



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 84 March 1947

[S.I.]: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division USFET, Information Branch, March 1947

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/PWJMPYDFSDZDL8Y>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden



MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Ratio of German Civilians per Sleeping Room . . .	AG 624 GDS-AGO 8 Feb 1947, USFET
Funds of Clubs and Organizations Composed of Personnel not Subject to Military Law	AG 123 GAP-AGO 12 Feb 1947, USFET
Exercise of the Right of Self Defense by German Police	AG 014.12 GAC-AGO 13 Feb 1947, USFET
Application of the Salary Differential	AG 248 GAP-AGO 13 Feb 1947, USFET
Four Hour Course of Instruction for Dependents . .	AG 353 INE-AGO 17 Feb 1947, USFET
Audit of Stock Accounts for Sale of Surplus Government Property	Circular No. 12 17 Feb 1947, USFET
Switzerland Tour	AG 200.4 SSP-AGO 18 Feb 1947, USFET
Computation of Pay for Allied and Neutral Civilian Employees	AG 230 GAP-AGO 19 Feb 1947, USFET
Counterfeit Military Payment Certificates	AG 123.7 GAP-AGO 20 Feb 1947, USFET
Civilian Emblem and Certificate Awards	Circular No. 24 21 Feb 1947, USFET
Military Community Basic Supply System	AG 680.3 GDS-AGO 21 Feb 1947, USFET
OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests	AG 014.1 (SG) 27 Feb 1947, OMGUS
Publications and Blank Forms	Circular No. 15 28 Feb 1947, USFET
Purchase of Surplus Property by US Military Personnel, etc.	SOP No. 85 1 Mar 1947, USFET
Repeal of Legislation on Hereditary Farms (Control Council Law No. 45)	AG 010.6 (ED) 1 Mar 1947, OMGUS
Fingerprinting of Civilian Employees	AG 230 (PO) 3 Mar 1947, OMGUS

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



Photo by Byers

LEIPZIG FAIR — The picture on this week's cover shows a group of visitors at the 1947 Leipzig Fair stopping to look at an art exhibit in one of the handicraft buildings. The fair attracted more than 300,000 people in the first four days, and more than 1,500 buyers placed orders for future delivery.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The story on the Leipzig Fair was written by Marjorie Ashworth Yahraes, of the Weekly Information Bulletin staff, following a three-day coverage of the famous 300-year-old event. From 1943 to 1945 Mrs. Yahraes wrote for *En Guardia*, a US Government magazine published in Washington, D. C., and distributed throughout Latin America during the war. Before joining the WIB staff, she was correspondent for *Newsweek* magazine in Mexico.

Thomas E. Nelson, Reports Officer of the Communications Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS, wrote "Bizonal Agency for Communications" — a summary of the communications situation and organization in the bizonal area and an explanation of the recently created Main Administration for Communications and Posts.

"Abolition of the State of Prussia" depicts the growth and development of the Prussian state with its inherent militaristic tendencies, tracing it through to its official abolishment by ACA Law 46.

The information on the late Colonel William W. Dawson was furnished by the Public Relations Officer of the Regional Government Coordinating Office in Stuttgart.

THIS WEEK

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS	2
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	
Leipzig Fair	4
Abolition of the State of Prussia	8
Bizonal Agency for Communications	10
Achievements of MG Appraised	12
Colonel William W. Dawson	15
GENERAL	17
GERMAN REACTIONS	21
PRESS AND RADIO	23

LEIPZIG FAIR

by Marjorie A. Yahraes
WIB Staff Writer

March thaw — with gray skies and pools of brown mud in the gutters — did little to deter thousands of people milling through the streets of Leipzig, eager to see the exhibitions displayed at the city's famous spring fair.

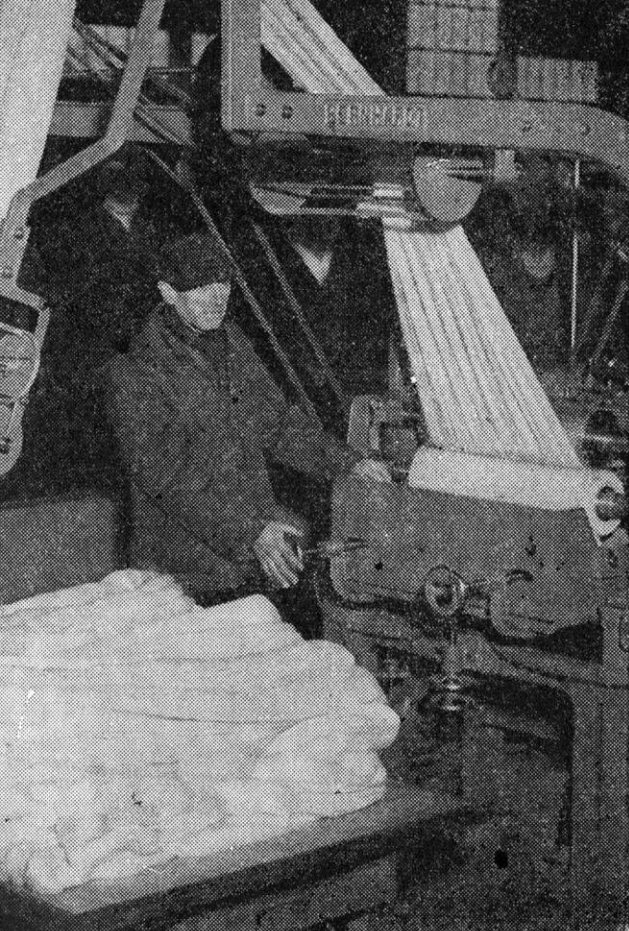
The Leipzig fair, renowned for three centuries, has special importance these first post-war years. Businessmen, economists, and government officials know that the quality of the products and the number exhibited is a useful forecast of the peacetime revival of German industry.

US visitors, recalling country fairs back home, may have expected some of the rowdy atmosphere of the midway with cheap souvenirs and fine handicraft for sale. As a matter of fact, the local Leipzig stores did display their best items to catch the visitors eye, and makeshift stands selling cheap toys and souvenirs sprang up at every bombed-out corner. But actually, the Leipzig fair itself is a businessman's and industrialist's event; exhibits are of sample products, not for sale.

Except for official pass holders, only "business visitors" were accommodated. For these guests, hotels were reserved, special food ration cards were issued, and guides familiar with several languages were on hand to give detailed directions. So that the exhibition halls would not be completely jammed with people, local businessmen of Leipzig were allowed to visit their own community's fair only at certain hours on specified days.

Even so, the fair was almost as crowded as in 1938, when 300,000 people from Germany and other countries visited the exposition. This year, pass cards were issued to





exhibitors from all over Germany, nearly double last year's number. The increase in the number of exhibitors from the western zones was especially noticeable: Last year there were 250; this year there were 1,200 exhibitors from the French, British, and US Zones.

Products were of a range and variety that surprised many visitors to bomb-scarred Leipzig. They included porcelain dinnerware in vivid floral and Oriental patterns; building toys designed to "educate" the progressive child; delicate paper silhouettes made famous in peacetime years; stylish handbags for women; multi-colored thermometers; and many examples of technical apparatus.

