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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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BLACK WATCH
University of Wisconsin



THIS ISSUE:

British Reorganization Plans
Education in Bavaria
Berlin's Open Forum

US Attitude on Bonn
Four Years in Berlin
Christian Democratic Party

No. 170
Sept. 20, 1949.

SPECIAL INSERT: Organization Chart of Office of US High Commissioner

COVER PICTURE

BLACK WATCH — Headed by its drum major, the pipes and drums of the Black Watch's 1st Battalion, now stationed in Germany with the British Army of the Rhine, presented its ceremonial "Beat the Retreat" in Frankfurt on Aug. 26. A pictorial story of the ceremony is presented on pages 14 and 15. (US Army photo)

The Information Bulletin is the bi-weekly magazine of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany for dissemination of authoritative information concerning the policies, regulations, instructions, operations and activities of the Allied occupation in Germany.

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Special Insert:

Organization Chart of Office of US High Commissioner center

OFFICE OF THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
REPORTS AND STATISTICS DIVISION
BERLIN, GERMANY APO 742, US ARMY

Education in Bavaria

— — Reconstruction with MG Guidance

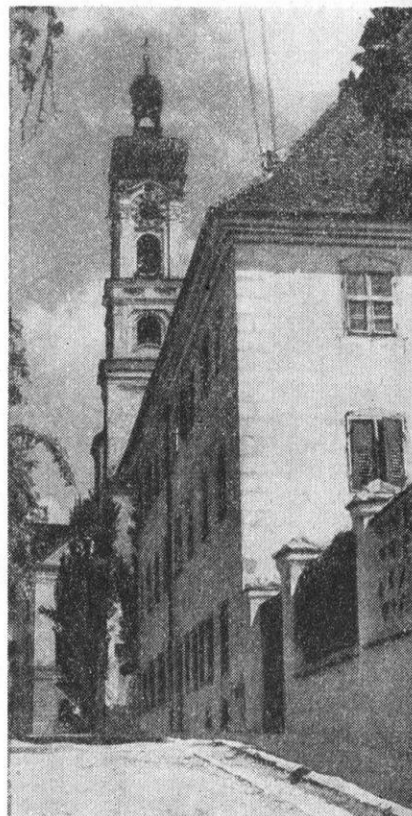
IN PERHAPS no feature is German education more strikingly undemocratic than in the so-called two-track system. This system, which has existed for centuries in most European countries, results at the end of the fourth school year in the separation of one small group of children from the rest of the boys and girls. This establishes and reinforces a sense of class distinction which permeates German society.

All children begin their education in eight-year elementary schools, called *Volksschulen* (people's schools). The secondary schools are called *Hoehere Schulen* (higher schools). These secondary schools do not follow the elementary schools at the end of the eighth year; they start with the fifth school year. They are devoted entirely to preparation for the university and other higher institutions. In this extremely narrow course of training there is little or nothing of the general education which we in America consider so important for the building of good citizenship, nor is there much opportunity for the children in these schools to receive any training in the practical arts.

Article
by **Education Branch**
Education & Cultural Relations Division
OMG Bavaria

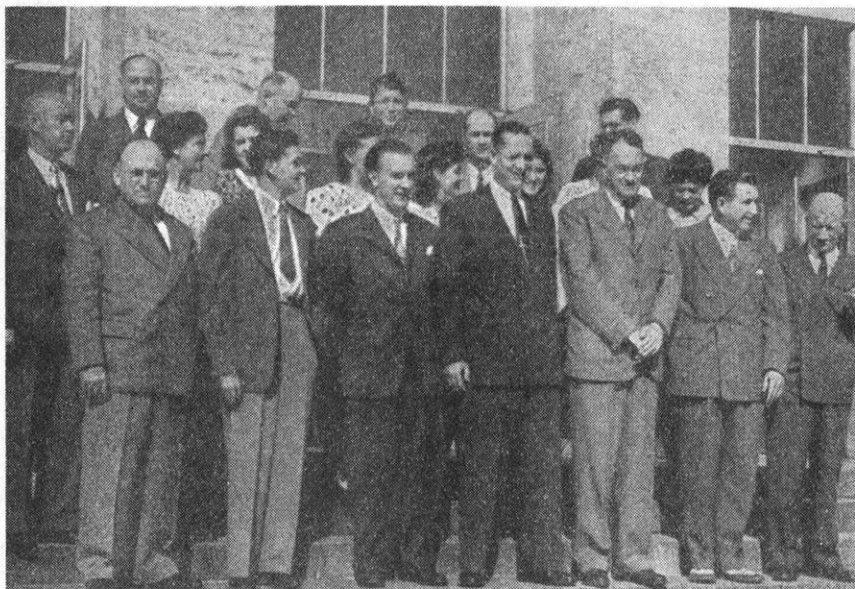
ALL BAVARIAN children attend the elementary school during the first four school years. At the end of the fourth year a very small group is selected to leave the elementary school to attend secondary school, which starts with the fifth school year. This small privileged group of children is selected theoretically on the basis that they have already shown evidence of outstanding intellectual ability. Actually many other conditions govern this selection; for example, the fact that these secondary schools charge tuition immediately eliminates children of poor parents, with the exception of those who receive scholarships.

Beginning at once with the fifth year, the program of this secondary school is completely different from the program of the corresponding year of the elementary school. Major stress is placed on foreign languages. The children remaining in the elementary school follow a more general



Typical Bavarian elementary school next to church in Ingolstadt.

(Photo by Hans Baerend)



Members of the Education Branch, who cooperatively prepared this article, pose before the OMGB Headquarters in Munich. (Photo by Klaus-Peter Duhnkrack)

course, usually without the introduction of foreign languages.

With this eight-year elementary school the full-time education of most Bavarian children is ended. A few attend institutions for the training of elementary teachers beginning with the ninth year. A few others attend special technical and commercial schools. Many attend part-time vocational schools. These schools are devoted almost entirely to the teaching of a particular skill or trade, and contribute little toward a broader preparation for good citizenship and effective living. At any time after the fifth school year it is increasingly difficult for a child to transfer from the elementary school track to the secondary or college preparatory track. This difficulty becomes almost insurmountable by the eighth school year.

THE GAP between elementary and secondary education extends to the training of teachers. Training for elementary school teaching starts with the ninth school year and continues for six years. Even in the preparation of teachers this undemocratic system of class distinction is maintained, for secondary teachers are prepared through attendance at the secondary school, the university and the *Studienseminar* (study seminar) with a completely different type of training from that of the elementary teacher. The secondary teacher, because of this more academic training holds a position of higher esteem in the German social order, frequently with the title of *Studienrat* (study councilor) while his colleague in the people's school is simply called a "teacher."

The organization of the secondary school is quite different in many ways from the American high school or from the English secondary school. In the American high school, there are in one school courses preparing for university and other courses of wide variation; for example, home economics, metal work, auto, wood work, typing and bookkeeping. All the children of all the people have the opportunity to form common bonds of understanding in some classes and learn to work and play together cooperatively, regardless of whether they specialize to become doctors, mechanics, housewives or secretaries.

IN GERMANY, the secondary schools are almost exclusively college preparatory, and even then, are broken down into several main types. Most dear to conservative Bavarians is the *Gymnasium*, which stresses Latin and

Greek. Actually, over half of all the class hours in the gymnasium are devoted to languages other than German. Then there is the *Realgymnasium* (reformed gymnasium), similar to the gymnasium but emphasizing modern rather than ancient languages. Most attended of these secondary schools is the *Oberrealschule* (higher reformed school), which emphasizes science and mathematics along with modern languages. Most of these secondary schools are attended by boys only so it is necessary to have separate secondary schools for girls. These, too, emphasize languages and other purely academic subjects.

Of all the children in Bavarian schools below the university level this last year only 107,000 or 6.4 percent were enrolled in secondary schools; 1,280,000 or 77 percent were enrolled in elementary schools; and 273,000 or 10.3 percent were enrolled in vocational, technical and commercial schools. The remainder were in special schools such as those for physically-handicapped children.

These figures indicate all too plainly that Bavarian children do not have equal educational opportunities, particularly in regard to secondary education. Until such opportunities are equalized, we can hardly expect to democratize German society.

THERE ARE three other respects in which the Bavarian schools are strikingly different from those in America:

First, there has been the charging of tuition in all the secondary schools, with the result that poorer parents frequently cannot afford secondary education for their children. It is true that gifted children of poorer parents

do receive scholarships, but this practice of charging tuition unquestionably deprives many children of the opportunity for secondary education.

Then there is the striking difference in the teacher-pupil relationship. In the United States, teachers and pupils tend more to work together on a friendly basis; the classroom atmosphere is one of informality with small groups of pupils frequently working quite independently on a variety of projects. The average German classroom still gives an impression of strict regimentation, and the relationship between teacher and pupil is usually stiff and formal.

