



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 86 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.



Library of the  
MAY 14 1947  
University of Wisconsin



DP READING ROOM



# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN





# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- WALDECK
- HOFGEISMAR
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- ESCHWEGE
- FRANKENBERG
- FRIEZLAR HOMBERG
- MELSEN
- UNGEN
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HÖNFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
- FULDA
- OBER-LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BÖDINGEN
- SCHLÖCHTERN
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- UNTERTAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- RHEINGAU
- WIESBADEN
- FRANKFURT
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- MANNHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KÜNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
- ÖHRINGEN
- CRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- HALL
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÜBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- NÖRTINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- ULM



# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



## WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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



# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Administration and Staff Standing Operating Procedure . . . . .	Staff Memo. No 9 10 Feb 1947, OMGUS
Field Inspection of Information and Education Activities . . . . .	AG 333 GCT-AGO 17 Feb 1947, USFET
Reception and Accomodation of US Businessmen visiting Berlin . . .	Staff Memo. No. 11 20 Feb 1947, OMGUS
Extension of Overseas Tour . . . . .	AG 210.31 SSP-AGO 3 Mar 1947, USFET
Qualifications for Enlistment of Former Officers, Warrant Officers, and Flight Officers . . . . .	AG 340 GAP-AGO 4 Mar 1947, USFET
Military Uniform Regulations . . . . .	AG 420 GAP-AGO 4 Mar 1947, USFET
Misuse of Special Service Supplies . . . . .	AG 400 SSP-AGO 4 Mar 1947, USFET
Passover Observance . . . . .	AG 006 GAP-AGO 5 Mar 1947, USFET
Observance of Army Day . . . . .	AG 006 GAP-AGO 5 Mar 1947, USFET
Marriage to Germans . . . . .	5 Mar 1947, USFET
Field Reports Originating at Land Level . . . . .	AG 010.6 (CO) 6 Mar 1947, OMGUS
Transmission of Information to be Subsequently Declassified . . . .	AG 380.01 ASA-AGO 6 Mar 1947, USFET
Transfer of Property Audit Responsibility . . . . .	Staff Memo No. 13 6 Mar 1947, OMGUS
American Red Cross 1947 Funds Campaign . . . . .	AG 080 GAP-AGO 7 Mar 1947, USFET
Impounding of US Army Vehicles Not Displaying 1947 US Army License Plates, After Midnight 31 March 1947 . . . . .	AG 451 GDS-AGO 7 Mar 1947, USFET
Detail of Officers in Inspector General's Department . . . . .	AG 210.6 GAP-AGP- B 7 Mar 1947, USFET
Rations and Messing . . . . .	Circular No. 18 8 Mar 1947, USFET
Currency Conversion . . . . .	Circular No. 19 9 Mar 1947, USFET
Disposal of Surplus Property in the Occupied Zone, Germany . . .	SOP No. 86 12 Mar 1947, USFET
Statistical Form No. MG/PS/13/F Revised March 1947 . . . . .	AG 010.6 (IA) 13 Mar 1947, OMGUS
Command Lines . . . . .	Staff Memo. No. 14 15 Mar 1947, OMGUS
40-Hour Workweek for OMGUS Civilian US and Allied Neutral Employees . . . . .	AG 230.44 (CO) 15 Mar 1947, OMGUS
Office Hours . . . . .	Staff Memo. No 15 17 Mar 1947, OMGUS
Funds of Clubs and Organizations Composed of Personnel not Subject to Military Law . . . . .	AG 123 (CO) 17 Mar 1947, OMGUS

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





Signal Corps Photo

**DP READING ROOM** — The picture on this week's cover is a scene in the reading room of the DP Camp at Zeilsheim, where books and magazines are available to help members of the camp pass long hours.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

"New Standards for German Nursing" was prepared by Miss Lorena J. Murray, Chief of Nursing Affairs, Public Health Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS. The story explains the progress currently being made by the nursing profession in Germany toward democratic organization and advanced education and techniques.

Material for the story on ceramics was prepared by John N. Warde, Ceramics Specialist of the Consumer Goods Section, Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. "Bavarian China for Export" considers the importance of that industry in the bizonal export program, and explains the problems involved in re-establishing the large-scale production of Bavaria's famous chinaware and pottery.

The article on Property Control Branch, Finance Division, OMGUS, explains the work of the Branch and its field offices in controlling and safeguarding properties in Germany owned by United Nations nationals.

## THIS WEEK

	PAGE
OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS	2
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	
New Standards for German Nursing	4
Property Control	8
Bavarian China for Export	11
Approach to Sympathy	14
GENERAL	16
GERMAN REACTIONS	21
PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTS	23



# NEW STANDARDS FOR GERMAN NURSING

**G**erman nurses, for the first time in history, are considering banding together to guide their profession to higher nursing standards.

Generally speaking, the Public Health Branch of OMGUS has found that German nurses are well trained in the practical aspects of their work. They are conscientious, hard-working, and self-sacrificing. But they tend to emphasize the spirit of service, while in the United States nurses try to emphasize the art and science of nursing as well. Military Government, therefore, hopes to guide the profession toward more democratic methods of organization, which in turn are expected to develop German nursing into a more skilled, scientific profession.

In Germany, the nursing services are divid-

ed into five main groups: The Caritas, the Deaconesses, the Red Cross, the free nurses, and the city nurses. The Catholic, or Caritas, and the Deaconess, or Protestant, groups are again divided each into groups of women who have taken a religious vow and belong to the church, and those who do not take a vow but are trained as nurses by the church. Upon graduation, the latter are at liberty to seek their own employment if desired, or to give up the profession at any time. In the Catholic church these nurses are known as the Free Catholic Nurses, and in the Protestant churches, as Diakonie Verein. The Free

*A German nurse is shown teaching handicraft to a young amputee; at homes and hospitals for cripples and amputees, the part played by nurses in re-establishing self-reliance is an important one.*

*Photo by PRO OMGUS*







Two young Germans who have had their hands amputated receive instruction in mechanical drawing from a nurse at the Oscar-Heleine-Heim in Berlin-Dahlem

Photo by PRO OMGUS

Catholic Nurses comprise a new organization, started in 1937, when women were forbidden under the Nazi regime to enter the religious order or convents.

About three-fourths of the institutional nurses in Germany are organized and function under the Motherhouse system. The Motherhouse is an organized sisterhood with a home that offers refuge for members who are ill, unemployed, or retired, and is directed by a Mother Superior. The Motherhouse association arranges the nurse's entire personal life; it trains her professionally, it obtains work for her, and it collects her salary. In turn, it furnishes her uniforms and pin money, and offers her security and protection for life. The Catholic sisters, Protestant deaconesses, and Red Cross nurses all function under Motherhouses. There are 42 Motherhouses in the US Zone, each with 400 to 1,400 members. They are conducting schools of nursing and procuring work con-

tracts for graduate and student nurses. Nearly all nurses under this Motherhouse system are employed.

Nurses who resign from Motherhouses or graduate from independent schools of nursing are called free nurses and are organized in a nurses' association known as the Agnus-Karll Verband. The NSDAP recruited volunteers for the NS Brown nurses from the free nurse group and when they did not get enough volunteers, they took in the association in toto (1941). As a result, their funds have been blocked, their property confiscated and a high percentage have lost their contracts because of political affiliations. Many are still unemployed.

In the US Zone, considerable headway has been made in reorganizing the nursing profession. Schools of nursing have been denazified and reopened, with some 83 functioning in the US Zone. Two types of courses are offered, one for general nurses and one

for children's nurses. Both are two-year courses with 300 hours of theory. In order to enter, applicants must have completed the eighth grade and have worked as a domestic helper for one year. There are no schools or courses for advanced nursing. In addition, nursing councils have been established in each Land and are beginning to function; a nurse has been appointed in each Land department to be in charge of nursing affairs; and the Red Cross sisterhoods and the Free Nurse associations have been reorganized on democratic lines up to the Land level.