Displays were planned and arranged by

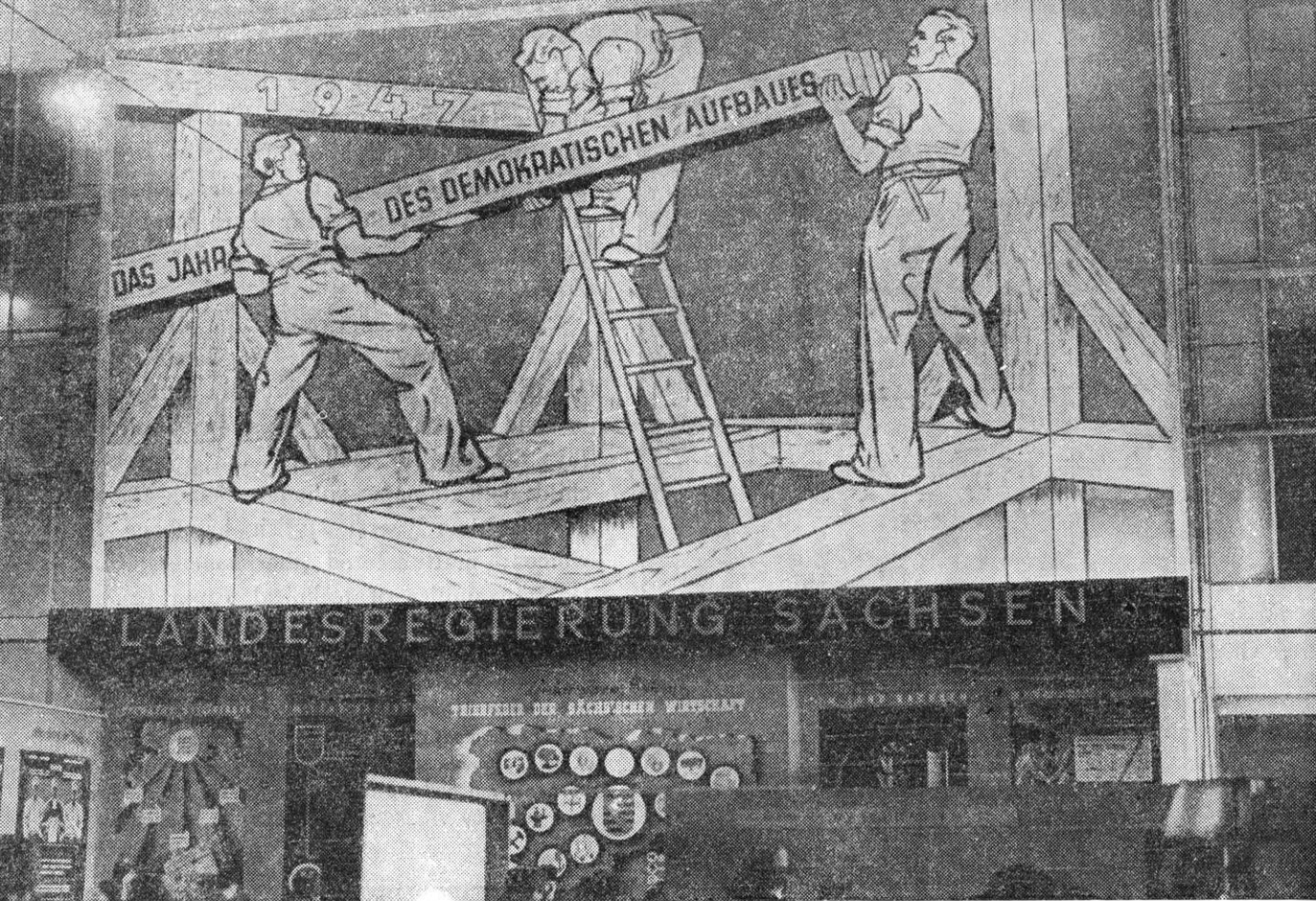
(Left) A wool combining and dyeing machine is shown in operation at the Leipzig Spring Fair; this was one of 4,900 exhibitions of German industry. (Below) A display of dolls, animals, and miniature fairy tale characters in the handicraft building of the Leipzig Fair; these articles were made by a handicraft worker in Brandenburg.

Photos by Byers

200,075 persons entitling them to see the fair. Additional one-day visitors pushed the figure up to nearly 300,000. Visitors to the fair came from many lands. By the first day of the fair — exhibition halls were open from 4 until 9 March — nine special trains bringing some 8,510 persons had arrived from the British Zone; 7,100 persons had come from the US Zone; 520 from the French Zone; and 22,200 from the Soviet Zone. Others came without official transportation. On 4 March, 350 persons had arrived in Leipzig from Denmark, 67 from Norway. 100 from Switzerland, 200 from the Netherlands, 10 from Czechoslovakia, and one each from India, Egypt, and Yugoslavia. By the end of the exposition, the number of visitors from outside Germany had reached over 1,500.

Exhibitors, too, came from far beyond Saxony, the Land in which Leipzig is located. The fair accommodated approximately 4,900





The theme of the fair, displayed on the top of the fair's main building announces "The Year of Democratic Rebuilding."

Photo by Byers

individual exhibitors as examples of what their particular manufacturing plant could produce. They were set up in 15 halls, seven of which were filled with technical products.

Businessmen examined sample textiles or books, deciding which would be good products to sell at retail. The procedure for ordering products was made easy by the fair organization. Suppose, for example, that a buyer from a large Copenhagen store decided that his firm could use 500 sets of a special type of chinaware. From the Leipzig fair offices he could obtain an interpreter through whom he would discuss with the exhibitor the terms of payment and the length of time required to fill the order. Many such deals were concluded in the overcrowded restaurants reserved for out-of-town guests. When the exhibitor and buyer reached agreement, they could summon a secretary — also from the Leipzig fair offices — to draw up the

contract. Approximately 1,500 such orders — a number five times as large as a year ago — were placed during the fair by businessmen from countries other than Germany. Most of the buyers were from Denmark, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Filling such orders, of course, is the biggest headache. Often the beautiful sample of cloth or fine lithographic reproduction was the only one of its kind available. Some companies can agree to fill small-quantity orders within one to two months. But many companies, hampered by shortages of raw materials, ask the buyer to furnish part or all of the raw material needed for the finished product. This requirement is true of many of the companies in Saxony. Before the war, the region imported raw materials and turned out such finished articles as stockings, shoes, textiles, and farm equipment. Ready-made products were a key-

stone of the Saxon economy. By means of contacts made at the Leipzig fair, many small manufacturers in Saxony and other regions are hoping to renew the importing of raw materials and the exporting of finished products.

Last year, the textile exhibit topped all other displays in quality. Leipzig fair officials agreed that the same was true in 1947. From all parts of Germany and from all phases of the textile and clothing economy, 800 exhibitors displayed their products in the Leipzig "Ring-Messehaus." New patterns and kinds of woollen, silk, and synthetic goods were shown, both in harmonious displays of yard goods and in ready-made clothing. A special fashion show, held several days during the fair week, presented original style ideas developed by German dress designers. The Berliner Quality Show demonstrated the kind of women's ready-to-wear clothes 42 Berlin firms are equipped

to produce. More plants were engaged in making women's clothing and accessories than in any other phase of the textile industry. A large number of exhibitors also were producing household furnishings such as curtains, upholstery material, laces, and tapestry goods — products highly useful in the reconstruction of German homes.

TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT

Considerably more important to the swift reconstruction of peacetime Germany were the products exhibited in the technical division of the fair. The pace at which companies producing tools, small machines, and machine parts are reviving is a good indication of the rapidity of Germany's economic recovery.

Leipzig's technical exhibitions traditionally are shown outside the old "central city," some 15 to 20 minutes by streetcar, taxi, or bus from the center of town. To accommodate

(Continued on page 28)

A display of Weimar Chinaware at the fair; this is the booth of the C. & E. Carstens china factory, makers of "Weimar Porzellan" since 1790.

Photo by Byers



ABOLITION OF THE STATE OF PRUSSIA

Prussia, the core of German nationalistic and militaristic aspirations and the driving power to force the supremacy of these aspirations on the world, was wiped off the map of Germany by edict of the Allied Control Authority.

By its Law No. 46 of 25 February 1947 the Allied Control Council decreed: "The Prussian State together with its central government and all its agencies is abolished."

The law also provided that Prussian territories under the supreme authority of the Control Council become Laender or parts of existing Laender, and that all assets and liabilities of the former Prussian State be transferred to these Laender.

The Prussian State had in fact already ceased to exist. Its former territories were included in parts of the four occupied zones and under the authority of the respective oc-

The Crown Prince of Hohenzollern talks with Nazi leaders at a party rally held at the time the Hitler regime had reached the crest of its influence in Germany.

Photo Courtesy Berlin Document Center





The proclamation of the German Empire in Versailles' famed "Hall of Mirrors" in 1871; William, King of Prussia, is proclaimed by Bismarck to be the new emperor at the close of the Franco-Prussian War.

cupying forces. In the US Zone the major part of the former Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau had been combined with the non-Prussian Hesse-Darmstadt to form Greater Hesse, now officially known as Hesse. In the French Zone the Saar was created an autonomous province and other Prussian territories were incorporated into Land Rheinpfalz. In the British Zone, Land North Rhine-Westphalia was created.

EASTERN FRONTIERS

Outside of the area of Germany under supreme authority of the Allied Control Council, East Prussia was divided between the USSR and Poland. Parts of Pomerania, Posen, Brandenburg, and Silesia lying to the east of Oder-Neisse line came under Polish jurisdiction after the war, but under terms of the Potsdam Agreement the eastern frontier of Germany is not to be finally decided

until the completion of the German peace treaty. After World War I, West Prussia and Posen had been reduced by the Versailles Treaty for the benefit of Poland.

When the Nazis came into power in 1933, Prussia covered an irregular and scattered portion of Germany totaling 114,120 square miles. It was composed of the provinces of Brandenburg, East Prussia, Hanover, Hesse-Nassau, Hohenzollern, Pomerania, Rhineland, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Silesia, Westphalia, the City of Berlin, and the Border Province (Grenzmark) including those parts of Posen and West Prussia remaining to Germany.