The American is impressed on visiting most German schools by the lack of what we call extra-curricular activities. It is still unusual for pupils to participate in any way in the administration of the school, and pupils' organizations in many instances have been forbidden or discouraged in Germany by the authorities. This is in sharp contrast to our own situation, where practically every school has a pupils' group organization and extra-curricular activities and athletics play a major part in the life of the high school student.

THERE ARE other ways in which German schools differ sharply from American schools, and there are also some ways in which they are alike. However, the most significant point is that the German system of education, by removing privileged children from contact with the masses at the end of the fourth school year and keeping them apart for the remainder of their education tends to

(Continued on next page)

Bavaria's Children - - - Bavaria's Future

These are Germany's citizens of tomorrow, but today they play among the ruins of war, rest while strolling over the country side and engage in organized recreation. (Photos by Baerend and Kempter)



set up class distinction in a fashion incompatible with a truly democratic way of life. Of even more serious concern is the fact that the best thought and the best resources of German educators are centered on the development of these chosen few, while the masses of the children are left only the crumbs from the educational table.

These problems have been paramount ever since the Allied armies swept across Germany in 1945 and found the schools in a state of collapse. The first task at that time was to reopen all possible schools. For two years after the war, the Education Branch concentrated on such problems as the elimination of Nazi textbooks and teaching materials, the weeding out of all active Nazis from the teaching profession, the training of emergency teachers to fill the thousands of vacancies, and providing school buildings and materials for bombed areas and places where refugee children greatly overtaxed existing facilities.

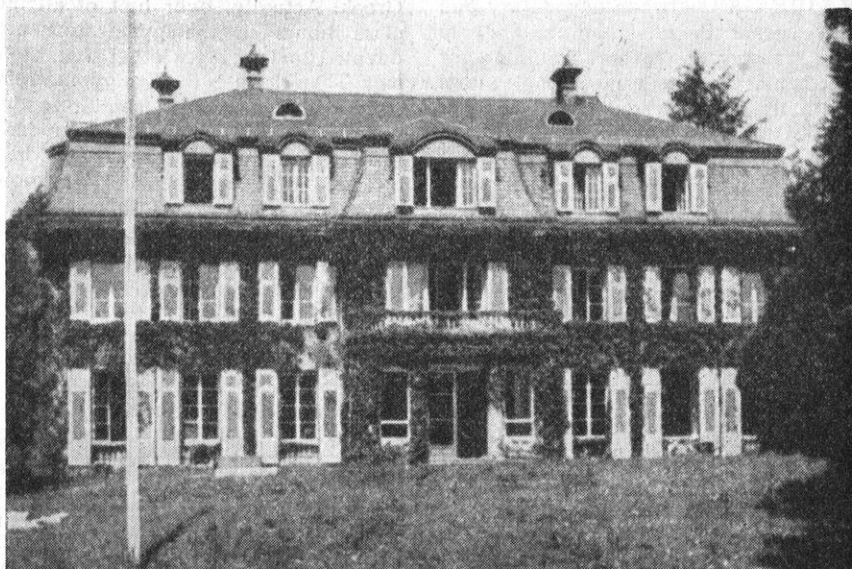
IN JANUARY 1947, the US Military Governor directed each state government to prepare a school reform plan in harmony with democratic principles. There followed in Bavaria a year during which members of Education Branch advised, stimulated, wheedled and scolded the Bavarian Ministry of Education. Three school reform plans were presented: the first consisted of a vague general statement, the second was more specific but ignored completely basic directives on education by OMGUS and the Allied Control Council, and the third, a grudgingly submitted but reasonably satisfactory plan, on Feb. 2, 1948.

With the submission to Military Government of this school reform



Committee of Bavarian teachers listens to an elderly adviser.

(Photo by Duhnkrack)



Curriculum Workshop at Kempfenhausen, one of the important steps in implementing the educational reform program in Bavaria. (Photo by Duhnkrack)

plan, the need was evident for a workshop center where meetings and conferences could be held between German and American education personnel. The plan itself created only bare outlines; who was to give it reality? The traditional solution would have been for the state Education Ministry officials to work out all details and then simply to order all schools to comply. This did not seem, in the opinion either of Military Government or of the more progressive Bavarians, to be a sound method of establishing a truly democratic school system.

Accordingly, after considerable discussion with MG education officers, the Bavarian Education Ministry invited a planning commission to meet in Munich to work out the first steps in school reform. The members of this commission were appointed by the ministry and included educators, parents, farmers, business men and clergymen.

This commission met in Munich in the early spring of 1948 and recommended the establishment of a steering committee consisting of four or five leading educators to work full time on the overall supervision of a program of committee work. The committee in its preliminary meetings accomplished two main tasks; first, the identification of school reform problems and the planning of more extensive committees to deal with them; second, the working out of procedures to deal with these problems.

IN THE MEANTIME Schloss Wallenburg, an unoccupied mansion near Miesbach, was proposed as a suitable location for the entire project. In order that the project might be independent it was decided that financial and business responsibilities should belong neither to the Ministry of Education nor to Military Government. For this purpose an autonomous foundation was created, consisting of one ministry official, two German educators not connected with the ministry and two MG education officers.

The operating procedures provided for close professional and personal contacts between Military Government and German educators. MG officers did not merely observe conferences; they played an active and constructive part in all conference plans and discussions. The effect of this close professional and personal contact between MG education personnel and Bavarian educational leaders has been one of the gratifying results of the Wallenburg program.

By Feb. 1, 1949, the combined recommendations of all committees were completed and presented to the Ministry of Education, where they are being drafted into new basic school laws for submission to the state legislature.

AS WORK on the school reform plan progressed the desirability was seen for setting up an educational demonstration area where teachers and administrators could participate in a "workshop" tryout situation.

Thus by first hand experimentation they could learn how to improve the teacher-pupil relationship in Bavarian schools and how rapidly and effectively the Schloss Wallenburg committee recommendations could be put into practice.

During the fall of 1948 the steering committee worked out a tentative plan for a demonstration area. Following a series of discussions among Bavarian educators, officials of the Bavarian Ministry of Education and members of the Education Branch, a committee was appointed to develop and supervise the demonstration workshop project.

The committee decided to select a typical Bavarian county and invite this county to serve as an educational demonstration center. The committee set up the following minimum criteria as a basis for their selection: (1) the county should have the principal types of Bavarian schools within its boundaries; (2) it should be predominantly rural but have within its boundaries at least one medium-sized manufacturing center; (3) the teachers and administrators were to be reasonably sympathetic to the program, and (4) the county should not be too far from the already-established curriculum workshop at Kempfenhausen villa on the shores of Starnberg Lake, the workshop successor of Schloss Wallenburg.

AN INTENSIVE in-service training program for the spring and summer of 1949 was planned to acquaint all teachers in the county with the basic principles of school reform. Educational experts from Bavaria and the United States were to serve on a consultative basis. The teachers and administrators from the selected county were to come to Kempfenhausen for an initial period of one



Open-air meeting of a teacher committee to discuss new problems.

(Photo by Duhnkrack)

week in groups of 20 to 30 persons. With the completion of the preliminary training, the essential supervisory task of the consultants would begin: that of putting into effect in the classrooms of the county the curriculum plans worked out in the workshop session.

The project was to implement the Bavarian school reform plan with emphasis on improving the instructional program. However, it was also considered of importance to demonstrate how the educational level of a particular county could be raised—how average teachers could be developed into superior teachers, how superior teachers could be made master teachers and how below-average teachers could be brought at least up to the average.

It was felt, of course, that other material conditions in the county should be improved too, but all concerned were convinced that the core of the problem of improving education was to be found in the teacher, his training and his personality.

Photographs furnished by
E&CR OMGB

WITH THESE procedures and conditions in mind, the committee of the demonstration project chose the County of Weilheim in southern Bavaria for its demonstration. Weilheim County is about 30 miles south of Munich. In addition to the city of Weilheim itself, other important towns are Murnau, Peissenberg and Penzberg. Most of the county is either wood or pasture land, with a comparatively small tillable area. Elementary schools are found in 35 different communities. There are secondary schools in Murnau and Weilheim, and a so-called middle school for girls in Polling. Par-time vocational schools are found in towns, but the level of rural vocational schools in the country is generally low.

Forty-four different schools were represented at the Weilheim workshops. The staff consisted of German educators, American consultants, German and American visitors, a secretarial staff and the maintenance staff at the Kempfenhausen Curriculum Workshop.

The first workshop meeting was initiated on April 26, 1949 at Kempfenhausen. Prior to arrival the teachers had been briefed on the recommendations of the Schloss Wallenburg committees for school reform in Bavaria. They had also been given complete reports of the committee findings through *Schule und Gegenwart* (School and Present Times), the Education Branch monthly magazine. Teachers also were requested to state their preference of discussion topics and were invited to the workshop during the week when the topic chosen was being discussed.