An American civilian nurse from OMGUS Public Health Branch spends a large share of her time in the field observing, advising, and reporting on the activities of some 32,042 nurses and 4,878 midwives in the US Zone. Public health nursing, also under her guidance, is done by women who are educated in

schools for social workers, and are attached to health departments as medical social workers. Some of them are graduate nurses, but many of them only have a prerequisite of six months to a year's work in a hospital. Visiting nursing, or hourly bedside nursing in homes, usually is done by nurses from religious orders.

### ADVISORY COUNCILS CREATED

Since the end of the war the nursing organizations mentioned above have met and discussed major nursing problems as they apply to each group. Each organization wishes to maintain its own identity but wishes to set standards and prepare laws and policies on nursing so that uniformity can be reached. An advisory Nursing Council has been created in each Land. The council is composed of members of each nursing

*A nurse at the Oscar-Helene-Heim in Berlin-Dahlem checks on the needs of two youngsters in one of the home's wards.*

*Photo by PRO OMGUS*





organization elected by the nurses themselves. The nurses are aware of the need for such a body since political interference in the past few years was great and pressure still is being exerted. Although Army nurses in each Land were responsible for recognition of the councils by Military Government and the Public Health Office, the German nurses have functioned independent of US opinions.

Each Land in the US Zone has a trained nurse elected by the German nurses to represent them in the Ministry of Interior. She is known as the Land Nurse and advises the German Public Health Officer on matters of policy related to the nursing profession and to the reviewing of plans to insure adequate nursing staffs. The first meeting of the Zone Land Nurses was held in Frankfurt 2 April 1946. MG representatives present at the meeting decided that the German nurses were not at that time prepared to carry their duties without the support of an American nurse representing them at OMGUS — a proposal also requested by the German nurses themselves.

### AMERICAN NURSE ADVISES

The position of the German nurses was considered too insecure to risk removing the Army nurses at Land level before June 1946; they were then replaced by an American civilian nurse who attends group meetings all over the Zone, observes, advises, and serves as a link between the German nurses and Military Government. Through her, two recommendations were made to German nurses as a whole: That they form a graduate nurses association embracing members from all groups with local, regional, and eventually a national association; and that they include in their Nurse Practice Act, to be rewritten and proposed for legislative action, provision for a board of nurse examiners.

In the United States, such recommendations would be elementary, but to the German nurses they were revolutionary. There has been great rivalry among the five nurse groups for many years, and they have learned to vie with each other for work contracts and sometimes political favor. Each group

has governed itself with the result that no group of nurses has governed nursing. The idea of sitting down together to jointly plan and guide the profession was new to them, as was the thought that nurses should be governed by nurses. Without a board of nurse examiners, nurse supervision over schools of nursing, or a professional organization to render advice on nursing, the profession never could lift its standards on a nation-wide basis.

### NEW NURSE PRACTICE ACT

It is to the credit of German nurses today that they are beginning to throw off their old prejudices and cliques and to assist in rewriting the Nurse Practice Act. The German Land Nurses appeared before the Land Public Health Committee on 7 February, to make suggestions. In the past, the nurses have had no voice in the official supervision over schools of nursing or official participation in the state examination of nurses. People who were not familiar with the first principles of nursing held the profession in their control.

The Land nurses, therefore, suggested that they be allowed to assist in the preparation of the obligatory manual for schools of nursing and participate in the state examinations; they asked that the Land Council of Nurses have official status in guiding the Land Nurse; that the training course for nurses be extended over a three-year period and include four hundred hours of theory; that part of the state examination be revised; and that they work toward an eventual union of nurses on a voluntary and professional basis. The recommendations were revolutionary but there was no apparent opposition from the Committee. A sub-committee composed of a member from the Minister of Interior, a lawyer and the Land nurse was appointed in each Land to prepare the Act for legislative action.

As the profession advances toward more democratic methods, officials believe the more deficient phases of the profession — advanced education, special fields of nursing, and public health nursing — will show steady improvement.



# PROPERTY CONTROL

**T**he supervision for control, safeguarding, and maintenance of the more than 8,900 properties in the US Zone of Germany and US Sector of Berlin which are owned by United Nations' persons is the primary responsibility of the Property Control Branch of Finance Division, OMGUS.

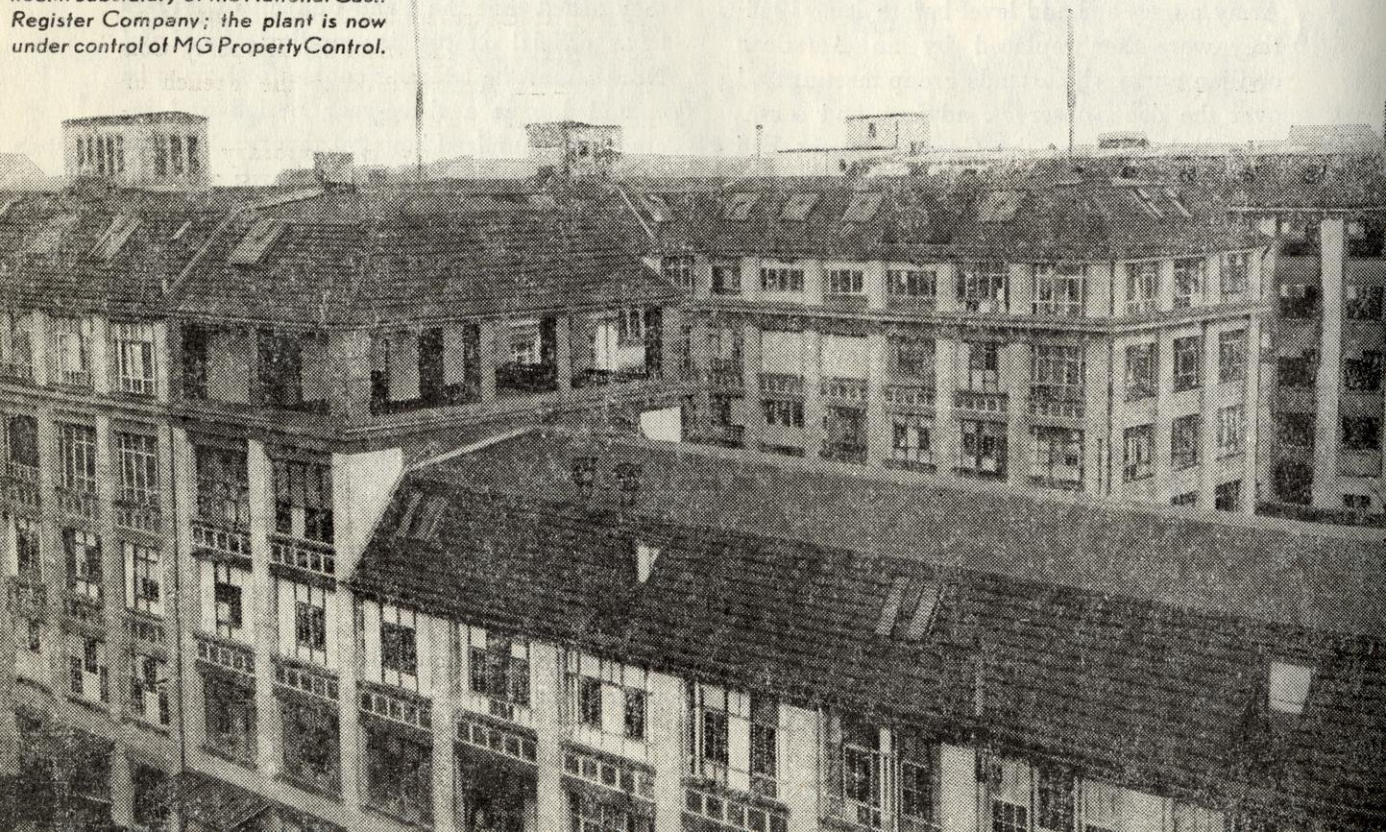
At the rate of about 500 per month, inquiries are received at the branch's offices from all parts of the world requesting information concerning the status of personal or corporate property. A typical letter of inquiry states: "I was forced to leave Germany in 1937 because of my racial ancestry. The Nazis made me sell my house at a quarter of its value. I have not received even that money. Can you tell me whether the

house is still standing, and whether I have a chance of recovering it or my money?"