Prussianism originated in the efforts of the Junkers — the nobility east of the Elbe — to hold onto their feudal powers at the time when the manorial system was decaying and dying out in Western Europe. The Jun-

(Continued on page 26)

BIZONAL AGENCY FOR COMMUNICATIONS

Another step in the economic merger of the US and British Zones of Germany was taken when the operating control of civil communications facilities was turned over to a German bizonal agency. At a ceremony held in Hoechst on 6 March, the two zonal communications agencies were formally dissolved, and the Main Administration for Communications and Posts — under the direction of the Bizonal Executive Committee for Communications — assumed administrative control over the 15 Directorates of Communications and Posts in the bizonal area.

Under the Potsdam Agreement, the occupying powers were committed in the communications field to establish a Central German Department of Communications and Posts to render civil postal and telecommunications service throughout Germany. However, in the absence of quadripartite agreement for the formation of this agency, US Military Government in January 1946 directed the Laenderrat to establish a zonal communications agency to assume operating responsibility over the civil communications facilities of the former German Reichspost in the US Zone. The result of this directive was the establishment by the Laenderrat of the Senior Directorate of Communications and Posts located at Munich.

By 1 June 1946, the Senior Directorate had assumed operating responsibility for all civil postal and telecommunications services and facilities in the US Zone with the ex-

ception of certain Reichspost telecommunications facilities required for rendering service to the Occupational Forces. These excepted facilities, consisting of telephone and telegraph switchboards, certain cables and repeater stations, and associated equipment, serve establishments of the Occupational Forces and remain under control of the Theater Chief Signal Officer, European Theater of Operations.

When the policy of economic unity for the US and British Zones was announced in August 1946, a German Advisory Board for Communications and Posts, consisting of representatives appointed by the Laenderrat in the US Zone and by British Military Government in the British Zone, was formed and met first in Stuttgart in September to promulgate the necessary plans and procedures to establish a bizonal communications agency. It was subsequently agreed that an Executive Committee for Communications would be formed, consisting of one representative each of the Minister Presidents of the six Laender of the US and British Zones, the Senate President of Land Bremen, and the first Bürgermeister of Hansestadt Hamburg. In addition to these eight members, it was agreed that the Executive Committee would elect a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman.

After several meetings, the Executive Committee was formed and began its functions. One of its first tasks was to plan and organize the Main Administration for Communi-



The chairman of the Bizonal Executive Committee for Communications, Herr Christian Blank, delivering the main address at ceremonies in Hoechst, at which time a bizonal agency assumed control of communications and posts in the US and British Zones.

Signal Corps Photo

cations and Posts, the agency now responsible for administrative control over the 15 Directorates of Communications and Posts in the two zones and for recruiting the necessary staff personnel. Thus, these two organizations comprise the bizonal communications agency which is under combined US and British Military Government control. This control is the responsibility of the Communications Branch, IA&C Division, OMG-US, and the Post and Telecommunications Branch, IA&C Division, British Military Government. Channels of control of this agency and the establishment of policy and authorizations for interzonal and international services stem from the Bipartite Board, composed of the Deputy Military Governors of the US and British Zones, through the Bipartite Communications Panel, which consists of the Chiefs of the Communications Branch, OMGUS, and the Post and Telecommunications Branch, British Military

Government. The Bipartite Communications Control Group is the liaison group between the bizonal communications agency and MG.

The Bizonal Executive Committee for Communications is therefore the executive agency actually responsible for the overall operation of all civil telecommunications and postal services and facilities in the combined US-British Zones. However, prior approval must be obtained from Military Government on certain major subjects, such as changes in policy, international services, negotiations and changes pertaining to interzonal services, changes in rates, etc. The Executive Committee will be called upon to examine proposals referred to it by Military Government and to make recommendations thereon. It is also responsible for the issuance of directives providing for the execution of Allied Control Authority laws and regulations and Bipartite Board directives pertaining to post and telecommunications matters.

(Continued on page 16)

Achievements of MG Appraised

Article by Retiring Military Governor Cites Progress Since Germany's Defeat; Declares Four-Power Cooperation is Ultimate Desire of US.

Taking "stock of the responsibilities, difficulties, and accomplishments of US Military Government in Germany," and assessing "the progress that has been made toward the attainment of our objectives," Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, retiring US Military Governor of Germany, said in an article in the Army-Navy Journal:

The negative aspects of our occupational policies — demilitarization, denazification, decartelization, and decentralization — are well on the way toward accomplishment. The second part of the task, now under way, is the long term job of guidance of the German people in their economic, political, and social rehabilitation according to democratic principles.

Great strides have been made since May, 1945, when once powerful Germany, now devastated, disorganized, and demoralized, became the charge of Military Government ... However, the German people were engaged primarily with the problems of obtaining food, fuel, and adequate housing. They were too apathetic and bewildered to be much concerned with more than their own personal security.

FOOD PROBLEM REMAINS

Food, which was the immediate problem in the early days, has remained of paramount concern. Even in the past, Germany had never been able to grow enough food for its people and with battle-torn fields and destroyed farm machinery is less able than ever to do so. In order to maintain the present ration standard, the United States has had to supply more than one million metric tons of food to the US occupied areas of Germany up to the end of 1946. To pay for these imports, Germany will necessarily have to build up exports of items which she can, and which we will allow her to produce. Only by such permissible

exports can she obtain dollar credits with which to pay for her imports.

Ultimately it is expected that the German nation will achieve a level of economy which will make her independent of our support. Definite and measurable progress has been made in this direction with plans to export more than 100 million dollars worth of manufactured goods from the US Zone in 1947, representing an increase of more than 400 per cent over the 1946 export level. These exports will consist primarily of toys, chinaware, light vehicles, musical instruments, cameras, and other goods of purely peaceful use, and dollar proceeds from them will be applied against the cost of bringing food and other vitally needed supplies into Germany.

OCCUPATION NEEDS WILL BE MET

In keeping with the Potsdam Declaration, the control of German economy by Military Government will continue to the extent necessary "to assure the production and maintenance of goods and services required to meet the needs of the occupying forces and displaced persons in Germany and essential to maintain in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of standards of living of European countries."

Maximum possible industrial progress in the US Zone alone would not mean the revival of the German economy to the level envisaged by the signatories of the Potsdam Declaration to be the lowest on which Germany could survive peaceably. That level will be achieved only when Germany is treated as a single economic unit. An important effort toward making Germany self-supporting was made in July, 1946, when the United States invited the other three occupying powers to join her in the

economic unification of Germany. Great Britain responded to this invitation, and an agreement for economic unity of the UK and US Zones was signed in New York in early December by American Secretary of State Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Bevin. Joint Anglo-American financing is to be made available over a three-year period, with the expectation that at the end of this time the economy of the combined zones will have been sufficiently rehabilitated so as to make unnecessary further imports of food and supplies at the expense of American and British taxpayers. Bizonal administrations in economics, food and agriculture, communications, transportation, and trade and commerce are being conducted by German specialists under Anglo-American supervision.

ULTIMATE DESIRE

Two-Power cooperation is an auspicious beginning; four-power cooperation is our ultimate desire. The invitation to France and the Soviet Union remains open, and they are cordially welcomed to participate with Anglo-Americans in abolishing the economic barriers still cutting Germany into three parts.

It has been constantly pointed out to the German people that the basic cause of their suffering and distress was the war which German militarism and Nazism brought upon the world. It is crystal clear that Germany will have to do her part to repair the devastation wrought by her upon her neighbors. Germany's natural reconstruction has, therefore, been complicated by the need for reparations.

Progress in delivery of reparations from the US Zone has not proceeded as was originally planned, owing to lack of quadripartite agreement on measures to effect economic unity. The levels of industry agreed upon by the Allies were based upon the assumption of economic unity and would have to be revised if one or more of the zones is forced to try to become self-sustaining without the mutual benefit of free economic interplay between all parts of

Germany. Until it is clear that Germany is to be treated as an economic whole, all plants scheduled for reparations cannot be dismantled or destroyed. Some may have to be retained to supplement zonal capacity for self-existence.

The lack of four-power agreement on basic financial reforms has also impeded the economic recovery of Germany. There has been no common financial policy to control inflation, to revise the debt structure, and to place the nation on a sound fiscal footing.