GENERALLY, interest centered on those topics most closely related to work in the classroom. However, to each group was presented in a
(Continued on page 25)

Scenes at Kempfenhausen: Dining room and curriculum library. (Photos by Duhnkrack)



Berlin's Open Forum

— — Newspaper Carries Out an Idea

Article

by **Dr. Erfrid Heinecke**

Director, Open Forum
Der Tagesspiegel

THE RIGHT of the citizen is superior to the might of the state; the demands of the voters superior to the demands of those who are elected."

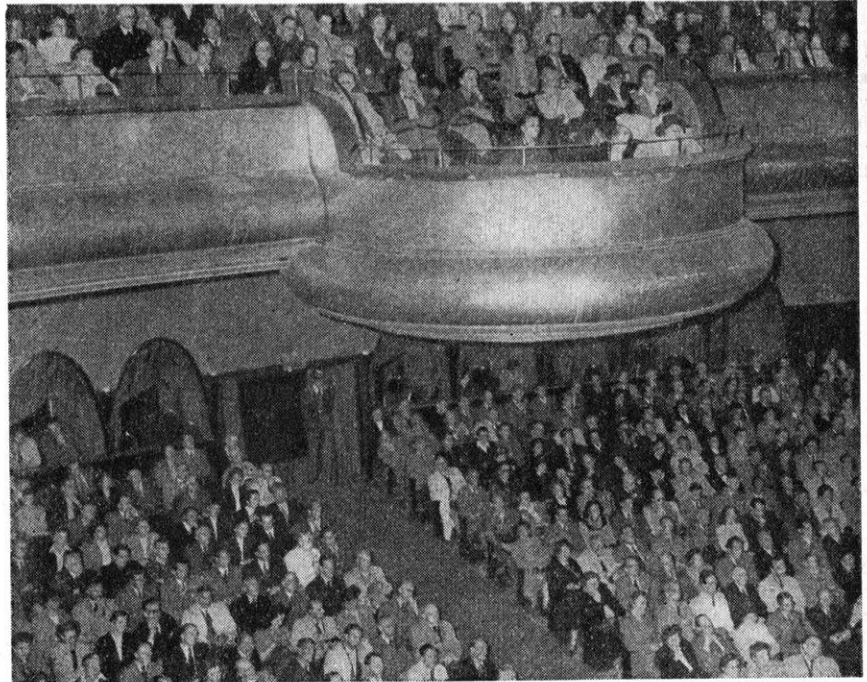
In these words Erik Reger, co-publisher of the US-licensed Berlin newspaper *Der Tagesspiegel* in a feature article on May 1, 1949 gave the reason for establishing a Berlin open forum, which through discussion would alert the citizens to seeking solutions to civic questions. He added that this forum would not produce official action in itself, but would be an "effective means of implementing that democratic form of life, without which any constitution is but an object of study for scholars."

In less than three weeks the first forum took place. Four monthly meetings have followed. Thus, in Berlin an institution was established which is unique in the US Occupied Area. For 18 months numerous open forums, town hall meetings or community councils have been called in the US Zone to discuss public affairs with or in the presence of government officials.* However, the *Tagesspiegel's* open forum differs from these meetings in many respects: in its organization, methods and topics of discussion and the extent of participation.

* See accompanying box for list of articles published in Information Bulletin.



Willy Kressmann, borough president of Berlin-Kreuzberg, states his point.



Portion of audience of 1,850 persons attending initial open-forum meeting in Berlin's Titania Palast, a decided innovation in that city's postwar life.

THIS FORUM is a gathering of Berlin citizens invited not by an official or a board specially established for this purpose, but by the *Tagesspiegel* itself. The newspaper assumes financial responsibility for renting the assembly room, for broadcasting and for printing free admission tickets which are distributed by its agencies to anyone interested in attending the meetings.

The forum is not headed by a mayor, city or borough councilman, or by a personality elected by the convention. Its director, chosen by the *Tagesspiegel*, is subject only to the rules for leading the discussions in an impartial and fair manner and is in no way bound by any editorial opinion of the newspaper with regard to a specific discussion topic. His sole task is to preserve the impartial and objective character of the debates, to see that parliamentary rules are observed and to make the discussions as fruitful as possible.

Photographs from *Der Tagesspiegel*

As these are genuine forums where any one of 800 to 1,800 participants with different ideas is allowed to speak it is unavoidable that discussion rules occasionally should be violated. During the second forum when the discussion leader was somewhat more indulgent the participants digressed from the theme, used more time than had been granted to speak, read elaborate manuscripts, emphasized party-political attitudes as well as details which merely served the personal interest of the individuals or their exaggerated desire for authority.

It must be regretted that many Germans forgot, during the Nazi regime, how to discuss a topic objectively and democratically. The forum management, therefore, must carry out an energetic program of reeducation.

THE FORUMS have also taken on the aspects of an experiment showing to what extent the Berlin population gradually is rediscovering the essence of democracy. These people have made and still are

making daily sacrifices to maintain democracy against the threats of Soviet Communism. But it is a different matter to give positive substance to this successfully-upheld democracy after the people have been strangers to it for one and a half decades. This is true not only of the individual Berlin men and women who flock to the forums; it is also valid for certain leading public officials and party leaders. The idea of the forum was treated by them with distrust and doubt, although Berlin's Mayor Ernst Reuter gave it his open encouragement. Attending the first forum, he was the first to speak:

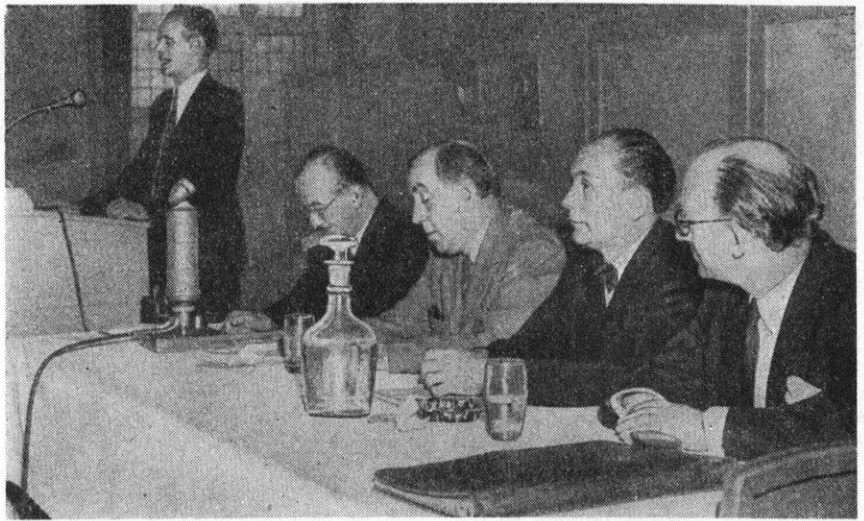
"When I was requested to participate in the forum I unhesitatingly agreed to do so... I am of the opinion that a mayor should not withdraw from a fruitful debate."

These words brought loud applause from the audience. Nevertheless, there was criticism elsewhere in the city administration, in party committees and even in democratic newspapers against this institution of public debate. The forum was said to be unnecessary, even the word boycott was heard, and its creator was said to be an "anarchist". This was peculiar opposition in the city which had so firmly resisted Soviet attack.

Undoubtedly, these circles will learn that public discussion is inseparable from democracy, and that sharp public criticism—even if it goes too far—is justified. For the present the *Tagesspiegel* forum must undertake a patient job of education.

THE FOREGOING shows that this forum is not a "questions-and-answers game" but a critical discussion of certain civic procedures. The topics for discussion are announced by *Tagesspiegel* one or two weeks ahead, after they are selected with a special view to their pertinence to current problems. Also taken into consideration are the suggestions which the forum management receives in numerous letters from all sections of the Berlin population. These ideas relate to the whole sphere of community and civic-political life and—without exaggeration—a two-year program might be filled with this list of suggestions.

Principal problems of the democratic city administration, such as the observation of individual rights or voluntary service in civic affairs, and general questions including economics and currency, simplification of

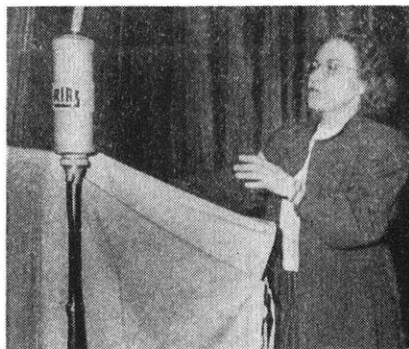


Voice of the People—(left to right at table) Dr. Heinecke, leader of the forum and author of this article; Mayor Ernst Reuter, Erik Reger and Prof. Kurt Landsberg. (DPD)

activities and reduction of official red tape alternate with a number of economic-political, social-political, finance-political and cultural themes. It is always very difficult to choose a forum topic.

EACH DISCUSSION is opened by two or three speakers who are requested to talk on the subject for 10 to 20 minutes. Therefore, these persons do not give prepared speeches; their task is merely to sketch a general outline of the topic and main points of discussion.