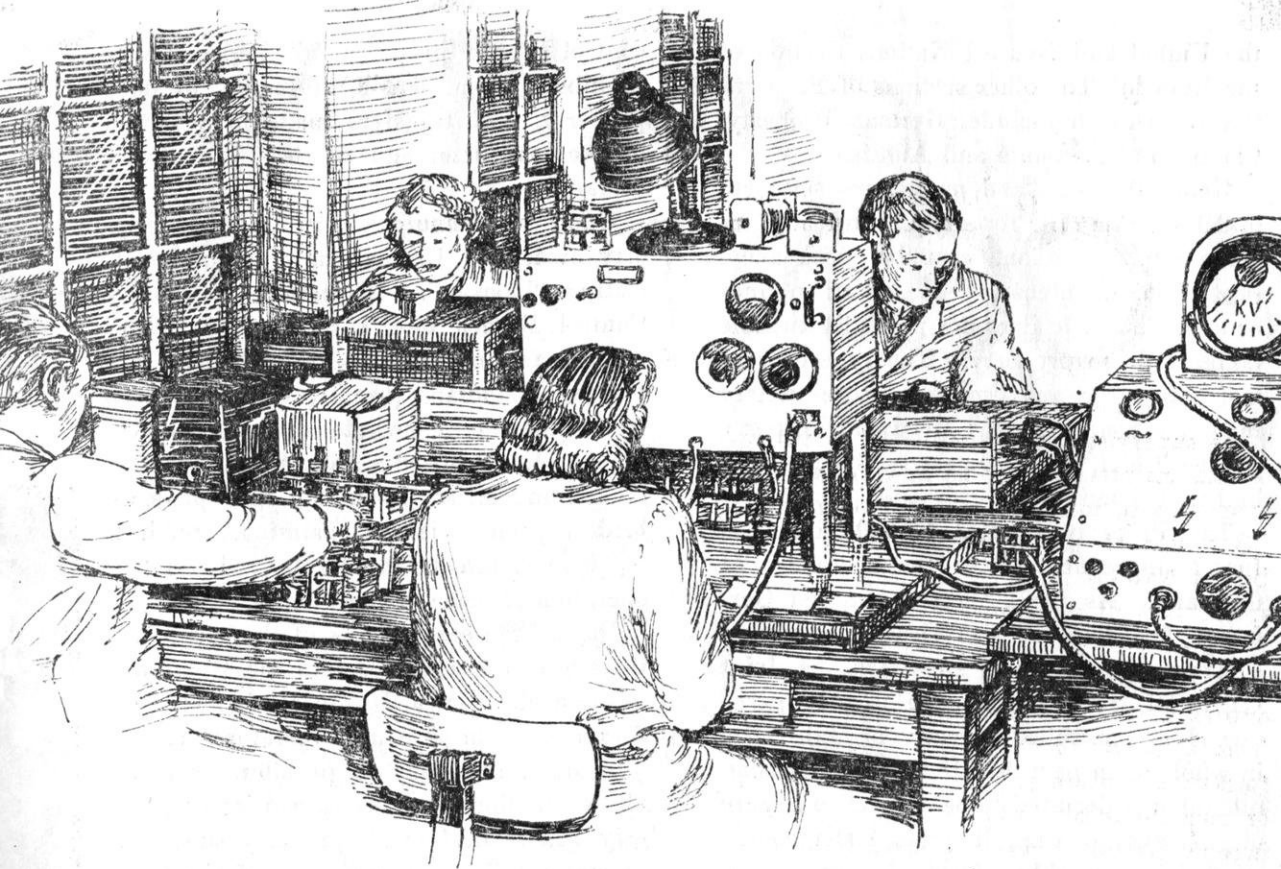
When an inquiry is received, Property Control acknowledges it and begins a field investigation, referring the letter to the Property Control Chief in the Land in which the property is situated, with the request that the case be investigated and property control custody be taken if warranted. If, after the investigation, custody is taken, a report in detail is prepared and sent to the claimant, followed by subsequent reports at periodic intervals. Usually a custodian is appointed, who is made responsible for blocking any illegal transaction regarding the property, and for protecting it until final disposition is made. If the property is a

*A bird's-eye view of the Berlin-Neukoelln subsidiary of the National Cash Register Company; the plant is now under control of MG Property Control.*

*Photo by PRO OMGUS*







*Workers at the Telefunken Radio Factory, Berlin-Schoeneberg, test radio parts before final assembly; the operation of many large factories such as this one is under the supervision of Property Control.*

dwelling place or apartment house, the custodian collects rent and pays for necessary maintenance out of receipts.

Frequently among the letters of inquiry received by Property Control humorous cases appear, evidently written with the sincere conviction that Property Control officials can somehow do the impossible. One former German citizen wrote asking for the return of a portable typewriter taken from him by a Nazi official. A letter from a persecutee claimed the dowry she would have received if she had been married in Germany: since she was forced to leave the country without her dowry, she requested comparable remuneration.

Each of the four occupying powers in Germany have property control branches which serve temporarily as "clearing houses" for claims received from outside Germany. The Military Governments exchange information on the status of properties within

their respective zones. Thus, the inquiry of a Chicago businessman asking about a factory at Baden in the French Zone is acknowledged by the OMGUS Property Control Branch and referred to the French officials for investigation.

Properties already in temporary custody of Military Government in the US Zone and US Sector of Berlin and claimed by nationals other than German are valued at over RM 2,327,000,000, with new inquiries being received daily. Properties owned by American individuals and firms constitute the largest part of all properties under control, representing in value about two-thirds of the foreign-owned properties taken over thus far by the branch. As of 1 February, these US-owned properties numbered 5,975, with a total value of RM 1,500,000,000.

The responsibility for US and United Nations properties as well as those belonging to nationals of neutral nations rests with



the United and Neutral Nations Section of the Branch. The other sections of Property Control Branch include: German Property, Claims, and Accounts and Audits.

Under the rules and procedures set forth in MGR Title 17, Property Control may include use, possession, custody, occupancy, protection, maintenance, conservation, and/or supervision. It does not normally include taking title to property. The type of control imposed at any time is a matter within the discretion of the US MG Land Property Control Chief, unless otherwise specified by higher US authority.

The Property Control Branch has been functioning since before the surrender of Germany. As the US Army entered Germany, MG Law 52 was issued, containing substantially the same provisions as Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive 1067: Property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by US nationals (among others) was declared to be subject to seizure of possession or title, direction, management, supervision, or other form of control. Responsibility for the enforcement of the law was placed upon persons having custody or

control of the property; all persons were prohibited from making transfers of such property, and transfers made in violation of the law, then and in the future, were declared to be void.