We have taken every action possible to rehabilitate German finance in the US Zone. The Germans themselves, under our supervision, are undertaking a long needed reform of their banking structure. Their guiding aim is to establish financial control in such a fashion as to make impossible the manipulation of public funds for the creation of a dictatorial militaristic regime. External assets, carefully hidden throughout the world, have been sought out and blocked. The reckless Nazi fiat financing has been replaced by a conservative and realistic policy of heavy taxation and carefully controlled expenditures. The Nazi practices of barter and clearing and the system of blocked marks have been eliminated, and a beginning has been made toward the establishment of an acceptable system of foreign exchange. We have gone far beyond economic and fiscal reforms in Germany.

CIVIL SERVICE REVISED

We have introduced democratic processes into the civil service, and have widened its basis to include all full-time government employees. We have encouraged the free and extensive growth of trade and labor unions. We have restored to the Germans the basic freedoms which have long been lost to them — freedom of thought and the freedoms of discussion and expression. Military Government first purged the German press and radio of Nazi and anti-democratic forces and influence, and a rigid system of licensing was established. By the end of 1946, forty-

four newspapers, with a combined circulation of over four million, were licensed for printing in the US area of occupation. This number does not include "Die Neue Zeitung" with a circulation of over a million, which is the only overt American newspaper published in Germany. The German Press is not subject to prepublication censorship and is free to publish any material "except Nazi and militarist propaganda and material constituting a malicious attack on Military Government or aiming to disrupt unity among the occupying powers." The German radio stations have been reestablished on a similar basis, with balanced educational and recreational programs.

GERMAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

The German school system has been partially reestablished; by the end of 1946 nearly all children of compulsory school age were again enrolled, despite lamentable overcrowding of classrooms. Serious difficulties with regard to classrooms, fuel, trained and acceptable teachers, and suitable textbooks still remain as some of our most difficult problems. Shortages in paper supply and inadequate printing facilities tend to aggravate the condition. Supplementing the formal education of German youth, personnel of both Military Government and the US Army of Occupation, and their dependents, are participating in a broad-scale program of German youth activities.

FREE ELECTIONS HELD

One of the most important milestones in the rehabilitation of Germany was reached in January, 1946, when the Germans were given the opportunity for the first time in many years to participate in free elections. Since that time every village, city, county, and state in the US Zone has elected its own governmental administrators, and German representatives of all three states meet together regularly in a zone-wide body, the council of states (Laenderrat), to discuss common problems. This organization constitutes the link between Military Government and the German States, and through

this body proposals and recommendations are submitted to Military Government for consideration and approval. US policy to decentralize German Government has been carried out to the extent that each state has, for all practical purposes, autonomy within its own boundaries. During 1946, Military Government fulfilled its policy of turning back to the Germans themselves responsibilities for self-rule, until now only minimum supervision and control is exercised. Military Government acts primarily in an advisory capacity. Direct administration of the US Zone by Military Government can be and of course will be reestablished at any time should the Germans stray from the path of democratic procedures on which they have been started. Constabulary units of the US Armed Forces are located at strategic points throughout the US Zone for the purpose of enforcing Military Government decisions and cooperating with the German civil police in preventing the rise and spread of lawless elements.

FOUR MAJOR PARTIES

Four major political parties, representing degrees of political adherence from Communistic to conservative, are functioning freely in each state of the US Zone. It is encouraging, in this respect, to note that so far little tendency has arisen on the part of Germans to return to the conglomeration of minor, or "splinter," parties through which Germany's political strength was dissipated in the latter years of the Weimar Republic.

In July, 1946, Military Government approved a recommendation from the Denazification Committee of the German Council of States to make discretionary the application of sanctions against youthful offenders (those born after 1 January 1919) except for those classified in either Class I (war criminals) or Class II (active Nazis) under the law for liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. This General Amnesty for the youths who were swayed by the insidious Nazi doctrine and ideology in their most impressionable years was based

(Continued on page 20)



COL. WILLIAM W. DAWSON

Col. William W. Dawson gained the respect and highest regard of an enemy people in guiding and assisting them to throw off the despotic yoke of totalitarian rule and to create from the war-ruins of their economy, cities, and public life a new government modeled on democratic and peace-loving principles.

The success was largely his for the reshaping of the political and economic life of large parts of two former adjoining rival provinces into the Land of Wuerttemberg-Baden in the US Zone without losing sight of the possibility that these two sections may someday after peace has settled over Germany reunite into their historical territorial organizations.

The death of Colonel Dawson on 11 February 1947 at the 387th Station Hospital in Bad Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, was sincerely mourned by the peoples of Wuerttemberg-Baden, as exemplified by the tribute paid by the German press of the Land. Since the advent of the occupation by the Allied powers, he had been successively Regional MG Officer for Baden, Director of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden, and

Director of the Regional Government Coordinating Office.

"We have lost a well-meaning and sincere friend of our people with Colonel Dawson, who met us with great understanding, a chivalrous mind, confidence, and a most human attitude," said the *Neue Wuerttemberg Zeitung* (Goeppingen). "Those who had an opportunity to watch his work from nearby were deeply impressed by the human warmth and dignity of this man and by his knowledge of right and truth, which defined his entire attitude. He was a pioneer of reconciliation and peace in his responsible post."

Das Zeit Echo (Schwaebisch-Hall) lamented, "We are deeply impressed by the sternness of human fate which took away from us the man who did so much for the economic life and political liberation of our state . . . With him a man has gone who loved his country above all, served it faithfully even to the extent of self-sacrifice, and with all that lent his strength to a defeated country in order to help them get out of the mud of defeat to the reconstruction of a new democratic life."

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauber-

bischofsheim) said, "Wuerttemberg-Baden owes much to Colonel Dawson who was the first governor of that state . . . Thanks and mourning are the feelings of all those who came into close relationship with him. We do not doubt that history also will confirm that a sincere, honest man of good-will has rendered high service to his own and to our countries."

The *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* commented, "Colonel Dawson, an American democrat of the purest distinction from the very beginning, put his wisdom, clarity, and political experience into the service of our new state life . . . If we in Wuerttemberg-Baden look with satisfaction upon today's prestige of democracy we must be conscious of the fact that we owe this largely to Colonel Dawson."

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* said, "If our country today has made political, economic, and cultural progress . . . we owe (much) to the untiring activity of Colonel Dawson, to his understanding and farsightedness, by means of which he recognized and actively promoted the possibilities for the reconstruction of democracy, particularly in this

state . . . His memory will, out of gratitude, remain a living one in all hearts which, in this country, beat for freedom, justice, and humanity."

A veteran of the first World War, Colonel Dawson had extensive experience in local government and in labor relations. He had been mayor of Brecksville, Ohio, from 1934 to 1936, served in other public offices, and was a consultant on labor relations and an arbiter in labor disputes. When he returned to service in 1942, he was professor of law at Western Reserve University.

He was born in Wooster, Ohio, 54 years ago, the son of a Methodist minister. His education for law was received at Ohio Wesleyan and Western Reserve. Washington and Jefferson College awarded him the honorary LLD degree in 1942. His military decorations include the Bronze Star and the French award of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

His widow, Mrs. Marguerite Dawson, was with him when he died of heart trouble complicated by pneumonia, after an illness of six weeks.

BIZONAL AGENCY FOR COMMUNICATIONS (Continued from page 11)

The Main Administration for Communications and Posts is the German civil administrative agency which, under the direction of the Bizonal Executive Committee for Communications, exercises administrative control over the 15 Directorates of Communications and Posts in the US and British Zones. It is headed by a Chief President, Christian Blank, and a Vice President, Willy Steinkopf, these men also being Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee, respectively. The Main Administration has five operating divisions, each headed by a specialist in his field. They are: Division I, Posts; Division II, Telecommunications; Division III, Personnel; Division IV, Finance; and Division V, Construction, Motorization and Procurement. Each of these divisions is staffed by professional experts drawn from the 15 Directorates of Communications and Posts. The Main Adminis-

tration from its headquarters at Hoechst will control facilities consisting of approximately 20,000 post offices; 3,900 telephone central offices with related facilities, including underground cables, overhead wire and cables, plant equipment, repeater stations, etc.; and about 200,000 employees.

Considerable progress on the unification of communications facilities has already been made prior to the assumption of operating responsibility by the bizonal communications agency, as a result of the authorization in November 1946 of uniform postal and telecommunications services within the combined zones by the Bipartite Board. Services authorized at this time include all the services which were rendered by the former German Reichspost, with the exception of a few insignificant services which the communications agencies did not wish to reinaugurate.



New Courts Speed Justice

A system of streamlined justice has been set up in the US Zone to accelerate disposal of many of the 13,000 cases that come before the zonal courts every month, through the establishment of a series of *Schnellgerichte* ("Speed Courts").