In the first forum, which discussed "Administration and Publicity," this method was followed. Mayor Reuter was the first speaker followed by Erik Reger and Prof. Kurt Landsberg, city assemblyman. These principal speakers were selected because of their leading position in the city administration or in the political and



Dr. Ella Barowsky speaks out as radio carries discussion into thousands of Berlin's homes.

intellectual life of Berlin, and because of their known interest in the subject to be discussed.

After the introduction, free discussion begins which is limited to five minutes for each speaker. Since the third forum prepared speeches have been spotted throughout each discussion in order to hold the participants closer to the chosen topic. Because of digressions by members of the audience this measure proved necessary. These key speakers act as a kind of model in the discussion to counterbalance the audience's tendency to digress. We do not like to employ this method, but it has proved successful.

It should be considered that a free discussion among an audience of 800 to 1,800 in a country alienated from democracy, needs some guidance which would not and should not be resorted to under other conditions. But the forum leader must always bear in mind that these discussions as a manifestation of democracy still contain a number of undemocratic elements, tensions and imponderables which can only be overcome gradually through influence.

THERE WAS, however, strong support from the Berlin population in favor of the forum idea. Only one actual difficulty could not be overcome—the number of persons who wished to attend the forums. Except for the fourth and fifth meetings, which were held during the main vacation period and attended by "only" 800,

(Continued on next page)

requests for the three others were so numerous that thousands had to be refused. The hall in Berlin-Charlottenburg "Studentenhaus" (Student's Home) with its 800 seats was not nearly large enough for the first forum. The second and third forums were moved to Titania Palast, in Steglitz, but even this spacious hall, containing about 1,850 seats, was too small.

Six thousand persons have participated in the five forums. Among them were 1,000 representatives of the press and Occupation Powers, city officials and members of Berlin's political and intellectual life. Besides the 12 principal speakers—eight top administrative officials, three city assemblymen and the founder of the forum—87 persons spoke from the floor in these forums 12 of them women. Forty-six persons could not be heard for lack of time.

ALL THE discussions were important and interesting and there was hardly a professional branch in Berlin which failed to voice its views, from the carpenter to the big business man, from the housewife to the woman scientist, from the physician to the author. Only a few miles from the Soviet dictatorship in the East Sector of Berlin—participants in the forums come from there, too—free citizens openly discussed the "monopolistic tendencies" of Berlin social insurance; the "bureaucratic economic methods" of the Berlin city administration, the "autocratic manner" of civil servants, and problems of unemployment.

The 6,000 participants have spread the idea of the forum throughout the city. Many district offices of Berlin have been induced to take up direct discussion with citizens. Press reports—even if they sometimes lacked understanding—communicated to hundreds of thousands the story of this new democratic institution. Even communistic Radio Berlin could not avoid



In mobile fitting and alteration shop of type which services isolated US Army units in the EC, 1st Lt. George E. Ramsay, of Laurence, Mass., commander of the Hq Co, 7717th EUCOM Quartermaster School Center in Darmstadt, holds up shoes sizes 3AAA and 15½EEEE, the smallest and largest shoes made for the army.
(US Army photo)

mentioning the forum, although unfavorably. Already the forum has become a fact which, in spite of initial deficiencies and some hostility, has given new and effective impulse to the democratic life in west Berlin.
+END

Relief Needs Decline

The number of applications in Berlin for relief, which had increased during July, dropped slightly during August.

Correspondence School

Sponsored by western German trade unions and cooperative societies, a correspondence school open to the general public has been inaugurated in Frankfurt. The purpose of the school is to foster an understanding of and a greater participation by the general population in the reconstitution of a democratic society, the democratization of public administration, and the solution of postwar social and economic problems.

Eleven courses are offered on trade unions and cooperatives, political economy, labor administration and social policy, public speaking, business arithmetic, psychology and English. Other courses are prepared on mechanical drawing, bookkeeping, woodworking and women in employment. Modeled on the institute of the Swedish trade unions, the Frankfurt school is using some Swedish text material which has been translated or adapted. Other courses are new.

The first open-forum type of public meeting was held in Bad Reichenhall, Bavaria, under the initiative of the local MG officer in early 1946. This was described in the article, **Town Hall Meeting**, in Issue No. 60 of Sept. 23, 1946. Other articles published in the Information Bulletin about open forums include:

Bavarian Public Forum, description of a typical gathering at Coburg, Issue No. 147, Nov. 2, 1948.

Forum of the Air, project of Radio Stuttgart, No. 71, Dec. 9, 1946.

German-American Discussion Groups, No. 128, Feb. 10, 1948.

"Information Please," (German reaction), No. 31, March 2, 1945.

Open Forum Seminar, review of Wuerttemberg-Baden program, No. 164, June 28, 1949.

Open Forum Survey, review of program in Bavaria, No. 154, Feb. 8, 1949.

Town Meetings, pictorial story of two Wuerttemberg-Baden meetings, No. 140, July 27, 1948.

British Reorganization Plans

— — Reduction of Personnel Gradual

IN GENERAL the establishment of the High Commission, as a substitution for Military Government, will not involve fundamental structural change of staff of the High Commission as distinct from Military Government at the top. I shall continue the work as I do now with a small group of senior advisers. You have seen the details of Mr. McCloy's arrangements* and the American senior appointments which have been published recently, and I will give you the same sort of information from my own side.

One or two of the senior officials who have been working with me, have stayed on serving with the Control Commission, often at considerable personal sacrifice, in order to see the end of the phase which culminates in the establishment of a German Government, and therefore now at this stage, is reaching its conclusion.

It is natural that these particular men should want a change as far as they are concerned themselves, and one or two of them will be leaving us shortly for important appointments elsewhere. I am thinking particularly of Sir Cecil Weir, who is leaving me, and Sir Eric Coates and Sir Robert Inglis. The list of the senior appointments is as follows: chief of staff, Maj. Gen. K. G. McLean; political adviser, Mr. C. E. Steel; and economic adviser, Lt. Gen. Sir G. N. Macready who is taking over from Sir Cecil Weir.

The financial adviser, Sir Eric Coates, will be staying a few more months but he will be succeeded in November by Mr. E. Melville. Sir Alfred Brown will be my legal adviser; manpower adviser, Mr. R. W. Luce. The British Commissioner on the Military Security Board is Maj. Gen. V. J. E. Westropp.

MY AIM IN reorganizing my team has been to insure that men of the highest quality are employed in the top posts. When the Occupation Statute comes into force we will be able to dispense with large numbers of the staffs which have been employed in the past in the functions

* See Information Bulletin, issues No. 167 and 168.

Statement by
Gen. Sir Brian H. Robertson
*British Military Governor
and High Commissioner-designate*

of administration and control. The integrated groups at Frankfurt will disappear and instead my senior advisers with my economic adviser will have a small staff of experts only, to deal with the subjects formerly handled by the groups.

I am also hoping that we shall be able to economize very considerably by concentrating the headquarters. My intention now is to concentrate the chief weight on that part of my headquarters which will be near the seat of the German Government. Assuming that the Germans decide to have Bonn as the seat of their government, this means that the major weight will be concentrated at the offices which I am proposing to set up at Wahn, near Cologne.

This is close, but not too close, to the seat of the Federal Government, which is in Bonn and within easy reach of the proposed headquarters of the Allied High Commission at Petersberg. This move to Wahn will necessarily take a little time. I hope to start the move about Oct. 15, but the consolidation of British staffs there, including those who are now in what are the Zonal Executive Offices, will not be completed before next spring, and it is my hope then that my headquarters instead of being in three places will be in two, Wahn and Berlin.

I DO WANT to emphasize that this rearrangement of my headquarters will not involve any change in our attitude toward the city of Berlin.

In my view the maintenance of our position in Berlin does not require that the High Commissioner and his principal staff should stay permanently in this city. I shall in any case leave a strong team here which for the present will be headed by my chief of staff, General McLean, and the chief of the Political Division, Mr. Garran. I and my principal advisers will come here frequently, so frequently that we shall need to

keep our offices here and have a house in which we can live. In that way I am confident that I can keep my finger on the affairs of Berlin and know exactly what it is happening, so I can intervene any time it is necessary for me to do so.

With regard to the staff at the Control Commission as a whole there will be an appreciable reduction. I have quoted the figure of 6,700 as our establishment or as our strength as of Dec. 21, 1949. To get down to that figure by then is a big administrative task, but it is going well and I am confident that we can succeed in getting down to that figure by that date.

This figure is not the final one. By April 1, 1950, I estimate that it will have fallen to 6,000. I mention that date because it is approximately the start of the next financial year and it is necessary for the purpose of parliamentary estimates that the strength of various departments and the strength of the Control Commission should be known by that time. I estimate that we shall be down to 6,000 because I think the reduction of a further 700 will be possible without any drastic change in the Commission.

After April 1, 1950, will come the plan to reduce down to what might be called the final establishment for the Control Commission, insofar as anything can be final in this country. I am having a special study made now as to what that final figure should be. What I can tell you is that a reduction to 4,500 will be the next step and that this step will be taken during the course of the summer.

