949. See "Civil Service Law Issued for Bizone" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 156, March 8.

Some German Opinions on Occupation Costs, Report No. 161, ISD OMGUS, 24 Feb. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 90, ISD OMGUS, 24 Feb. 1949.

Weekly Newspaper Analysis, No. 161, ISD OMGUS, 25 Feb. 1949.

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

Weekly Review of Editorial Comment, No. 38, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 25 Feb. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 91, ISD OMGUS, 26 Feb. 1949.

Trieste, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 9, TI&E EUCOM, 27 Feb. 1949.

General License No. 15, Issued Pursuant to Military Government Law No. 52, "Blocking and Control of Property," as Amended, Also Known as General License No. 9 Issued Pursuant to Military Government Law No. 53, "Foreign Exchange Control," AG 010.6 (FA), OMGUS, 28 Feb. 1949. Corrects German translation.

Petitions by the Public Prosecutor: MG Law No. 59 (Restitution of Identifiable Property), AG 010.6 (PD), OMGUS, 28 Feb. 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 163, OEA CCG(BE), 1 March 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 92, ISD OMGUS, 1 March 1949.

Adherence to SOP for Sending German Experts to the United States, AG 231.2 (CO), OMGUS, 2 March 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 93, ISD OMGUS, 3 March 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 164, OEA CCG(BE), 4 March 1949.

Weekly Newspaper Analysis, No. 162, ISD OMGUS, 4 March 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 94, ISD OMGUS, 5 March 1949.

Semi-Monthly Military Government Report, No. 108, PIO OMGUS, 5 March 1949. Covers Period ended Feb. 28.

International Control of Atomic Energy, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 4 No. 10, TI&E EUCOM, 6 March 1949.

Information Bulletin, No. 156, CO OMGUS, 8 March 1949.

Excerpts Taken from Official Instructions

Misuse of Army Postal Service

Article I

All persons not specifically authorized by United States statutes or by regulations issued by the United States Department of the Army or by Headquarters, European Command, to use the United States Army Postal Service are prohibited from using such Postal Service and from depositing or causing to be deposited in any United States Army Post Office any communication, paper, document, or other article; provided, however, that nothing contained herein shall prohibit any person from so depositing any communication, paper, document, or other article for any authorized person.

Article II

1. Any person who violates the provisions of this Ordinance or of any regulation or authorization issued thereunder, or who attempts to violate or participates in the violation of any such provisions shall be guilty of an offense and shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding DM 5,000 or both.

2. Juristic persons shall, upon conviction, be liable to the fine set forth in paragraph 1 of this Article, and the responsible officers, agents, employees or representatives of such persons shall be subject to all of the penalties therein set forth.

Article III

This Ordinance is applicable within the States of Bavaria, Wuertemberg-Baden, Hesse and Bremen and within the US Sector of Berlin. It shall become effective on March 14, 1949. — MG Ordinance No. 35 from OMGUS Letter, AG 010.6 (LD), March 8.

Property Control Fees

The cost of supervising the administration of the properties of persons categorized as Class I or Class II offenders, by the German offices of property control at state and

zonal level, under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism pending final outcome of denazification proceedings against such owners has previously been borne entirely by the state governments.

The state governments are hereby authorized to charge fees to cover the cost of supervision by the German property control agencies at state and zonal level of property under control which is owned by persons categorized preliminarily or otherwise as Class I or Class II offenders in proceedings under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

In the enactment of such legislation it shall be provided that the fees charged and collected shall not be more in amount than is

necessary to defray the cost of supervising the administration and custodianship of this category of property. The fees of custodians will continue to be paid from the respective properties under custody in accordance with the existing practice.

In cases where all of the property of the accused is not confiscated, a proportionate share of the fees charged against said property shall be returned to the accused, in direct ratio to the property said accused is permitted to retain.

This statement of Military Government policy should be brought to the attention of the German state government so that it may enact appropriate legislation if it so desires. — From OMGUS letter AG 122.1 (PD), Feb. 23.

(Continued from page 18)

Bonn Council Advised

the drafting of this constitution should remain unchanged, at least until a peace treaty is signed."

Our position today is the same as it was at that time and we feel we must now advise you that unless we unanimously agree to change this position it must remain so until the peace treaty. In this case also we will remind you of this decision at the time formal action is taken with regard to the Constitution as a whole.

10. Finally, my colleagues and I would like you to know that we understand the solicitude which the Parliamentary Council has shown for Berlin. However, in view of the existing situation, that portion of Article 22 which refers to Berlin must be suspended. Nevertheless, there would be no objection to the responsible authorities

in Berlin designating a small number of representatives to attend the meetings of the parliament.

Electoral Law

We have reached the conclusion that the Electoral Law which has been drafted by the Parliamentary Council cannot be attached to the Basic Law and that the provision of Article 145 cannot therefore apply. We consider, however, that the Parliamentary Council should determine the number of deputies to the Volkstag (lower house) and the allocation of those deputies to each Land (state).

We propose to tell the ministers president that they are to take appropriate steps to prepare the necessary legislation in each Landtag (state legislature), and that they are free to use the draft Electoral Law prepared by the Parliamentary Council as a basis for the preparation of a model law to be submitted to the Landtags (legislatures) of the individual Laender (states) for enactment.