These quick action courts have jurisdiction over such comparatively minor infractions of Military Government enactments as certain types of illegal border crossings, failure to possess an identity card, or entry into a prohibited area without a pass.

A screening court or *Schnellgericht* was created in Munich in November 1945, to sift out the minor cases from more serious ones and to give an accused person a speedy and immediate hearing. Within 24 hours after his arrest an accused person in Munich is brought before the *Schnellgericht*.

The limit of the court's jurisdiction is imprisonment not exceeding 14 days or a fine not exceeding RM 140. If the case is a minor one and can be disposed of summarily, the court will immediately decide it, punishing the accused within the limits of the court's jurisdiction, finding him not guilty, or dismissing the case.

If the case is more serious it is referred to an ordinary Summary Court and the accused appears before that court at a later date. The *Schnellgericht* can release the accused on bail or his own recognizance to wait the trial before a Summary Court.

The *Schnellgericht* was so efficient in Munich that another was created in Augsburg in August 1946. The *Schnellgericht* in Munich hears approximately 2,400 cases a month, while the one in Augsburg hears approximately 650. Land Wuerttemberg-Baden, following the example of Bavaria, created *Schnellgerichte* throughout the Land in November 1946. Limits of jurisdiction are the same as in Bavaria. There are 29 of these courts in this Land, almost one

for each Kreis.

Land Hesse and Land Bremen have not adopted the *Schnellgericht* system. The US Sector of Berlin has a pre-court control that is used for screening cases coming before the Military Government Courts. The officer who performs this duty does not finally dispose of minor cases as is done in Laender Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Schnellgericht proceedings have also been adopted in some of the German Courts, particularly in cities having large populations. They are modeled after *Schnellgerichte* set up in Military Government Courts. Germans held for violation of the German law are brought before the German judge, and if the offense is minor he may dispose of it at once. If he considers the case to be more serious, he then decides to release the prisoner on bail, on recognizance or hold him pending trial in an *Amtsgericht* or *Landgericht*. This procedure has helped reduce the load in German prisons and the Ministers of Justice appear to be satisfied with this system which they have copied from us.

Exhumation of Bodies

The exhumation and transfer of the bodies of deceased United Nations nationals is prohibited in the US Zone of Germany, except under the following conditions:

The US Army Graves Registration Service is the sole agency authorized to exhume, transfer, or evacuate the bodies of deceased US military personnel in the US Zone of Germany.

The exhumation of bodies of deceased nationals of United Nations (other than US) requires the specific prior authorization of OMGUS in each case, and applications for exhumations are required to be presented to OMGUS through diplomatic channels from the particular government whose deceased national is to be exhumed.

EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

Field Reporting

Instructions designed to insure compliance with field report requirements are contained in OMGUS Directive AG 010.6 (CO), entitled "Field Reports Originating at Land Level," dated 6 March 1947, directed to the Directors of OMG's for each of the four Laender.

The directive states:

"In order to assure proper control for the approval of such reports, each Director of Land Military Government is requested to instruct all divisions within his office that a strict compliance with reports control is desired of them and that a Land Field Reports Officer, designated under MGR 22-6, is responsible for obtaining Military Government reports control symbols from this headquarters, as prescribed in MGR Title 22, Part 3.

"In order to expedite the procedure for the approval of such reports the Control Office, OMGUS, will be ready, if necessary, to consider the proposed reports on the strength of information submitted by telephone.

"Only in a few exceptional cases dictated by local conditions is it expected that Land Military Government report requirements will vary from one Land to another. It is the responsibility of field reports officers in each Land to review such report requirements and to obtain approval from the Control Office, OMGUS.

"The Field Reports Officer will prepare periodically lists of field reports required of Liaison and Security Offices, including those originated at Land level, and will distribute these lists to Liaison and Security Offices, with an information copy to the Control Office, OMGUS.

"Simultaneously with the distribution of

the lists of approved report forms as provided above, every Division at Land OMG Headquarters, and every Liaison and Security Office and all other field detachments should be reminded of the provision in MGR 22-302 which specifies that unauthorized directives or requests for reports should not be complied with and should be returned through the Land Field Reports Officer and the Control Office, OMGUS, to the initiating agency of the Office of Military Government or other higher headquarters."

British-German Marriages

British subjects who wish to marry German civilians in the US Zone must obtain permission from the nearest British Consulate, according to a letter by the Legal Division, OMGUS. British Government requires a six-months waiting period before any Briton, military or civilian, regardless of connection with the occupation forces, can marry a German, but this prohibition does not apply to British citizens who were residents in Germany prior to the war.

MG Ordinance Amended

Military Government Ordinance No. 11 amends MG Ordinance No. 7 of 18 October 1946 concerning "Organization and Powers of Certain Military Tribunals." The text of MG Ordinance No. 11 in both English and German are contained in OMGUS letter AG 010.6 (LD) of 17 February 1947.

Revision of Bremen Laws

Instructions for bringing basic legislation of Land Bremen into conformity with that of the other US Zone Laender, particularly in matters processed through the Laenderrat, are given in OMGUS letter AG 322, "Legislation in Land Bremen," 20 February 1947. The letter requests a preliminary list of items on which such action is expected to be required and advises consultation with Divisions concerned before definite action is taken.

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

On 15 February, the eleventh shipment of general-purpose equipment, consisting of 13 pieces totaling 100 tons, from the Kollis Metallwerke at Reichenbach-Aalen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, was made to the Soviet Union.

A large silver service of high artistic quality, belonging to the former Austrian Imperial Family, and 115 items removed from Poland, including important church pieces and an illuminated manuscript, are to be transferred from the repository of the Hanau Gold and Silver Museum to the Wiesbaden Collecting Point for restitution to owner countries.

In order to reduce the illegal flow of German coins into Austria, where they are still legal tender, the Bavarian Land Central Bank was authorized to distribute to Land Central Bank branches in several German border towns one-tenth of the 500,000 Allied Military Marks in one-half mark notes set aside for the prisoner of war payment program.

MARK NOTE TRANSFER

The first transfer made by the Berliner Stadtkontor (municipal commercial bank) to the new Land Central Bank in Frankfurt consisted of a shipment of RM 1,500,000 in RM 1 and RM 2 notes to ease the continuing shortage of small denomination currency.

From 15 January through 8 February, 20,717 Military Payment Orders totaling 2,115,000 dollars were accepted for encashment from former US-held prisoners of war now residing in the US Zone. During the same period 67,350 Certificates of Credit were accepted for verification.

The program for recruiting of miners for the Ruhr got under way with the first recruiting meeting in Stuttgart, 18-19 February. Posters have been prepared and leaflets are available for individual distribution, explaining Ruhr miners' advantages in food rationing and the newly-established point system which grants workers with reg-

ular attendance and colliers with good attendance records priority in buying specified quantities of food and consumer goods.

A total of 58,611 cubic meters of lumber, or about 45 percent of the amount scheduled under the lumber export program, has thus far been shipped, frozen waterways being responsible for the slow progress. However, since the lumber is ready and barges arranged for, it is expected that once the thaw sets in, the backlog should be moved quickly.

CIGARETTE PRODUCTION

Shortages of coal and cigarette paper are hampering the production of cigarettes in the US Zone and a cut in the present ration may be necessary. The current ration for men during a six-week period is 40 cigarettes or an equivalent ration in cigars or tobacco. Women are entitled to 50 percent of this ration. Coal miners in the US Zone receive a normal supplementary ration of 200 cigarettes, or the equivalent in tobacco, every four weeks.

On 13 February, representatives of the US-British Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA), together with other Military Government officials of the British and US Zones, agreed to permit German suppliers to sign export contracts effective 6 March. However, such contracts must first be endorsed by the German Economic Ministry, then endorsed again by the appropriate Branch Office of JEIA, which issues the export license.

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE

In order to stimulate a further expansion of sugar beet acreage in the 1947 season, the Allied Control Authority Price Control Committee has agreed to the establishment of a basic grower's price of RM 4.00 per hundred kilos of sugar beets in all four zones. This price has been in effect in the Soviet Zone since March 1946 and in the French Zone since November, and has proved a stimulus to production.

upon the knowledge that it was exactly this younger generation upon whom we and the Germans would have to depend for leadership in Germany in the future. By providing them with full opportunity for rehabilitation, Military Government was able to give heart to those forces which were anxious to get on with the job of instituting democracy in Germany. In this response of Military Government to the proposals of the German Council of States the give-and-take policy of our occupation has again been demonstrated, a policy which, in this instance and in many others, has redounded to the benefit of all concerned and has further promoted the inculcation of democratic procedures.