THERE IS a tendency, and quite a proper one, to compare the strength of the British Control Commission with that of the American staff, which I understand will be in the neighborhood of 1,400.

However, the British and American figures are not commensurable as they stand. We are very self-contained and our establishment includes staffs engaged on a number of functions which are not included on the American side because they are carried out by the Army or by other agencies.

(Continued on next page)

I have in mind particularly intelligence, which as you know comes largely into my present establishment, and administration, communications, security police and those who are looking after displaced persons. Those are some of the examples of the functions which in our case are provided for in the establishment of the Control Commission and the American numbers are differently calculated.

I do ask that you should bear this in mind when you compare the two figures. Also that we have to budget for much larger staffs in the case of reparations since most of the reparations program involves the British Zone to the greatest extent. When you make allowances for these different functions of labor, I believe you will find that the figures which I have mentioned are comparable with the American figures; indeed the outline which I have given you of our organization and the size of our staffs indicates that there is a straight parallel in the construction of the American and British Elements of the Control Commission. They are based on the principle of concentration of small, high-quality staffs at the top and small reduced staffs below. It follows that by cutting above and below we shall be considerably shorter of manpower.

AND NOW A WORD or two about Berlin. I have already said that we have no intention of turning our backs on Berlin. Four Power discussions are going on at the present time on a number of specific problems as the result of decisions taken in Paris but the very existence of those discussions and the fact that communications between Berlin and the Zone are working reasonably well, does not mean that I regard the Berlin problem as solved.

The fact is that the existence of these discussions is due to the desire to mitigate the administrative division of the city, and that is desirable, but what is a great deal more desirable, is to end the division of the city, and it is only when that division ceases to exist and the stable and successful basis for the political and economic existence has been created, that we can say that the Berlin problem is solved. In these Four Power discussions, the British side will be represented by a strong team and I can assure you that I intend to keep in personal touch with them.

Apart from those things that are the subject of discussions on a Four

Power basis, we are faced with serious economic and financial problems in this city. That is well known. Berlin was built as a capital city and has the population of one. At the moment it is not the capital of Germany. Through no fault of its own, it is in various ways cut off from its hinterland.

It has just emerged from a long blockade, which it withstood successfully but which has told upon the economic strength of the city. All these faults make for a chronic unbalance in the city's internal finance and a chronic deficit in the city's trade with the outside world. I feel much concern and sympathy for the city administration in the difficulties in which they find themselves. There has been a certain amount of criticism that the fault is that of the city Magistrat (city assembly). That is a view to which I do not subscribe. I think that the Magistrat have faced their task with courage and have achieved quite remarkable results in the past few months. They are desperately in need of help and they are entitled to receive it. With this in view my colleagues and I have been in consultation to see how we can assist.

We decided to hold a joint examination in the course of which all aspects of the crisis, economic and financial, will be carefully examined by experts. That, you know, has been announced, but I should like to emphasize that this has been done by way of helping, not as an inquisition, but in order to see what can best be done. Until that examination is complete I am not prepared to comment in detail.

THE PRINCIPLES to be observed in tackling this problem are in my opinion clear. In the first place it must be recognized that the responsibility for finding a solution of the economic and financial problem rests jointly with the Magistrat of the city, the Federal Government of Western Germany and the High Commissioners, and it is no good trying to pretend that responsibility only rests upon one of the three.

The Magistrat must insure that careful economy is observed and that the reserves of various kinds which are made available to the city are properly used. The Federal Government must support the future capital of the republic by meeting its current deficit and I am quite sure they will be very glad to do so. I

may say that the responsibility of Western Germany to Berlin is not exclusively a governmental one. I consider that the people of Western Germany, including the industrialists, should help. They have also the responsibility that they should do what they can to support this city and refrain from doing anything which might weaken its position.

The High Commissioners must help all they can, and the help which they can best give is to assist in the provision of medium and long-term credits with such funds as are at their disposal. Unfortunately these funds are not unlimited. On the contrary they are strictly limited and there are many calls on them.

Secondly, there must be a real determination on the part of all three parties to find a solution. I can assure you that as far as I am concerned, I am absolutely determined that this city, having survived the blockade, shall not fall a victim to economic pressure of any other kind, and, if there is that determination all round I am quite sure we shall get a solution.

FINALLY, I AM SURE that the very close contact between the three parties is necessary and this applies particularly to contact between the Federal Government and the city authorities. Although the Military Governors have felt compelled to oppose the formal inclusion of Berlin as the 12th state in the Federal Government, this does not mean that they will always resist sensible and logical proposals of closer contact and the development of a clear understanding between the Federal Government, which must provide the money, and the city authorities, who are charged with its expenditure. +END

Hesse Prices Steady

Falling consumer goods prices in Hesse have apparently reached a steady norm and are being stabilized, according to Mr. Robert A. Irving, statistical chief for OMG Hesse.

After a survey of more than 100 consumer items, he disclosed that for the first time in six months less than half of the prices showed a continued recession.

At the same time, the cost of living index for Hesse has increased, attributed to a slight rise for food, heating, electricity, hygienic facilities and entertainment.

US Attitude on Bonn

— — *Hopes for Democratic State*

Following is the text of statements made by Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner in Germany, in a radio interview by Mr. Edwin Haaker, chief correspondent in Germany for the National Broadcasting Company. The interview was presented over the NBC network in the United States on Saturday evening, Sept. 3, and repeated over the American Forces Network in Germany the following day. Mr. Haaker's questions are printed below in italics.

This coming week will mark the opening of the newly-elected West German parliament at Bonn. The whole world is watching this occasion and many of Germany's recent enemies are prepared not only to welcome this development but to cooperate with it and support it. As the United States High Commissioner, what have you to say about the United States' attitude toward the opening of the German Parliament?

EVER SINCE Military Government took over the responsibility of dealing with Germany after the surrender and collapse of the Nazi regime, the Western Powers have looked forward to the time when we could return the task of governing the German people to responsible Germans duly elected and appointed to their offices by democratic processes. That time has now come and again the German people are starting off on a new venture in democratic government.

This is not the first time such an attempt has been made. The former efforts were worthy attempts, but short-lived. We are now to have a new test and, as you have said, the whole world is watching—watching and hoping that at long last there will be erected in Germany a lasting, peaceful and democratic state.

We have come a long way since the first Military Government officers followed the combat troops into German cities and towns. Most of those men have long since returned to their homelands. Their first duty was to

prevent disease and unrest, to check famine and produce order, to put out the fires, to bury the dead—in short, to restore livable conditions amongst the debris.

They performed their mission in a manner which even yet is not fully appreciated by either the German people they aided or the countries they served. They moved from these duties to the reestablishment of government where none existed before, and then they grappled with some of the most difficult and complex economic and political problems that men have ever been called upon to face. They had to devise and apply policies in fields where there was no experience to guide them. Before we pass to the welcome of the new order we should pause to consider and be thankful for the work done by this group and to recognize the contributions and sacrifices they made.

Just what will the essential difference be between the duties heretofore performed by Military Government and the responsibilities of the High Commission after the new German government has been formed?

MILITARY Government exercised virtually unlimited legislative, judicial and executive powers. Now, the Occupation Statute provides that the High Commission's powers are mainly supervisory. The Statute says, "The exercise of direct powers by the Allies should be regarded as temporary and self-liquidation." There are reserved powers, to be sure, which would enable the commission to move directly in those fields if the new German government should disappoint the expectations and hopes with which we now welcome its accession, particularly if a tendency to endanger a peaceful development should arise.

There is a great interest in the progress of democratization in Germany and considerable doubt as to whether real progress has been made. Does the change—from Military Government to commission supervision—mean that there will no longer be any attempt made to stimulate democratic thinking in Germany?

No. But under commission rule the attempt will be made not by fiat or direct legislative action but by example and by voluntary methods and free acceptance of programs of an educational and cultural nature. Indeed, I would always hope that such programs would be increased rather than diminished with the cooperation of the German people.

Do you believe, considering past history, that there is hope of building up in Germany real support for a peaceful and democratic European state?

I AM CERTAINLY not one of those who despair of the German temperament. But bearing in mind that even if it was for an all too brief moment in history, Germany was at one time a leader of liberal thought in Europe. It is true that this liberalism was suppressed and many of the German liberal figures seemed later to have turned up in the United States. The famous Carl Schurz was one of them and, by the way, it is interesting to recall that Carl Schurz was born in the Bonn area.

I would not be here if I did not feel that there was a definite likelihood that a peaceful and constructive state would emerge in Germany.

What do you think is the most important thing which the new German leaders can do toward bringing about the type of government you describe?

I should say that the most important thing is the manner in which such leaders approach the problems. If they bear in mind the mistakes of their predecessors, if they are determined to observe the rules of the game and not to permit their abuse by anyone, if they remain conscious of the momentous chance which they have of bringing their country back into the great family of nations, if they will sacrifice to that task party disputes and mere political maneuvers in favor of sustained patriotic and public spirited effort to build substance into the new state, they will be doing some of the most important things which I can conceive.