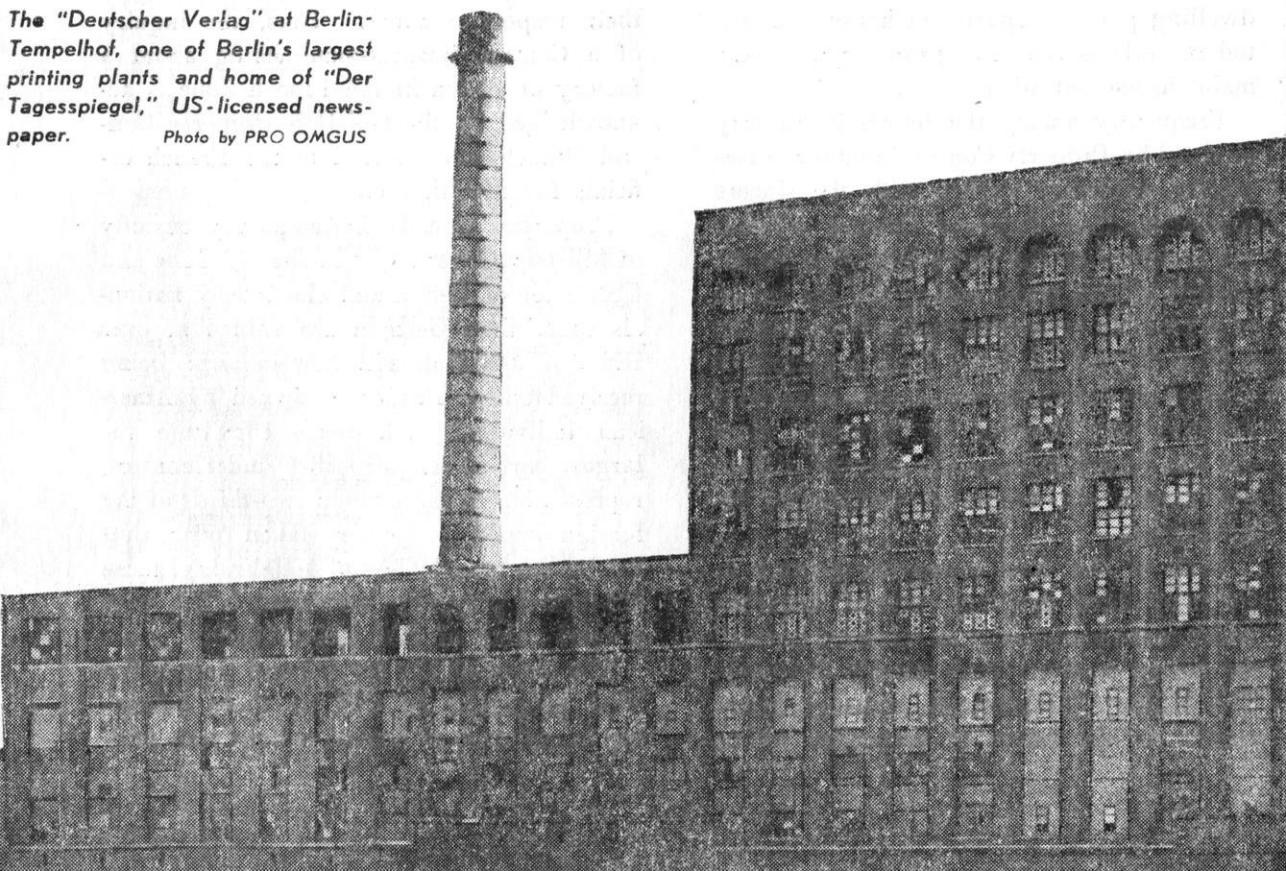
Upon the promulgation of Law 52, property owned by US nationals was automatically "blocked". Thereafter Property Control Branch took such property under control and operated it through duly appointed custodians (usually Germans), who were under the immediate supervision of US personnel. Properties thus taken over included industrial plants, housing projects, bank accounts, jewels, paintings, publishing houses, and the income derived from the operation of some of these units.

During the early stages of the occupation there was uncertainty as to the status and location of US-owned property in Germany. As an interim measure, therefore, it was considered necessary to prohibit, or block, all transactions in such categories of property and to declare all property subject to seizure pending a sorting out of the property and the formulation of policies with regard to the long-range action to be taken.

*(Continued on page 15)*

*The "Deutscher Verlag" at Berlin-Tempelhof, one of Berlin's largest printing plants and home of "Der Tagesspiegel," US-licensed newspaper.*

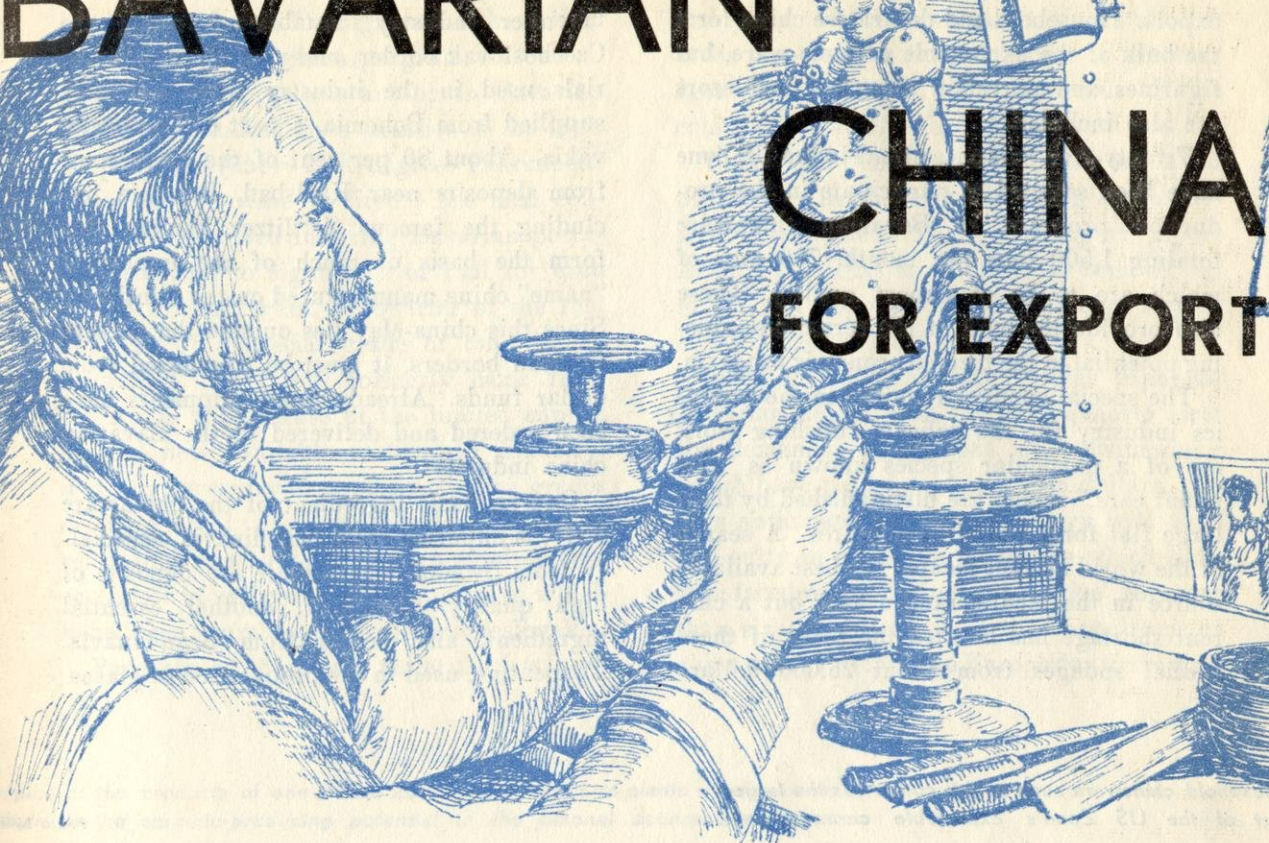
*Photo by PRO OMGUS*





# BAVARIAN

# CHINA FOR EXPORT



**S**ponges from the Mediterranean, gold from the United States, china-clay from Czechoslovakia, turpentine from Portugal, and quartz from Sweden are among the items now being purchased with US Government funds as a part of the pump-priming operations necessary to re-establish the famous Bavarian china industry.

Funds totaling 140,000 dollars monthly have been set aside for the purchase of these and other raw materials. Potential sales of more than 1,000,000 dollars monthly in household and decorative china are anticipated as a result of this investment. This type of operation which is equivalent to a net export value of German materials and labor amounting to 860,000 dollars monthly, provides the dollar exchange with which other needed imports may be purchased.

Nine export contracts calling for payment of about 620,000 dollars have already been concluded along the lines of this operation, which is a part of the bizonal export-import

program designed to make the combined area self-sustaining economically within three years. These contracts are the first in a projected series of transactions planned under the program.

The contracts are distributed as follows: Sweden, four contracts, 341,448 dollars; Switzerland, three contracts, 98,715 dollars; Great Britain, one contract 162,700 dollars, and Norway, one contract, 17,000 dollars.

The gold shipment from the United States had a value of 71,052.55 dollars and consisted of 82 small bars, with a total weight of almost 140 pounds. This gold, first in a series of shipments, was taken to DEGUSSA, a firm in Frankfurt which manufactures ceramic colors and glazes, where it is to be processed into gold glazes and forwarded to Bavaria for use in decorating export china-ware.