On Christmas Eve the amnesty was extended to other persons charged as followers whose income showed no evidence of profit from membership in the Nazi party. To these nominal adherents to the Nazi party we have given an opportunity to take an active, constructive role in rebuilding a peaceful Germany. The amnesty did not apply to members against whom specific evidence could be found to warrant their trial for war crimes, crimes against peace, and crimes against humanity.

It should not be assumed that this amnesty indicates any softening in our original determination to eradicate Nazi influence from the German nation. Millions of personal and Nazi party records have been examined, and countless numbers of Nazi adherents have been delivered to justice. The task has been difficult, and it is not yet completed. Except for major offenses against the statutes of the Geneva Convention, which fall within the jurisdiction of the Theater Judge Advocate, and other major crimes, which come within the purview of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US), the denazification of the US Zone of Germany is now administered by special German courts (Spruchkammern) in each German state under the supervision of Military Government.

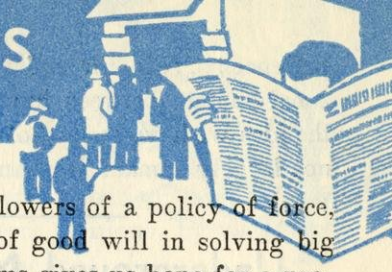
It may be a long time before Germany has been rehabilitated into a democratic state with a central government subject to the will of the people. We will not tire. We will work ceaselessly for quadripartite agreement on all issues which will contribute toward the creation of a German nation who will never again threaten her neighbors and the peace of the world and who will take her place among the honorable and peace-loving nations of the world. The road back for the German people will be hard, but it is not the intention of US occupational policy to make it harder. As Secretary Byrnes stated in his Stuttgart speech of 5 September 1946: "The American people want peace. They have long since ceased to talk of a hard or soft peace for Germany. This has never been the real issue; what we want is a lasting peace. We will oppose harsh and vengeful measures which obstruct an effective peace. We will oppose soft measures which invite the breaking of the sacrifice in the winning of the war by staying in Germany until the job is done."

Revision of Land Laws

To eliminate injustices growing out of Nazi-enacted Hereditary Farm Laws, and the same time safeguard maximum food production from the agricultural and forest lands of Germany, the Allied Control Authority has approved and signed Law No. 45 which also abolishes all tenures of a special nature in such lands.

This new enactment repeals the Nazi law by which agricultural and forest land of a certain size, or owned by persons of pure Aryan blood, were put under special protection. Law No. 45 also repeals other provisions reflecting vicious Nazi ideology.

It re-enacts in principle provisions regarding appropriate management of land, and limitations on alienation, mortgaging and leasing of land which require the approval of competent German authorities.



Ruhr Internationalization

The **Fraenkische Presse** printed an editorial by Dr. Kurt Schumacher, head of the SPD. In opposing the French plan of internationalization and control of the Ruhr, he declared:

"The Ruhr and Rhine belong to Germany. A more loose confederation, a structure of international law, in which all can do what they want, is not Germany. We want a federation, that is, a Germany which is a state, not a concept of international law."

Schumacher concluded: "Only a just peace can be permanent. It must be the United Nations who watch a Germany united in itself and who give it the opportunity to rise again — economically, morally, and politically. And if intelligent planning and internationalization is necessary the Germans will be for it with all their hearts."

"But every sensible man in the whole world will admit that the idea of internationalization cannot be realized and preserved in the long run by exploiting a country for the benefit of others. While we recognize the obligation for reparations we turn against a merely negative policy which aims at impeding and exploiting."

Satellite Peace Treaties

Discussing the completion of the satellite peace treaties, a **Radio Berlin** commentator stated they show that the wish for peace has triumphed. He admitted that it would not be correct to state that the regulations are satisfactory to all parties, but he added it cannot be denied that the desire for peace has triumphed and that the desire to overcome all difficulties was clearly noticeable.

"The conclusion of the peace treaties has shown that the four allies have no differences of opinion which cannot be overcome," he declared. "The adherence to the principle of equal rights among the powers, the re-

jection of the followers of a policy of force, and the display of good will in solving big and small problems gives us hope for a progressive and just settlement of the German problems at the Moscow conference."

Denazification Revisions

The **Muenchner Mittag** (Munich) commented on the trade union proposals for provision of the denazification law:

"The demand for extension of the maximum punishment to lifelong imprisonment in a labor camp and a summary procedure for the 'followers' will result, however, in a revision of the entire denazification law. The demand for an alteration of the law is becoming stronger not only in the trade unions, but among the whole people. The severe punishment of the really guilty is generally approved, but punishment for the 'followers' is just as obstinately rejected."

The writer said that "the decision on this important domestic question has to be made by the occupation power," and hoped that the same understanding will be shown for this, as has been for past problems of denazification.

US Cultural Products

The **Schwaebische Donau Zeitung** (Ulm) published "A Letter to America" that praised the literary products the United States has sent to Germany, but questioned if the jazz "that pours on us out of the radio" and a large part of the American films can really be among the best that the United States has to offer.

The paper's letter also said: "In order to find out what a living democracy is like our youth must be able to visit Switzerland, England, the States.... Let the pupils of any German school today write a theme about America.... All the wise words and good books are no substitute for personal ex-

perience In the end there must be personal contact between human beings so that the idea we have formed of an American does not largely remain jeep and uniform."

Underground Movement

The announcement of the discovery of a Nazi underground organization following a recent roundup of suspects by American occupational authorities resulted in the following editorial comment in the **Zeit Echo** (Schwaebisch-Hall):

"If anything can surprise us in the facts revealed by the action against the underground movement it is the fantastic aim to which the leaders of this organization set themselves. The megalomania of the 'Third Reich' is apparent in the idea of the re-establishment of a German Reich which should govern the whole world and in the legend of miracle weapons.

"It seems hard to believe that there are Germans who remain untouched by the tragedy of the recent past The evil driving spirit that held this underground together is the same which the world had to fight. As long as it is alive, the world cannot trust us."

Praise for US Action

The succession of Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney as Military Governor and Theater Commander was the basis of an editorial in the **Heilbronner Stimme**. It said in part:

"The Americans more than others have the power to help . . . and they also had, and have, in their way the will to help That after all the horror and suffering brought about by the Nazis, other hundreds of thousands did not have to die — especially children . . . — we owe to the action of the Americans. Disregarding all else we shall never forget it. May General McNarney take with him his share of our German gratitude to the country to which a large part of the world today looks with hope and strong confidence."

Trade Union Influence

Concerning the opinion stated by the Military Governor at his recent press conference in Berlin that the trade unions seem to be exerting a more conscientious effort toward building up a democratic state than political parties, the **Isar Post** (Landshut) said:

"It would be possible that certain appearances of political life in Bavaria influenced his judgment. Everybody who followed the recent political debates in the Bavarian Landtag without prejudice cannot escape the impression that in Bavaria politics is carried out at the expense of objectivity."

Oder-Neisse Frontier

A plea for boundary revision along the Oder-Neisse frontier of Germany was made by the **Main Post** (Wuerzburg) on the assertion that there are two rivers by the name of Neisse. Pointing out that an SPD committee headed by Paul Loebe is proposing a revision in drafting a memorandum on the eastern frontier, the paper said:

"In this memorandum it is pointed out that the declaration of Yalta apparently provided that the southern part of Germany's eastern frontier should follow the course of the Silesian Neisse, while in Potsdam this term was applied to the 'Lausitz Neisse'."

German Voice in Peace

The **Stuttgarter Zeitung** declared that German public opinion has become more firmly convinced that "both reason and instinct speak against German participation in, and signature of, a peace treaty."

The Germans today should make themselves heard, the paper said, in fields "where the humanitarian and international ideas find an echo: the labor movement, the church, press, science, and private correspondence It will be both smarter and more dignified to leave it to the victors to negotiate among themselves a statute for Germany."



Press Reviews Basic Problems As Moscow Conference Opens

Last week's opening of the Moscow Meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers focused the attention of the US press on the problems to be faced by the statesmen, prospects of solutions to these problems, and most recent developments preliminary to the conference.

Several papers underlined the statement of Secretary of State Marshall when he left Washington 5 March to the effect that his highest hope on the German Treaty was that agreements can be reached in Moscow on fundamental principles. Many papers also joined Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Vandenberg's statement that Marshall carries with him hopes of US people and their prayers for his success.

The New York Times said Marshall is "on a mission as difficult and as fraught with destiny as any ever undertaken by an American statesman. This mission is to break the diplomatic deadlock between Russia and the West and to establish a peace, with Germany its key, which will rescue the world from what he himself has characterized as a critical condition."