At least once before there was a breakdown of democratic government
(Continued on page 26)

Personnel Notes

Manpower Director Leaving

Mr. Leo R. Werts, director of Manpower Division, OMGUS, will go to Washington, after more than four years of MG service in Berlin, to accept an appointment with the Department of Labor's Office of International Labor Affairs. For the next few weeks, he will remain in Frankfurt to assist Mr. Harvey Brown, the new director, in the organization of the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, and in deactivation of the Manpower Division.



Mr. Werts has been director of the Manpower Division since June, 1946, after serving for a year in Berlin as chief of the division's Allocation Branch. The objectives of his division have centered upon reestablishing Germany's industrial production potential and international labor contacts, improving economic conditions affecting workers, and stimulating and encouraging democratic impulses and tendencies in German worker organizations.

More than 100 European trade unionists have been called to Germany under the sponsorship of Mr. Werts' staff. Approximately 40 US visiting labor experts have been sponsored in Germany by this division while about 40 German labor experts have been sent to the United States with a view to filling a vacuum of labor information created by the Hitler regime.

Before his assignment to Germany in July, 1945, Mr. Werts was a War Manpower Commission official in Washington. Previously he served in Washington with the Labor Divisions of the OPM and the WPB.

His wife, Mrs. Frances M. Werts, was formerly chief of the Berlin office of OMGUS Civilian Personnel Branch.

* * *

BICO Official Sailing

Mr. Richardson Bronson has resigned as chief of the US Decartelization Element, BICO to return to the

United States to practice law in New York. He is to sail from Bremerhaven Sept. 25.

Mr. Bronson came to Germany in June 1945 as an army officer on duty with the Legal Division of US Group Control Council, the predecessor of OMGUS. He was one of the original staff in charge of the seizure and administration of I. G. Farben industry. Some months later he became the Farben deputy control officer and, subsequently, the US control officer of I. G. Farben. He was appointed to head the US decartelization organization in 1945 and was named the decartelization adviser.

* * *

Returns To New Jersey

Mr. Theodore E. Dodds, member of the first MG detachment to move into Germany, left Wiesbaden recently after serving as chief of the Public Utilities and Transportation Branch, OMG Hesse. He will rejoin the Kopper Company of New Jersey as an engineer.

Mr. Dodds was responsible for the supervision and rehabilitation of electrical, gas and water system in Hesse, and also dealt with all problems relating to transportation, including the repair and maintenance of roads and bridges.

Among his accomplishments during the early postwar period, when Germany lacked even basic food and water supplies, was the construction of a large water purification works on the Rhine River near Wiesbaden-Biebrich.

* * *

Animal Husbandry Studied

Dr. D. T. Simms, chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, US Department of Agriculture, visited prominent agriculturists and veterinarians in Hesse early this month to start a survey of Germany and other European countries.

Of principal interest to the visiting expert and party were experiments in the control of hoof and mouth disease now being conducted in Hesse. The group also studied the production of vaccines and other measures designed to prevent animal diseases.

Financial Adviser Departs

Mr. Jo Fisher Freeman, director of the Finance Division, OMGUS, returned to the United States after



some three and one half years of service with Military Government in Germany.

Joining Military Government in March 1946, he was appointed chief of the Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch, Finance Division, OMGUS, in May 1946; deputy director, Finance Division in July 1947; deputy to the US finance adviser in March 1948; acting finance adviser in January 1949 and director of the Finance Division in April 1949.

During his tenure of service, Mr. Freeman participated in the development of the financial policies of the US Military Government. On the US side he has been the person most directly identified with the administration of the currency reform in the western zones ever since its introduction in June 1948. As the US member of the Joint Foreign Exchange Agency and afterwards as the US alternate on the Allied Bank Commission he supervised foreign banking arrangements.

Being adviser to the Central Bank of China in Shanghai and Chungking before the war, he was interned in Japanese civilian internment camps in the Philippine Islands between January 1942 and February 1945.

His home is in Balboa, Calif.

* * *

Export Chief Goes Home

Mr. Theodore D. Palmer, chief of the Export Branch of the Joint Export Import Agency, returned to the United States after serving more than two years with Military Government agencies in Germany, it was announced.

Mr. Palmer played an important part in the formation of foreign trade policy for Western Germany. During Mr. Palmer's tenure of office, exports from Bizonal Germany increased from \$55,000,000 to \$113,000,000 per month, a rate equivalent to \$1,356,000,000 annually.

Mr. Palmer came to Germany in 1947 as a special adviser to the Military Governor. Later he served on the staff of the director of the

Economics Division, OMGUS. During the war, Mr. Palmer was a colonel of infantry and served in England, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium for the Office of Strategic Services.

He was accompanied by his wife and a daughter to their home in West Orange, N. J.

* * *

MG, German Courts Surveyed

Judge John J. Parker, chief judge of the US Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, made a survey for HICOG of Military Government and German courts and the administration of justice in general in the US Zone. Judge Parker is a former alternate member of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg.

* * *

Visit of Under Secretary

Lord Henderson, British under secretary of state for foreign affairs, visited the state of North Rhine-Westphalia in mid-September. He conferred with Allied chairmen of the Combined Coal Control and Steel Groups and British officials of the state commission and International Ruhr Authority, as well as German governmental officials of North Rhine-Westphalia.

* * *

Welfare Worker Departs

Mr. Sharon L. Hatch, social affairs adviser OMG Hesse, has terminated four and one-half years of MG service in Germany and left Wiesbaden for his home in Salt Lake City, Utah.



Selected for civil affairs work and Military Government because of his civilian background, Mr. Hatch attended special

Army training schools at Fort Custer, Mich., Yale University, and Shrivensham, England.

With the first regional Military Government detachment to enter Germany, he was in charge of the displaced persons and public welfare division. In this capacity supervised the repatriation of over 250,000 former forced laborers to their native countries.

As OMGH social affairs adviser, Mr. Hatch supervised public welfare and health activities in Hesse.

New Military Commander



General Thomas L. Handy (left), new commander-in-chief of the European Command, chats with Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, newly-named commandant of the US Sector of Berlin, during a recent visit to the former German capital. He was in Berlin during a tour of inspection of military installations and conference with occupation officials in Germany.

On his first visit to HICOG, Berlin, on Sept. 12, General Handy was accorded a 17-gun salute by troops of Berlin Military Post.

General Handy was named by Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson as successor to General Lucius D. Clay in supreme command of all US military forces in western Europe except those in Austria and Trieste. He arrived in Germany Sept. 3 to assume his command.

General Handy, who is 57 years old, is a veteran of both World Wars. Before he was given the European assignment, he was head of the 4th Army in San Antonio, Texas. He is a native of Tennessee and a graduate of Virginia Military Academy.

Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, who had been acting commander-in-chief since General Clay returned to the United States, remains as commanding general of the US Army Forces in Germany. (US Army photo)

Educator Leaves

Mr. James R. Mitchell, chief of the Secondary School Section, Education and Cultural Affairs Division, OMG Bremen, has returned to his position as professor of education at Purdue University, after 15 months with Military Government in Bremen.

Mr. Mitchell assisted in the reorganization and reform of the school and educational system in the State of Bremen. Serving as an educational consultant, he participated in the training of new teachers and the reorientation of those in service with the aim of helping German teachers secure a new outlook on educational needs and problems. He also organized many workshops, psychological conferences, educational seminars and visits of foreign educational experts to Bremen.

His home is in West Lafayette, Ind.

* * *

New Customs Inspector

Mr. Alfred Gruber, chief of the Distribution and Property Accounting Section, OMGSTEG, has been appointed customs inspector for the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden.



In his new post Mr. Gruber will maintain liaison with German customs officials and reorganize them along more efficient lines to better enforce measures designed to prevent black market smuggling and illegal diversion of currencies.

Mr. Gruber was a member of the Economics Division, OMGUS, Berlin, from June 1945 until he joined BICO, whose OMGSTEG branch is the supervisory agency for STEG, a German corporation employing more than 10,000 employes which is responsible for the distribution of US and German war surplus.

Child Welfare Mental Hygiene

The International Women's Group of Bremen is founding a child welfare mental hygiene project, similar to mental hygiene or child guidance clinics in the United States. The project will be partially supported by Deutsche marks of Military Government, but the professional services of psychiatrists, psychologists and nurses will be offered by volunteers.



BLACK WATCH

“BE

IN A COLORFUL, dramatic ceremony dating back hundreds of years, the 1st Battalion of the famous Black Watch from the Scottish Highlands “Beat the Retreat” before thousands of American, Allied and German spectators on the Frankfurt Headquarters Building lawn, Aug. 26.