With the ceramics industry in the US Zone only slightly damaged during the war and a growing world-wide demand for the famous



product, the china industry in the US Zone has been one of the first to take orders for export. Household and decorative china form the bulk of the exportable ceramic-ware, but figurines and porcelain electrical insulators are also included.

Twenty-five ceramics plants in the US Zone have been selected to participate in the production program of Bavarian chinaware totaling 1,500 tons per month, 750 tons of which are to be of export quality. These also provide the bulk of the ceramic-producing potential in the bizonal economic program.

The special sponges required in the ceramics industry for the delicate finishing work are of a particular species known as "elephant ears," which are distinguished by their large flat form and silky textures. A search of the world market located the best available source in the Mediterranean area but a current shortage has boosted the price of these special sponges from about 25,000 dollars

to 70,000 dollars a ton.

Because the Bavarian china industry is a "frontier industry" established along the Czechoslovak border, many of the raw materials used in the industry were normally supplied from Bohemia, a part of Czechoslovakia. About 80 per cent of the clays come from deposits near Karlsbad, Bohemia, including the famous Zettlitzer kaolins that form the basis of much of the important "name" china manufactured on the Continent. Since this china-clay lies outside the present German borders, it must be purchased from dollar funds. Already large shipments have been ordered and delivered to the Bavarian china industry.

Quartz, basic ingredient of the chinaware body, is imported from Scandinavia, especially from Sweden where there are deposits of high quality. Feldspar, another essential ingredient, also comes from Scandinavia. Turpentine, used in the preparation of glazes,

*Household chinaware such as this comprises the largest part of the US Zone's exportable ceramics-ware.*

*Photo by Byers*









# APPROACH TO SYMPATHY

A problem which becomes increasingly grave and urgent for all Englishmen in Germany, is the problem of how to argue with a German.

Many members of the C.C.G. and B.A.O.R. are coming into contact with Germans for the first time. There is a very real danger, based on a traditional English disinclination for unpleasant argument, that in the course of conversation the temptation to agree with a German who criticises Military Government will prove too strong for reason.

It is now a recognised fact that after the 1914—1918 War the Germans organised sympathy for their plight, and swayed English public opinion to such an extent, that it was only in 1939 that the danger became clear to the man in the street. There are signs that this is happening again.

The man in the street in England is not yet blinded to facts, but he is in danger of being misled, both by what he has the right to consider informed opinion at home, and by members of the Control Commission, who in his view, are the experts on the spot.

## BAD NEWS BETTER THAN GOOD

Informed circles at home, even those who visit Germany from time to time for a few days, are apt to base their public utterances on information gleaned from dissatisfied

---

*The above article is reprinted from the British Zone Review, official fortnightly organ of the Control Commission, Military Government of the British Zone of Germany. In the article, C. C. G. means Control Commission for Germany, the British MG corresponding to OMGUS, and B. A. O. R. means British Army of the Rhine, the military force similar to that of the US Army in the US Zone.*

elements in Germany. "Bad news is better news than good news."

It is, therefore, at these, and at the members of the Control Commission and the garisons of B.A.O.R. that the Germans are aiming their sympathy campaign. They are likely to succeed.

How many Englishman in Germany today can claim to win every argument with every German that he meets? Yet we must in every argument. Each one lost is retailed a thousand times, enlarged and becomes distorted.

The cause of our defeat is simple. Not enough Englishmen take the trouble to learn the facts that would equip them to face a German enemy in verbal battle.

## COAL PROBLEM CONSIDERED

One example points to the moral. One of the chief subjects of conversation between English and Germans today is the subject of coal. The Germans are unable to understand why, when 4½ million tons of coal are produced in the Ruhr in 5 weeks, they must remain cold. In every argument, the British are accused of bleeding Germany in reparations for the Low Countries and for herself.

"Where does the coal go to?" is the constant cry. How many Englishmen must retire defeated? Yet how simple is the answer, and answer available to everyone, printed in the German Press, released to the British Press, an answer that leaves the Englishman the victor. It is this.

Not one ton has ever been paid by Germany in reparations. Only 4.1 percent of the coal produced in the British Zone is taken by the Occupation Authorities for their own use. The remainder is evenly divided between operating German railways, ports and inland waterways, providing essential ci-



villians, and in exports to pay for food and consumer foods to keep the Germans alive. It is over and above these exports that Germany costs the British tax-payer 80,000,000 pounds (approximately 320,000,000 dollars) last year.

If more of us took more trouble to keep abreast of facts, we would stand a greater chance of success in the sympathy campaign.

It is because of this conviction that the writer takes it upon himself to suggest an answer to two common attacks. The answer will not be the only answer, nor will it necessarily be completely true, for "what is truth?", but it will be a sincere answer, and no German argument today will pass the test of sincerity.

### POW QUESTION

You will hear many Germans say "The British talk about humanity but still retain 350,000 POW's as slave labour."

The answer is that the war which Nazi Germany started, spread through her ambition for world domination, to every country in the world. Germany lost the war, but left countless countries starving and in chaos. In

order to restore order and supervise the distribution of relief food (England is one of the chief subscribers to UNRRA), Britain's manpower had to be kept deployed all over the world. In order to feed the English people and thus release grain from Canada and the United States to prevent Germany from starving, it was necessary to utilise POW labour on English farms. As the British Army demobilises, German POWs are now being repatriated at the rate of 15,000 a month. A recent scientific survey of returned German POWs showed that the latter, far from considering themselves 'slave labour' were almost unanimous in praising their humane treatment.

Again you will hear — "Present-day German politicians are just as self-seeking as the Nazi leaders were — what Germany needs is a new and better leader."

In answer to this it should be made clear that the present-day German politicians were elected by the Germans themselves in the Kreis and Gemeinde elections. They were, presumably the best the Germans could find. What Germany needs is a new approach to leadership, and a desire to lead itself.

---

### PROPERTY CONTROL *(Continued from page 10)*

In identifying property owned by US nationals, captured records of the German Alien Property Custodians, who functioned under the Nazis, were a source of valuable information. As US nationals' properties were identified in other zones of occupation, the British, French, or Russian Property Control officials were requested to take appropriate action to safeguard them.

After months of occupation, the original interim rules for Property Control were finally modified. In May 1946 authority and responsibility for administration of the program were transferred to screened German civilians, with ultimate supervisory powers retained by Military Government. In addition the new regulations provided

that German custodians over property owned by US nationals may not be appointed or removed nor can such property be released from control, without prior approval of the Land Property Control Chief .

The problem with respect to property owned by US nationals is essentially one of interim custodianship until such time as the individual owner can assume responsibility for the property. Certain obstacles existing at present, such as the Trading with the Enemy Act and travel and communication restrictions, indicate that it will probably be impossible for American owners to assume full control over their property in Germany for a considerable length of time, or until these problems are solved.





## Bipartite Vetting Committee

A bipartite committee, known as the Bipartite Working Party, composed of three British members and three American members, has been established by decision of Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson and Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay to scrutinize all appointments in the higher levels of the bizonal agencies. This step was taken in order to insure that these leading German administrative posts are filled by persons free from Nazism and militarism and qualified by political conviction, as indicated by past activities, to make a contribution to the development of democracy in Germany as called for by the Potsdam Agreement. The primary responsibility for the selection of suitable officials in the bizonal agencies rests with the German Bizonal Executive and Joint Committees.

The US Military Governor and the British Deputy Military Governor have charged the Bipartite Working Party with full powers to examine all nominations by the German Joint Executive Committee in the six agencies functioning under the plan of economic unification of the British and US Zones. The only top appointments not scrutinized are those cases in which persons of ministerial rank in the cabinets of their respective Laender are named to membership in the German Joint Executive Committees.

The Bipartite Working Party examines each nomination in accordance with the letter and spirit of Control Council Directives 24 and 38. All appointments in the Bizonal Agencies affecting positions carrying responsibility for policies and personnel are merely provisional until the Committee has given its final approval. In case of disapproval, the nominee's services are immediately terminated.