The Times also said in part: "In respect to the specific problem of a German peace treaty, Marshall has pledged himself to the policies proclaimed by Byrnes at Stuttgart, and to the principle of a fourpower alliance to keep Germany disarmed. This program, already endorsed by Great Britain, has received added backing by the new Anglo-French Alliance, which brings France closer to it as well. It remains to be seen how far Russia, which has paid lip service to similar principles, is willing to go to reach agreement. One thing, certainly, should quickly become apparent. That is whether the Russian Government is really negotiating in good faith or whether it is pursuing a

policy of diplomatic attrition designed to weaken the western nations by delaying peace and reconstruction.

"The two-year delay in the 'beginning' of peace has already had grave consequences for Britain, France and Italy, and a collapse in Greece, Austria, and Germany can be averted only by American aid. The United States has the right to demand greater speed in the making of peace, or, failing that, to proceed on an alternative policy of trying to organize for peace, trade and mutual assistance all nations willing to join in that effort. The economic merger of the American and British Zones in Germany is the first step in that direction. It can, and if necessary should become a model for a positive policy gauged to a far broader scale."

In another editorial, **The Times** said: "Marshall's first task, which parallels that of Woodrow Wilson, is to lay the foundation for a peace with Germany which this time will really keep her from starting a third world war without at the same time converting her into a moral and economic plague spot that would poison all Europe and the world. But his second and perhaps even more important task is to chart for the United States an even bolder course upon a treacherous sea of world politics than appeared necessary heretofore — a course which requires throwing the whole weight of the United States into the scales to right the balance between a weakening western Europe and the rising power in the East. Only thus is it possible to maintain the new equilibrium established by the war, on which depends the success of the United Nations, our own safety, and world peace."

New York Post: The Moscow Conference cannot by its very nature avoid being decisive. If no agreements are reached it will be clear that the hope for economic and political stability in the world is dim for many years. If agreements are reached, that hope

will become brighter, or dimmer, depending precisely on the nature of the agreements."

New York Herald Tribune: "In general, the views of the Big Four on Germany may not be as far apart as pessimists imagine. The principle of Germany's political economic unity is recognized by all but France, which has shown signs of being ready to compromise. The question of the structure of the German State — centralization versus federalization — is relative, not absolute, and should be subject to bargaining. Again there is general agreement, except on the part of the French, that German productive capacity should be restored beyond the level loosely outlined at Potsdam and detailed in the level of industry agreement.

Fundamental problems that seem likely to divide the Americans and Russians are reparations and frontiers. The Americans insist that reparations must come solely from capital equipment. The Russians want current production as well. If our delegation is going to advocate raising Germany's productive capacity, we find it hard to see how it can fairly deny part of this increase to the Russians. As for Germany's eastern frontiers, there is no doubt that the present arrangement is unsatisfactory. The Russians are guarding them, and that is a big talking point. However, the Western Allies are guarding the Ruhr, in which the Russians have an undeniable interest. Perhaps even here there is room for give and take."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "Back of the difficult issues regarding Germany that face the Foreign Ministers at Moscow are as yet unanswered questions as to what, precisely, are the objectives of the Soviet Union. And questions concerning Russia's policy in Germany suggest further questions about the Kremlin's aims throughout Eastern Europe and the Balkans. For Germany can't be dissociated from the problems of all Europe."

Chicago Daily News: "With Britain's diplomatic position weakened by domestic difficulties and enforced curtailment of her world-wide activities, the Moscow Conference resolves itself into an attempt by the United

States and Russia to agree on the German Peace Treaty."

St. Louis Globe Democrat: "Upon the outcome of the German peace terms rests the future of Europe and probably that of Russian-American relations. A just peace for the German-Austrian peoples can help rehabilitate the continent and cement the foundation for lasting peace between Moscow, London and Washington. Failure in this most important of the peace negotiations may jeopardize the whole world's dream of security."

Palestine Problem

US papers have generally welcomed the British decision to submit the problem of Palestine to the United Nations. But they emphasized that the admitted complexities of the situation, including basic and long drawn out differences between Jewish and Arab positions as well as conflicting interests of several major powers, provide a severe test for the new international organization. The papers also pointed out that any solution of Palestine still leaves the urgent problem of the thousands of displaced persons throughout Europe, a minority of which are Jews. Several editorials urged that various nations, including the United States, permit increased immigration.

St. Louis Star Times said in part: "With the announced intention of the British Government to submit the 'whole question' of Palestine to the United Nations, there comes, for the first time in months of bloodshed, the hope of a real solution for the problems of that unhappy country. It is not a bright hope. Enmities have clotted so in Palestine that they have smothered all real optimism. . . If there is a solution for Palestine, it will have to come from the UN. One can hope that the British have not waited too long before turning it over."

Chicago Daily News: "It may as well be admitted that the Palestine problems seems to defy a peaceful solution . . . But until this country opens its doors to the homeless Jews in Europe, any criticism of the British or

Arabs for restricting immigration cannot escape the appearance of hypocrisy . . .

"The British now confess that they have exhausted all avenues of conciliation. The UN must find a just solution and it must persuade the two factions to accept it. It is a hard test, but one which ought to be welcomed. Sooner or later the nations will contrive more dangerous crises, and the faith of the world in UN will be in proportion to the courage and determination it has shown in such problems as Palestine."

Bizonal Economic Plan

In an article explaining the US-British MG plan for Germany to pay her own way in the near future by means of an extensive export program, a Washington correspondent of the **Christian Science Monitor** wrote: "The hope is being raised here that Germany soon can begin to 'pay its way' through exports and that the Reich will cease to be an economic liability to the United States and Great Britain in about three years.

"With the merger of the American and British Zones, the War and State Departments are working to develop German manufacture and trade so that exports from the Anglo-American area by 1949 will wipe out the food-import and occupation deficit which amounted to 200,000,000 dollars in fiscal 1947 for the United States alone.

"Plans are under way to permit German salesmen to enter other countries, including the United States. Eventually Germany is intended to become a peaceful workshop of Europe and the world, not a land of pastoral peoples as once envisaged.

"Whether these plans, in which London is joined, succeed will depend in part on Congress. The War Department is asking Congress for 330,000,000 dollars for German occupation costs in the fiscal year 1948 — 130,000,000 dollars more than last year.

"This additional 130,000,000 dollars is to go largely for food imports, mostly for the British section of the combined zones. But Britain also will be ploughing in greater appropriations in the shape of raw materials

and items for manufacture.

"If Congress should refuse adequate appropriations, or should refuse to allow German goods to enter the American market, the scheme would fail.

"Concern for American reaction undoubtedly prompted these press conference held here (Washington) by Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr., (then) Director of the Economics Division of the United States Military Government in Germany, right hand man of Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay.

"General Draper sees the success of the drive to end the 'occupation deficit' as depending on three factors:

"1. Sufficient food imports to the combined zones. By July 1 of this year it is hoped to boost the German calory level from 1,550 to 1,800, thus meeting minimum physical standards and preventing the 'slow deterioration' since the war.

"2. Continued increase of coal production. The present coal output from the Ruhr is 200,000 tons daily, production having increased between 10 and 12 percent in the past three months. Ruhr coal comprises the vast bulk of Germany's present exports.

"3. The question whether the world will buy German goods.

"Present exports from the combined zones total about 100,000,000 dollars, on an annual basis. Greater future exports will come largely from the more industrialized British sector. If the combined export goals are realized, 'the 1947 deficit should be cut in half in 1948, and eliminated in 1949,' says General Draper . . .

"What resistance will be encountered to German exports is another question. American toy manufacturers who have been contacted show no objection to limited imports from their German competitors.

"The policy of our Military Government in Germany, fully supported by the War and State Departments, is to return German foreign trade as quickly as possible to normal commercial and banking channels,' General Draper adds. He believes that Britain, despite its socialist Government, is prepared to go along on this."

ABOLITION OF THE STATE OF PRUSSIA *(Continued from page 9)*

kers were the ruling class and the peasants were tied to the soil. When the political rights of the estates were abolished in the middle of the seventeenth century, the Junkers gained the higher posts in the civil administration and the officer corps. The peasants were the laborers and soldiers. The juridical authority and brutal corporal punishment of the estates became the discipline of the barracks. The townspeople also became obedient subjects of the officers and officials which were sent to rule over them.

Prussia developed from the area which was situated in the recent province of East Prussia. It had been wrenched from its aboriginal owners, the heathen Borussia, or Preussen, by the conquering and missionary zeal of the Teutonic knights, a militant order of semi-monkish warriors, who, after their services were no longer needed in the Holy Land, had been entrusted with the task of christianizing the region.