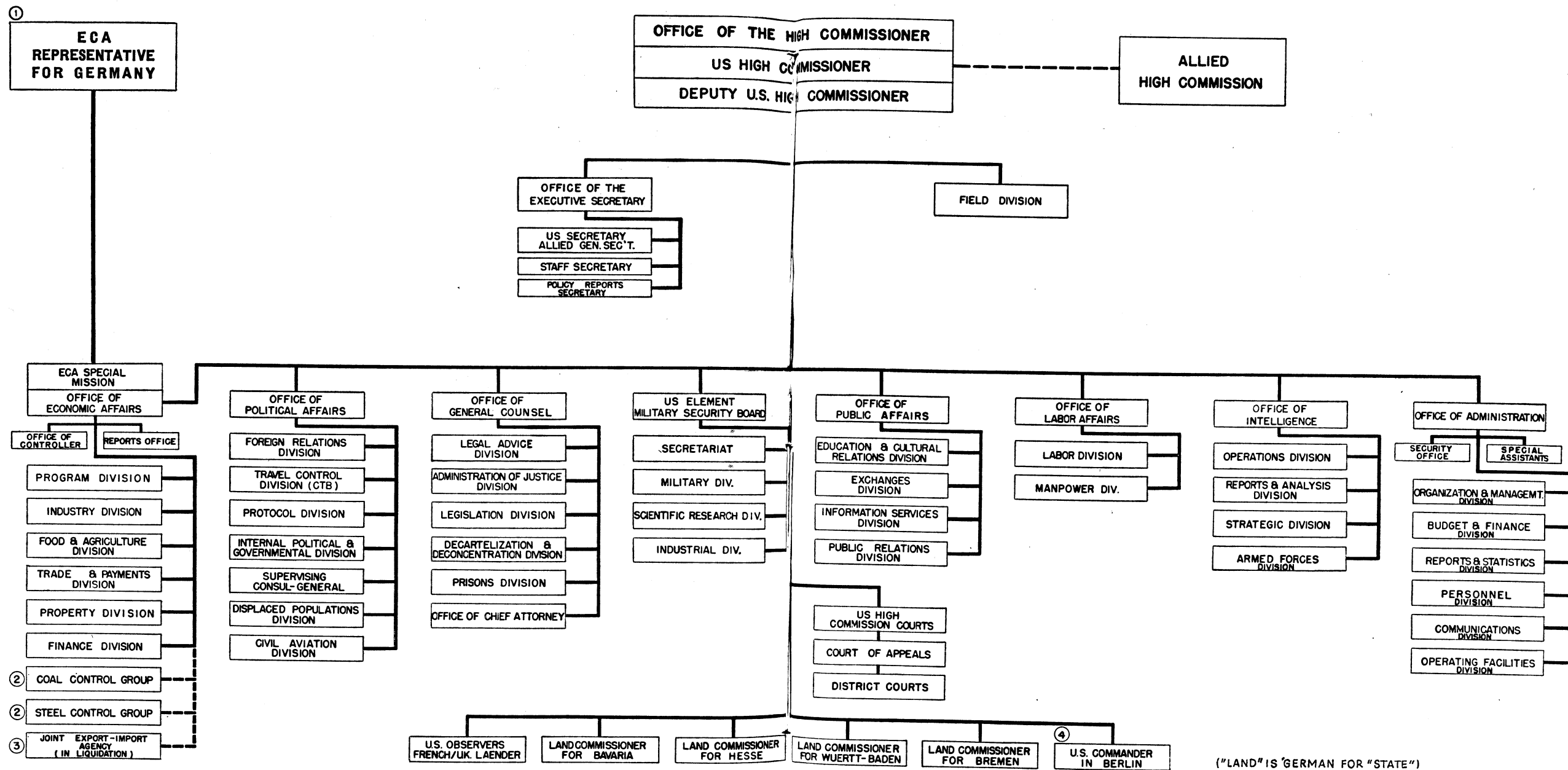
Stationed in Duisburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, the pipes and drums of the 1st Battalion were in Frankfurt to play for the annual ball of the British motor car company which furnished official transportation for the British authorities at BICO headquarters. By special permission of the commanding officer, Lt. Col. B. F. Ferguson, DSO, the formal ceremony of “Beating the Retreat” was presented with full dress and customary program.

IN THIS CEREMONIAL, the pipes and trums parade while playing a march. Coming to a halt, the drummers proceed in front of the pipers and sound retreat on their bugles followed by a flourish of drums. The retreat march is next played also followed by a flourish on the drums. After two more marches are played, a short halt is made and the main set given. This consists of a march, Strathspey (in a circle), Reel (in a circle), march and halt. The drum major then asks the commanding officer if he can march off the pipes and drums. They leave playing the regimental march “Highland



(Photos by

ORGANIZATION CHART OFFICE OF THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

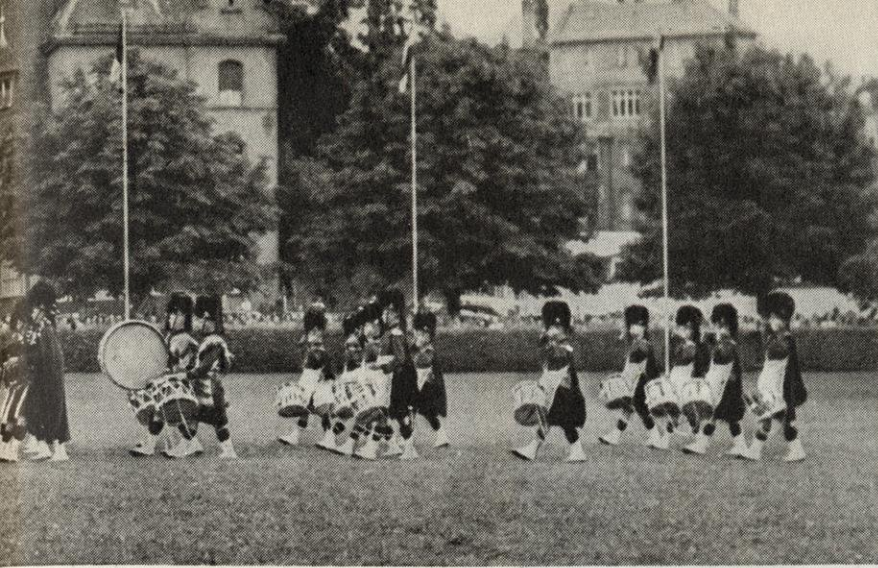


① ECA REPRESENTATIVE FOR GERMANY — BY EXECUTIVE ORDER, MR. JOHN J. MCCLOY, AS US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY, ALSO SERVES AS ECA REPRESENTATIVE FOR GERMANY. UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND IN COORDINATION WITH THE US SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR EUROPE (SUBJECT, HOWEVER, TO CONSULTATION WITH AND ULTIMATE DIRECTION BY THE PRESIDENT.)

② US ELEMENTS, COAL CONTROL GROUP AND STEEL CONTROL GROUP, RECEIVE POLICY GUIDANCE FROM DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS; FOR TRIPARTITE ACTIVITIES, THE GROUPS ARE RESPONSIBLE TO THE ECONOMICS COMMITTEE, ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION.

③ US ELEMENT RECEIVES POLICY GUIDANCE FROM DIRECTOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS; AGENCY IS ADMINISTRATIVELY RESPONSIBLE TO FOREIGN TRADE AND EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION, DURING LIQUIDATION.

④ THE US COMMANDER, BERLIN SERVES AS THE REPRESENTATIVE IN BERLIN OF THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY; FOR MILITARY MATTERS HE REPORTS TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EUROPEAN COMMAND.



CH AT THE RETREAT"

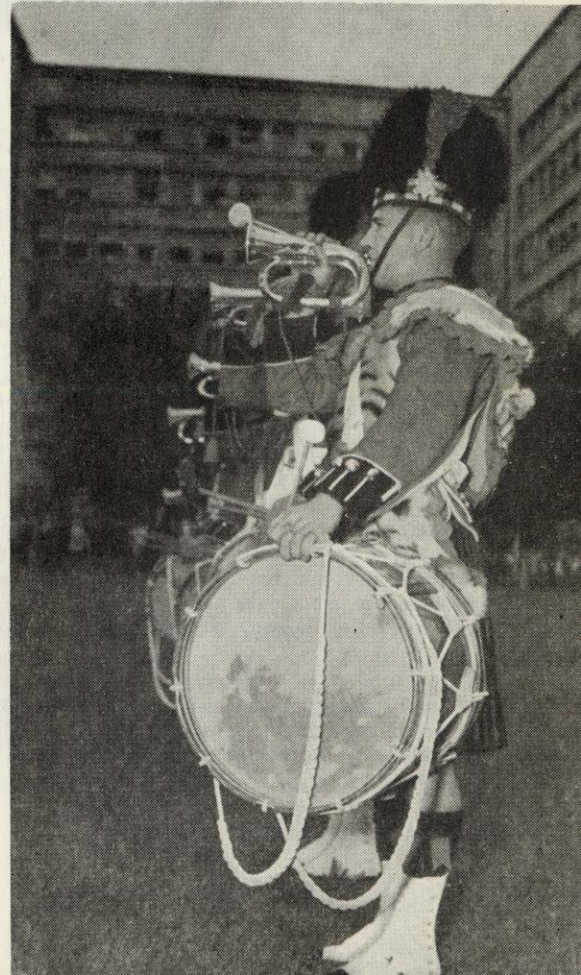
Laddie," the commanding officer taking the salute and all ranks standing at attention.