## SED in US Zone

A statement by the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, said: "Informal requests

from the Zone indicate the intention of the KPD to reorganize under the name of the Socialist Unity Party (SED). There are also some indications from the Zone that several local groups not in the KPD are interested in applying as local Kreis units of the SED.

"Military Government has no objection to such applications being filed; nor does it have objections to the Communist Party's continuing to meet to support this idea, nor to the Party's filing a request with Military Government to change its name. However, it will not be possible for Military Government to make a final decision on this matter until after the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers."

## Land Budgets

For the fiscal year ending 31 March 1947, the budget situation in each of the four US Zone Laender looks bright. In two Laender — Bavaria and Hesse — the total expenditures for the year will slightly exceed the total revenue; in Wuerttemberg-Baden, revenue and expenditures are expected to balance; and in Bremen, it is expected that revenue will exceed expenditures.

The main reason for the balanced or nearly balanced budgets (original estimates last year had anticipated large deficits in each Land) is the increased tax rates imposed by the Allied Control Council, which have increased the revenue collected in each Land by millions of Reichsmarks.

In addition, expenditures were generally over-estimated, including the cost of payments made by local German authorities for supplies and services rendered to the occupation forces. Because of technical reasons, such as lack of available raw materials, skilled labor, and trained personnel, a number of anticipated projects in each Land had to be deferred until the next fiscal year.

Following are the estimated total revenues



and expenditures for each of the Laender for the fiscal year 1 April 1946 to 31 March 1947:

Bavaria: revenue, RM 3,372 million; expenditures, RM 3,388.6 million; deficit, RM 16.6 million.

Hesse: revenue, RM 1,576 million; expenditures, RM 1,597 million; deficit, RM 21 million.

Wuerttemberg-Baden: revenue, RM 1,500 million; expenditures, RM 1,500 million.

Bremen: revenue, RM 388.3 million; expenditures, RM 367.4 million; balance, RM 20.9 million.

---

## Industry Output To Rise

The peak levels in industrial production attained during the fall of 1946 should be recovered by late April or early May, according to a statement issued by the Economics Division, OMGUS. February marked the low point of the cold-weather industrial recession but the change in climatic conditions heralded reopening of factories, a rise in hydrogeneration, the opening of ice-bound inland waterways and a break in the transportation bottleneck. These measures, buttressed by an increasingly favorable coal position, point to a new period of industrial development and expansion.

During February, the US Zone index of industrial production declined to 29 percent of the 1936 average as compared with 32 percent in January. The decline affected almost all major industry groups. Brick and cement production and vehicle output fell to only seven percent of the 1936 base period. The optics and precision instruments manufacture slumped to the lowest point since August 1945. Output of gas and electricity dropped sharply as streams remained frozen and as some gas plants closed to conserve critically low stocks of coal. Reductions of 10 to 20 percent took place in the production of iron and steel, machinery, electrical equipment, chemicals, and paper and pulp.

As in January, a few industries managed

to resist the general downtrend. With Deutsche Tafelglas at Weiden recovering rapidly from its earlier shutdown, production of flat glass doubled to 520,000 square meters, thus approximating the 1936 monthly average. The rubber products industry expanded about one-fifth, to 26 percent of the 1936 base, as a result of the reopening of Continentale Gummiwerke at Korbach. This plant had been idle since December 1946 and resumed operations during the month with the aid of a special allocation of coal. Total production of textiles held at about even with the low level reached in January. Over-all output in the ceramics industry declined only slightly.

---

## More Tobacco Planned

Sufficient tobacco to provide each German in the US Zone with slightly more than half a kilo during the coming year is envisioned in the plan of the Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, for doubling the tobacco production for 1947. Although this per capita yield will be less than a third of the 1936 average, this increased Zone production for cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, and snuff is important for its morale value and as a source of revenue.

The plan is estimated to produce during the coming year 9,200 tons of raw tobacco, expected to yield 6,360 tons of cured tobacco. The total production from the 1946 crop was 4,250 tons of raw tobacco, with an estimated yield of 3,400 tons of cured tobacco. This doubling of production is expected to be accomplished through an increase in the 1946 acreage of 4,800 to 5,400 this year.

The total per-capita consumption of tobacco in 1936 was 1.79 kilos, of which .49 kilo was home-grown and 1.3 kilos imported. The consumption based on the 1946 crop amounted to .24 kilo of domestic tobacco, the only type available through official channels. It is anticipated that .52 kilo per head will be available from domestic sources in 1947.



## International Wire Service

International telephone and telegraph service for the German civil population in the US and British Zones of Germany to all countries of the world except Spain and Japan and their dependencies is authorized as of 1 April.

Content of telegrams and subject matter of telephone conversations is limited to the exchange of information and ascertainment of facts; the closing of business deals and contracts is prohibited; and no messages relative to German external assets, even if only of a simple informational character, is permitted. The Communications Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS, added that it is probable that certain countries will not exercise their right to reestablish international telecommunications services with the US and British Zones on 1 April.

Only those Germans authorized by the Joint Export-Import Agency (US/UK) in the US and British Zones will be authorized to make outgoing calls or to send outgoing telegrams; however, there will be no limitations on incoming service. Rates in Reichsmark for outgoing civil traffic have been increased 100 percent over 1938-39 levels.

## Penicillin Potentialities

Sufficient raw materials and equipment are available in the US and British Zones to manufacture between 100 and 200 billion Oxford units of penicillin per month, according to a special investigation by penicillin experts of the German production potential in the two zones.

Specialized chemical equipment for this project is available within Germany, and leading manufacturers in the United States are considering a suggestion to furnish the necessary supervision to operate a new plant for large volume production, according to the Economics Division, OMGUS.

At present the only source of domestic penicillin is the Hoechst plant in the US Zone, producing between 40 and 50 million units a month. This production is limited to external medicinal uses, due to impurities.

## Decline in Production

Industrial production in the US Zone during January dropped approximately 20 percent from December to an estimated 31 percent of the 1936 average. The main reasons for this decrease were weather and transportation difficulties: With the Rhine-Main waterway system choked with ice, hundreds of locomotives frostbound, highways piled high with snow drifts, telephone and telegraph lines down and power cut off in many industrial centers, all major industry groups declined during the month.

There were, however, certain favorable aspects in the industrial picture: More men mined coal during January than in any month of the occupation; pig iron production showed an increase, along with sheet and plate steel, important factors in the production of farm machinery and consumer goods; the output of cooking and heating stoves, automotive spare parts, and certain other items also rose.

## Personnel Changes

Brig. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan has been named US Member of the Berlin Kommandatura and Commanding General, Berlin Command, OMGUS. Prior to this assignment, General Ryan was Commanding General, Headquarters Command, USFET.

Col. Mark Brislawn has been appointed Acting Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM.

Arthur S. Barrows has been appointed Deputy Director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, in charge of bipartite negotiations and operations. He is a former president of Sears Roebuck and Company.

Lt. Col. George H. Paul is director of the newly-established Minden office of Public Relations Office, OMGUS.

James E. King, Jr., has been appointed Acting Staff Secretary, OMGUS.

Col. V. C. Stevens is serving as Acting Director of Manpower Division, OMGUS, during the temporary absence of Leo R. Werts.

Lt. Col. Alfred B. Jaynes has been named Theater Chief of Claims, EUCOM.



# US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

The 26th Laenderrat Directorate meeting in Stuttgart on 6 March recommended to the Laenderrat principles for the admission of foreign welfare workers, providing for approval by the Welfare Ministry of projects outlined in detail as to personnel and time involved.

As of 31 January, the denazification status of 60 percent of persons who have registered under the Law for Liberation had been determined. On the basis of 7,100,000 questionnaires examined, 940,000 had been found chargeable and more than 6,000,000 persons in the US Zone found to be apparently not chargeable under the Law for Liberation.

A fire at the municipal building in Pforzheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden, on 15 February caused RM 100,000 damage. In Darmstadt, Hesse, the wooden barracks in which the US fire department was stationed was destroyed with damage estimated at RM 200,000. Two UNRRA barracks burned at Laufen, Bavaria, with a loss of RM 550,000.