FIRST PRUSSIAN KING

Having become heir to the lands of the defunct Teutonic knights at the start of the eighteenth century, the Elector of Brandenburg, Frederick III, had himself crowned on 18 January 1701 at Koenigsberg as "King of Prussia," and as such became Frederick I. He was a Hohenzollern, descendant of an insignificant burgrave of Nuremberg who in 1411 had been called to the wasted and utterly desolate Brandenburg as its margrave. The father of the first "King of Prussia" was the clever and pushing "Great Elector," who through wars and other means of acquisition gained new territory.

For the next century and half the fortunes of Prussia depended largely on the character, ambitions, and abilities of its kings. Frederick I through shrewd deals gained important Saxon territory and other pieces of land but left the tiny state overburdened with taxation. Frederick Wilhelm I, scorning the cultural aims of his father, exhibited prudent administration to fill the empty treasury. His army, not large but well-drill-

ed and equipped, became through his economy policy the model for the rest of Europe. He likewise added territory, including the larger part of Swedish Pomerania.

Frederick II, subsequently surnamed the Great, with ambitions nurtured by bitter hatred of his father, mounted the throne at the age of 26. Inheriting the well filled treasury and the well trained army, he seized Silesia from Austria. But the Seven Years left Prussia in a pitiful condition. However he participated in the first partition of Poland and died leaving the state nearly two-thirds larger. His nephew, Frederick William II, gained land through the second and third partitions of Poland.

Frederick William III suffered from a weak and vacillating policy. Prussia was completely defeated by Napoleon at Jena in 1806, but at the Congress of Vienna, she regained all her lost lands besides the larger part of Saxony, the remainder of Pomerania, and territories in the Rhine area. Prussia sank to a low state when Frederick William IV submitted abjectly to the political yoke of Austria.

LIBERAL ELEMENTS CRUSHED

The accession of William I in 1861 marked the beginning of the upsurge of the aggressive militarism and nationalism of Prussia. With him appeared the "man of iron and blood," Otto von Bismarck, and the crafty Prussian chief of staff, von Moltke. Bismarck, craving power for Prussia and glory for the Hohenzollern dynasty, started collecting taxes without the consent of parliament for the raising of an army. The Prussian military hierarchy and civil service, still infused with the feudal ideas of the Junkers, stood behind him. The liberal elements were crushed.

Bismarck was able to build a modernized army for three rapid wars — against Denmark in 1864, against Austria and the southern German states in 1866, and against France in 1870-71. Hanover, Hesse-Kassel, Nassau, Schleswig-Holstein, Alsace, and part

of Lorraine were gained from these wars, besides a huge indemnity from France. While the last war was still going on, William I was given in Versailles the imperial crown as the first German emperor.

With a skillful policy of "divide and rule," Bismarck succeeded in using the political parties to further his autocratic policy. Although Prussia did not have a majority in the German Reichstag, it had sufficient seats to veto any action Bismarck opposed. Despite his belief that Germans would not be good colonists, he fostered after 1884, by whatever means at hand, the acquisition of territories in Africa, China, and the Pacific for colonial purposes. His foreign policy was successful but his opposition to the Catholics and to socialism had only varying success. Still, as chancellor, he had the full confidence of Emperor William.

EMPEROR WILLIAM II

Frederick III reigned only three months in 1888, and then William II, young and impetuous, came to the throne. After 20 months of semi-hostilities between the emperor and the chancellor, Bismarck resigned in March 1890 and retired from public life. William, at first, sought reconciliation with the socialists and then turned their virulent foe. However, during his reign, Germany pushed her foreign trade and entered into strong competition with the industrial countries. It was chiefly under him that Germany, previously able to take care of most of its own needs, had turned to extensive industrialization.

William II, the Hohenzollern and hereditary King of Prussia, in his strenuous race for mercantile supremacy, kept telling his people of the necessity of a constant growth as an exporting nation. The emperor was a profuse and varied public orator, some of his remarks sounding almost maniacal in their frenzy. At the same time appeared a small group of writers who influenced the national and political thinking of the German people with ideas of superiority and expansion.

World War I caused a set-back in ex-

pansion of German influence. The emperor, until the last still King of Prussia, was removed, but Prussia, though reduced slightly in territory, was still most powerful in Germany. And in Prussia were still the Junkers with their age-long training and ambition to be the ruling class. The physical appearance of the "Second Reich" had been changed but the spirit and ambitions planted before the war had not been routed out and replaced with democratic ideas and co-operation.

The abolition of the State of Prussia was one of the steps taken by the occupying powers to eliminate the seeds and ideas of revival of aggression in the future. Demilitarization has been one of the foremost endeavors of the occupying powers. Land reform, particularly in the areas of the feudal traditions of the Junkers, has been carried out by various methods. The particular goal has been that Prussia and the ideas it fostered shall never rise again.

Personnel Changes

Theodore H. Ball has been appointed Director of the Finance Division, OMGUS, to succeed John Bennett who has been named Finance Advisor to the Theater Commander. Mr. Ball joined the Finance Division in May 1946 as Chief of the Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch. Since August he has been Deputy Director of the Division.

George J. Santry has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Trade and Commerce Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, to assist Robert Trier, Chief, in the direction and control of foreign and internal trade and price control in the US Zone. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Santry was Deputy for Operations, Executive Officer, and Contract Negotiator, in the branch.

Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner has been appointed Deputy Chief Counsel and Director of the Ministries Division of the Office of Chief Counsel for War Crimes at Nuremberg. He had served on the staff of Justice Robert H. Jackson, American Chief of Counsel, before the International Military Tribunal.

LEIPZIG FAIR *(Continued from page 7)*

visitors during the exposition days, a large number of private automobiles were commandeered to be used as taxis, and additional streetcars and buses were routed to the technical show. In 1946, there were only four exhibition halls for the display of such products as tools, precision instruments, and construction materials. This year, three additional halls were added to the fair grounds.

PARTICIPATION BY US ZONE

More than one-fifth of the whole number of Leipzig fair exhibitors took part in the technical display — a total of 1,096 companies. Besides Soviet Zone industries, a large number of companies from other zones showed their products. Approximately 670 exhibitors were from the American Zone, 450 from the British Zone, and 100 from the French Zone. The largest number of technical exhibiting industries, a total of 237 firms, took part in electrical and communications equipment displays. Considerable space also was given to tool-machines for metal and wood-working industries; textile machines, machines for graphics industries, and machines for food processing; photographic equipment, optics, and precision instruments; building and construction materials; semi-manufactured products; and pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

Although many technical products look ahead to better postwar years, most food industry machines at the fair were realistically built to fit present-days needs. Steam ovens, for example, are constructed according to order to fill the exact requirements of the particular bakery. Recognizing the manpower shortage, an efficient one-man machine was displayed which turns out 600 biscuits or cookies per minute.

On a smaller scale than the textile and technical exhibitions, yet considered nearly as significant, were the displays of the fur and graphics industries. Before the war, the city of Leipzig was famous for furs. Skins were sent to Leipzig processing plants from Canada, Africa, India, and Persia to be

treated, dyed, and fashioned into fine articles of clothing. Today, of course, such fur imports are severely curtailed, but Leipzig firms continue to produce well-finished products — from rabbit skins. A large number of Germans keep rabbits today as a source of food supply, and Leipzig furriers have found that these common rabbit skins can be converted into exotic furs.

Exhibits in the graphics hall showed perhaps more variety than other exhibitions with products ranging from reproductions of fine paintings to samples of newspaper front pages. Formerly a world center of book-making, Leipzig today is trying a new formula. Dealers find that for the first time in Germany, papercovered and board-bound volumes are becoming popular. Many literary, educational, and children's books displayed in this year's graphics exhibitions were of inexpensive cloth and paper. Book publishers kept close watch on the orders at the fair. Sales confirmed the popular trend. Tomorrow's manufacturing pattern will emphasize large numbers of inexpensive, paper-bound books, rather than small printings of luxury-type volumes bound in expensive hand-worked leather.

SCARCITY OF LEATHER

The scarcity of leather was shown in other displays at the fair. Speck's Hof, many years the center for leather articles, bags, and suitcases, probably contained more articles made of leather-substitutes than in any year before. Artificial leathers, specially-treated cloth, oil cloth, and other prepared textiles — all are being used by leather firms in the absence of the genuine raw material.

Although German industries must continue to use substitutes of all kinds, businessmen who gathered at the fair hope that standards of good workmanship can be maintained. Leipzig officials believe that the competitive buying and selling at this year's fair may do much to lift the quality of Germany's post-war products.