## RATION STAYS AT 1550 CALORIES

The ration scale for the 99th period which began on 3 March continues to provide approximately 1,550 calories per day for the normal consumer in the US-British Zones. The normal consumer fat ration and meat ration for all non-farm consumers over six years of age have been reduced, but compensatory increases of bread allowance have been made.

Arrivals of food imports from the United States for US-British occupied areas of Germany totaled approximately 270,000 metric tons during February. Of this amount 58,000 metric tons were allocated to the US Zone and the remainder to the British Zone.

The production of hard coal continues upward, chiefly reflecting the expansion of employment of miners in the Ruhr. On 27 February, the Ruhr output reached a post-war peak of 235,000 metric tons, or 52 percent of the 1938 daily rate; this compared

with 200,000 metric tons on 1 February.

Despite uninterrupted expansion of coal production, rail transportation facilities are still overloaded because frozen waterways paralyze barge traffic. Forced stockpiling of coal has resulted. In the British Zone, for example, stocks on 23 February totaled 1,532,000 metric tons, more than double the total four weeks before.

## SUGAR SUBSTITUTED FOR MEAT

The Bipartite Food and Agriculture Control Group has advised that the German Executive Office has issued instructions to German officials authorizing the substitution in Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden of sugar for meat through the 98th period. The ration is 100 grams of meat to 40 grams of sugar.

To prevent damaging German crops and fields by vehicles driven off roads for parking, turning, and making shortcuts, USFET has instructed in a cable "that vigorous action be taken by all elements of the command to insure that US Military personnel and personnel employed by the US Army do not operate vehicles off regular roads and trails, except in cases of emergency."

Because of the increasing importance and developments of bizonal activities in the general economics field, the Public Relations Office, OMGUS, has now established a branch office at Minden, Westfalen, in the British Zone, where the Bipartite Economics Control Group is located.

## TOBACCO NOT FULLY AVAILABLE

Because the production of tobacco products has been delayed by shortages of coal and power, the tobacco ration for the period beginning 17 March is not fully available.

The first contract for the export of silverware from the US Zone of Germany was signed at the end of February. The Wilhelm Weinrack Company of Hanau, Hesse, is to sell hand-made coffee and tea services, candy boxes, candelabra, and other hand-hammered luxury items to a Chicago firm.

# 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.*

## Nazi Officers Not "Followers"

A change in instructions to be given to Public Prosecutors in connection with classification of Nazi party office holders is noted in OMGUS Directive AG 014.311 to the Director, Regional Government Coordinating Office, dated 10 March 1947, entitled "Disapproval of Proposed Instructions concerning Findings of Follower against Officers of Nazi Organizations."

The Directive explains that, as presently worded, the proposed instruction to Public Prosecutors constitutes an open invitation to find Nazi party office holders below the rank of Ortsgruppenleiter to be followers. This instruction is disapproved, for the reasons that "both the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism and Control Council Directive No. 24 recognize it as a most important general rule that holding office or other evidence of Nazi activity establishes such a strong presumption that a person was more than a nominal Nazi (and therefore ineligible for classification as a follower) that only in the most exceptional cases is such a finding possible."

The Directive further points out that, "because of the fact that a finding of follower makes the respondent eligible for appointment or reinstatement in public and semi-public office and positions of responsibility in important private undertakings (unless discretionary sanctions authorized by Article 18 (2) are imposed), it is of greatest importance that the definitions of follower or nominal Nazi contained in the law and in Control Council Directive No. 24 be strictly construed. Otherwise the most important denazification objective of the Law for Liberation and Control Council Directive No. 24 will be defeated."

## Exhibit Program Set Up

The establishment of a Pictorial Exhibits program, initiated by the Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS, is provided for in OMGUS Directive AG 001 (IC), dated 8 March 1947. The purpose of the program is to familiarize the German population with all phases of American life, reflected in photographs, charts, and other exhibits media.

The Directive states in part: "Pictorial exhibits will be the responsibility of the Director of Information Control. Exhibit themes will be decided by the Director of Information Control in consultation with Directors of other OMGUS agencies . . .

"Movement of exhibits throughout the US Zone will be supervised by the Director of Information Control. Within the US Zone and US Sector of Berlin, Chiefs of US Information Centers will be responsible for finding suitable locations for exhibits through MG channels.

"To implement this program adequately, the full-time assignment of one US civilian specialist and four German civilians at OMGUS and one US civilian in each Land, under the supervision of the Chief, US Information Centers, Information Control Division, is considered necessary."

## Proclamation No. 4

Under provisions of Proclamation No. 4, which became effective March 1, 1947, many of the broad powers given to Military Government when the occupying forces moved into Germany have been redefined and substantially limited.

The new proclamation modifies Proclamation No. 2, issued 20 September 1945, under which Military Government assumed control of much of the legislative, judicial, and executive power of the conquered country. It also limits the powers that had been delegated to the Ministers President under proclamation No. 2.





## Import of Moscow Conference Noted in US-Licensed Press

Minister-President Reinhold Maier of Wuerttemberg-Baden in a article in the *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauberbischofsheim) on the forthcoming peace treaty pointed out that Germany could not possibly have a Moscow representative because she has no central authority which could furnish a representative. He wrote in part:

"It appears to be astonishing only at first glance that no Germans have been invited to the Moscow Conference. But when thinking it over, it is logical that we are absent. For the Allies meet in Moscow in order to arrive at an agreement about us.

"Moreover, a truly authorized representative of the German side could not be found. This is certainly not because the past two years of occupation were not long enough to develop the constitutional structure of Germany to such an extent that a representative office, capable of participating in the negotiations, could have crystallized in that time.

"We have seen the year of elections — 1946 — in the American Zone: communal elections, Kreistag elections, Land elections. We know that this system could have been further developed and progressed without difficulties up to the establishment of a responsible democratic German central authority. But apparently it was not to be."

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* also discussed the question of a proper "spokesman" for Germany, and deplored lack of party agreement:

"Each of us knows that the peace conditions which will be provided for Germany sooner or later will be hard, harder even than those provided by the treaty of Versailles. Every clear thinking person, however, must realize that no peace would mean division of Germany into several zones. In view of

that we must be surprised that the heads of the political parties in Germany seem to have embarked upon some kind of competition, as to which of them could raise the best sounding demands to the victors in the name of the people."

Editor Carlebach criticized: "As long as the representatives of the different parties in the German Laender and Zones are not capable of sitting down at one table and draft a common declaration on their opinions, disregarding their individual wishes, nobody can expect that the voice of this or that group would be important enough to allay the distrust that is again increasing abroad."

The *Frankenpost* (Hof) printed an editorial by Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner on the SPD position on the peace treaty. He declared: "The guilt of Germany is greater, however, for its failure to prevent the rise to power of the Nazis. The obligations of the German people (toward the world) must be restricted to a reasonable degree. That means they must leave the German people the possibility of living on as a cultured people. They cannot reduce them to the level of helots. They will have to leave them the economic means whereby they can not only support themselves but also contribute reparations . . . The best protection for the Allies is to supervise the production of goods, with which we shall have to put up for a long time . . . The most sensitive point in the future peace negotiations is undoubtedly the demand for separation of former purely German territories."

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* examined the various aspects of the Moscow discussions: government, borders, reparations. The paper expressed the prevailing opinion of the possible results:

"The participating powers and we who follow the conference with secret concern but with confidence know that the result of the



Moscow negotiations cannot be the written text of a final and valid treaty for Germany. The problem is too difficult and disputed. But they may succeed in creating a common foundation which is not dictated by hatred and retaliation, but by political reality and the recognition of the existence of the German people."

---

## Occupation Review

The **Frankfurter Rundschau** commented on the final statement by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney as follows:

"When we recommend to our readers to read very carefully the 'Review of the Occupation from November 1945 until March 1947' in today's edition, presented by General McNarney, former Military Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the American Armed Forces in Europe, on the occasion of his farewell press conference, we also recommend to everybody to recall the situation as it was then and to take into consideration the task which this occupation power had to tackle and to solve.

"If we say this, we are fully aware of the difficulties and shortcomings from which we all have to suffer today and probably for some time to come. We also know how slowly . . . the inner domestic reconstruction and the necessary adjustment to world economy progress. But that is not so much a question of an individual occupation power as that of the Allied governments who now have to come to an agreement at the Moscow Conference on the basis of existence of Germany."

---

## Truman Speech Praised

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) was the first paper which carried an editorial on President Truman's address to Congress on Greece and Turkey. It said in part:

"The message of the American President before both houses of Congress on a bill to provide economic and military support for Greece and Turkey is regarded throughout the whole world as a step of greatest political

importance. It demonstrates best the will of the world power, America, not to continue a laissez faire policy in the Mediterranean and in the Near East.

"The desire to pursue an active world policy and show direct interest in world affairs, in contrast to isolationism, becomes apparent in Washington. It is linked with a development that was accelerated during the last months: the decline of British world power, apparent by the withdrawal from India, Burma, Egypt, and soon Palestine and Greece . .

"In the long run there will be only two powers which could fill the vacuum: America and Russia. President Truman has now pointed out that Washington is prepared to take over those tasks which formerly could be fulfilled by the British Empire."

---

## German Assembly Debated

The Soviet-licensed **Neue Zeit**, Christian Democratic Union organ in Berlin, addressed a letter to the leaders of the SPD, SED, and LPD, advising that they get together and "prepare the first stage of an assembly of representatives of the German people."

Expressing approval of the proposal, the French-licensed **Kurier** declared the proposal is in accordance with the views of some of the parties invited. It noted that similar steps have been taken by the LPD, the only difference being that the CDU proposal contains a direct invitation to the other parties. It would be desirable that some kind of a German interzone assembly which could represent the interests of all of Germany be set up as soon as possible and that party interests or zonal narrow-mindedness be subjugated to this necessity," declared the paper.

The US-licensed independent newspaper **Tagesspiegel** contended that such an assembly should not be called until the Laender governments are all based on constitutions and have voluntarily decided to join a German federal republic.

"This cannot be done until the Laender have gained an existence of their own and then one can speak of a great initiative," advised the paper.





## Battle of the German Mind

At least a generation will be required to change the nationalistic, militaristic, totalitarian mode of thinking which now is so deeply rooted in Germany, and even then the effort may fail, wrote **Virginius Dabney** in the **Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch** following a recent tour of the US Zone of Germany with a group of leading American newspaper executives. This article follows in part:

The battle for the German mind is being concentrated in the German elementary and high schools, under the direction of Dr. John W. Taylor, Chief of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division of the Office of Military Government for Germany . .

The Hitlerian poison has permeated all classes of society. Approximately 12 years of concentrated propaganda, combined with the fact that Germans were far better housed and fed under their late Fuehrer than they are today, have brought about an extremely difficult problem. The average German has seldom been more miserable than he is at this moment. Some 38 large German cities have been pounded to rubble, and their inhabitants are living under appalling conditions, with hardly enough food to keep body and soul together.

It is almost impossible to hope for any real progress in democratizing the thinking of the average German, as long as he is living wretchedly and contrasting his lot with that of the prosperous years immediately preceding 1942. True, many Germans feel that the Nazi regime was responsible for their present low estate, but until they are given some reasons for believing that democracy can give them a better deal than they have had in the past, the natural German liking for "order," "discipline," and "the Fuehrer principle" are likely to prevail. At least, such seems to be a vividly felt fear of many

in touch with conditions here.

In interviews with the Germans who operate the municipal government in Berlin, and those who conduct the provincial government of Bavaria, in Southern Germany, we received almost identical responses. "So long as the people are hungry, cold and without decent housing it is futile to hope that they will become democratic in their attitudes. Once their elemental needs are taken care of, and they have something to look forward to, they can be appealed to with some hope of success." Such was the prevailing view. This view came from men who are in positions of authority partly because of their anti-Nazi records. Many of them spent years in concentration camps because they refused to bow the knee to Hitler. Their opinions are entitled, therefore, to considerable respect.

The depth of degradation to which the German nation sank under Hitler is vividly illustrated in the current trial at Nuremberg of the 23 medical men who are charged with carrying on fiendish experiments against human beings. Experiments in freezing, in sterilization, in high altitude tests, in malaria, and in bone and nerve conditions, which involved fatalities in thousands of cases, are charged . . . They are so well-documented as to be already proved — and by the Nazis themselves. For these methodical Germans took photographs of the victims at each stage of the proceedings, and kept complete minutes of their discussions, with direct quotation from the participants. These minutes are now in the hands of the prosecution. As one prominent American remarked: "The Nazis' own records are sufficient to hang the whole crowd" . . .

How do the Germans regard these proceedings? Are they sympathetic to the prosecution and conviction of the men who are guilty of such monstrosities? Did they feel that Goering, Keitel, and the rest should



have been condemned to death? A well-considered answer is impossible, but the probabilities are that the average German is largely unimpressed by these trials . . . The day we sat in the courtroom a mere sprinkling of Germans was on hand. The natives appear considerably bored by the whole business. Maybe they think the trials are fair and maybe they don't. At all events, there is little reason for believing that they attach much significance to them. Such is the opinion of various persons in a position to know, including several German newspapermen with anti-Nazi records.

All this bears on the question whether the Germans can be "reoriented." . . . Dr. Taylor and his aides are trying to make it easy for the Germans to teach themselves democratic thought processes, and are keeping away from anything which savors of trying to ram democracy down German throats.

For example, they are not writing textbooks for the Germans, but are letting the anti-Nazi Germans write their own texts. Meanwhile the schools are using the texts which were approved in Germany in the years immediately preceding the coming of the Nazis to power. Nine curriculum laboratories and textbook writing centers are being operated at this time in the American Zone, and it is anticipated that the Germans will be able to produce sound texts before too long. These texts will be published, assuming that the paper is available, and then the elementary and high school pupils will study books from which the Nazi poison has been removed by their fellow-countrymen.

The denazification program has ousted all active Nazis from the school system, and has put the teaching in the hands of Germans who believe in freedom and the democratic way. At the same time, it is not contemplated that these teachers will attempt to regiment their pupils in democratic thinking. Their approach will be generally similar to that which prevails in the American schools. Pupils will be given the opportunity to learn about democracy, and its virtues will be emphasized, but there will be no totalitarian

pressure. Those in charge of this program for OMGUS are optimistic for its ultimate success.

In the field of youth training of all sorts, Dr. Norman Hiemes, Chief, Office of Special Educational Institutions and Agencies, E&RA Branch, IA&C Division, OMUGS, declares that "we must find a creative substitute for the Hitler youth." He states that whereas much stress has been placed hitherto on athletic programs, we must put emphasis henceforth on "getting at the minds of youth." Some 7,500 youth groups have been formed in the American Zone, and have a total membership of 651,000. This is about 25 percent of the former Hitler youth membership for the same area, but the latter was compulsory, whereas the United States authorities are operating on a voluntary basis. Of late they are making a particular effort to enlist the interest of German girls . . .

All this may ultimately get the desired result, and it may not. The mayor of Berlin, Dr. Ostrowski, a German of strongly democratic views, declared the other day when we discussed the problem with him that "many of our people are born Nazis" and that nationalistic and militaristic teachers of the past 100 years must be eradicated.

Anybody who looks around him today at the wreckage of the city over which Dr. Ostrowski presides, can hardly fail to be vastly impressed with the thought that war has brought overwhelming calamity to the Reich. The center of Berlin is the most gigantic wreck in the history of the world . . .

Such is the low estate to which Hitler brought Berlin and Germany. The people are wretched, cold and hungry. Those in the urban regions are living under well nigh incredible hardships. Have they learned the lesson that this shattering defeat should have taught them, or are they even now plotting another drive for world dominion? Can they be taught to think in democratic terms, or will they continue to be the disciples of Frederick the Great and Clausewitz, Moltke and Treitschke? We probably must wait 25 to 30 years before getting the answer.