The Black Watch is the oldest and senior Highland Regiment in the British Army. After the Stuart Rebellion of 1715 the Hanoverian King of England raised from various clans six independent companies to watch the Scottish Highlands. In 1739 these companies were merged into a battalion of the 43rd Royal Highlanders, later to become the 42nd. They wore national dress in a dark tartan which contrasted with the brighter tartans of the other Highland regiments and the scarlet of the English thus giving them their name of "Black Watch."

WHEN THE BATTALION was first formed it was natural that their music should be that of the highlands. Pipers had gone into battle with their respective clans for many years so the independent companies brought with them their pipers who from the first were held in highest esteem by the soldiers. It is not known exactly when the pipe bands were formed or became known as "pipes and drums," but in the Waterloo campaign of 1815 both the 1st and 2nd Battalions were played into battle by them. Individual references to drummers and pipers occur in regimental history as early as 1725.

+ END

(S Army)



Four

Years in Berlin

by **Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley**

US Commandant in Berlin and

Director, OMG Berlin Sector

1945 - 1949



SINCE OUR arrival in Berlin the impact of Western Military Government policies upon the Germans has been tremendous.

By unanimous vote we have succeeded in giving the city of Berlin a complete school reform which is the basis for the end of class distinction in the city. We have created a city constitution and held city-wide elections under Four-Power supervision. Nazis were removed from all levels of public influence.

The list of accomplishments is long. Any comments which are made in this report are not comments of those who have failed completely in quadripartite matters, but of those who have come closer to succeeding than any other agency which has yet been tried.

The number of agreements at the Allied Kommandatura Berlin exceeds 1,200 and even includes agreed loans to Catholic, Protestant and Jewish churches.

We have succeeded in reviving the social and political life of the city. We have guided Berlin Germans to a concept of democracy similar to our own. We have not succeeded in reaching agreements in those fundamental conflicts between Russian communism and western democracy.

IN BERLIN, as elsewhere in the world, the aims of the Communist Party, locally called the SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands or Social Unity Party of Germany), have been to get complete control of the economic and political life of the city. The German Communist Party in this struggle has been aided, advised, directed and supported by the Russian occupying troops and by the Russian Military Administration. It is impractical to separate the missions of the Soviet Military Administration and the Communist Party.

Before our arrival on July 1, 1945, the control of the city was entirely in the hands of the Soviet Admin-

istration and the Communist Party. The government had been set up with certain "non-party" front men, but the real power was in the hands of such persons as Deputy Mayor Maron, of Chwalek; Jendretzki and Schlimme, in control of trade unions; Markgraf for police, Mittag of the Magistrat as head judiciary (his background was that of locksmith). Education was under Wildangel. Control of labor for the government was under Schmidt.

These leaders and other key individuals were all Moscow-trained German Communists.

From an economic point of view, the city had been stripped, particularly the western sectors. Everything movable of real value from the equipment of the American-owned Singer Sewing Machine Company plant to the power equipment of the modern Berlin-West power plant had been removed.

There also was a tremendous amount of personal, as well as organized looting, by way of the Soviet printed "Allied invasion currency."

UPON THE arrival of the Western Military Governments all actions which had been taken by the Soviet Military Administration and its appointed city government were confirmed by us. In fact, by a sweeping order of the Allied Kommandatura, we approved all orders which had been issued by the Soviets and the Soviet-appointed city government.

We tried to understand and to sympathize with the type of economic and political setup which we found here on the basis of its being reasonable in the light of the circumstances. We were determined to "get along" with our great wartime friend.

We did, however, insist upon early elections, so that the people would have a chance to choose for themselves the type of government they wanted. The elections held on Oct. 20, 1946, resulted in an emphatic rejection of the Communist Party. It received less than 20 percent of the votes throughout the city. Both the

economic and political control of the city began to slip from the hands of the Communist Party and the Soviet Military Administration.

Their efforts to hold and increase those controls have been the basic cause of Allied friction in Berlin. The Western commandants on their side have simply insisted that agreements be lived up to and that both the political and economic control of the city of Berlin be a mutual responsibility with all four occupying powers sharing in that responsibility.

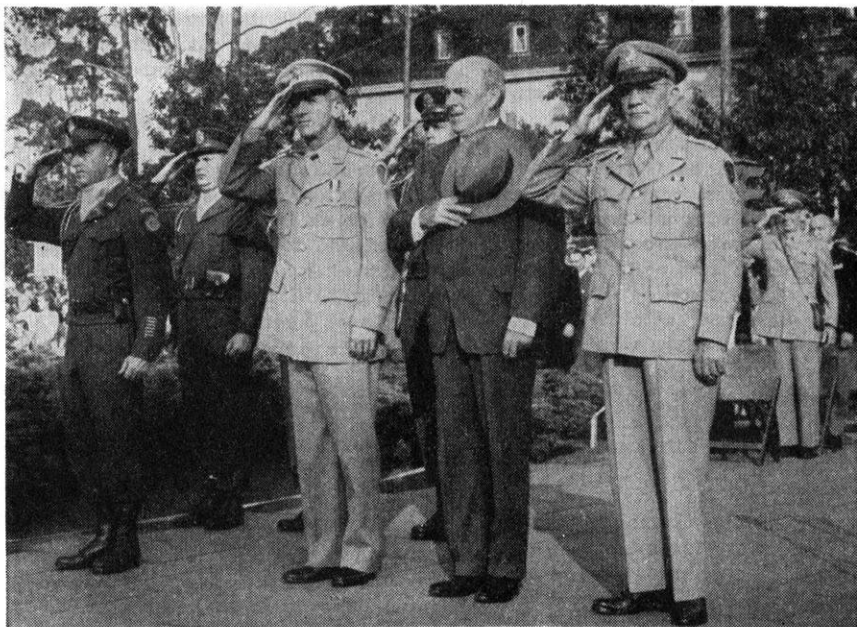
THE FIRST step taken after the October 1946 elections by the Soviets and the Communist Party was that of pressure upon the elected officials to force coalition action with the communist minority. The impeachment of Mayor Ostrowsky resulted.

A greater leverage grew out of the fact that all legislation and all acts of the city government had to be approved unanimously in advance at the Allied Kommandatura Berlin. Therefore, the Soviet representative, by means of the veto, was able to give the German government Communist minority reflected veto power over the actions of the majority.

When the elected city government refused to acquiesce to various indirect threats and pressures, direct action was taken against the elected government by the Soviets. Organized Communist mobs hauled to the scene in Russian tanks and trucks used violence against the elected democratic city officials, while Soviet controlled police stood by refusing protection. Even so, the city government refused to capitulate. It moved to the western sectors, for protection. Outstanding proof of the people's support was given when more than 300,000 Berliners walked to the Reichstag area in the British Sector and in a mass demonstration publicly proclaimed their belief in the government which they had elected.

When the German government and the Berlin people refused to capitulate, it was natural that pressure should be directed against the Western Powers to drive them from the city. It was recognized by all that, if the Western Powers were not in the City of Berlin, the Germans would have no choice except to bow to a one-Party Communist system and to Soviet economic exploitation.

THE SQUEEZE to drive the Western Powers from Berlin began intensively the first week in March, 1948. First the Allied Kommandatura Berlin had its effectiveness ended by



General Howley, wearing the Distinguished Service Medal he had been awarded for his outstanding service in Berlin during the past four years, reviews the retreat parade in his honor Sept. 4 on the Truman Hall lawn. With him are Mr. John J. McCloy (center), US High Commissioner for Germany, who made the presentation, and Col. James T. Duke (right), commanding officer of Berlin Military Post, who read the citation. (US Army photo)

the Soviet Commandant, his deputy and committeemen.

This was coupled with a violent newspaper and press campaign, blaming the Western Powers for what the Russians were themselves doing. The Soviet press campaign was also designed to make the Western Allies unpopular with the German population.

The final act was the blockade of Berlin, carried out by the Russian Army and supported by the Communist Party.

First, the Western Powers were refused the use of the only main road into Berlin from the West—the Autobahn (super highway). The reason given was that the bridge (which incidentally had been built by American engineers) was in need of repairs. Vehicles were subjected to driving miles down a poor road to cross over the Elbe by a hand ferry. The reason for cutting off the canal

traffic from the West was given as "need of lock repairs", and finally, when on June 22, 1948, the railroad was completely shut off, Marshal Sokolowski's excuse was "technical difficulties".

The plan was very obvious. Nearly 2,250,000 persons, along with the Allied families and troops in Berlin, were to be starved out of the city. It was believed that the people would rise up in their suffering and ask us to leave so that they might live.

THAT A BERLIN "horror story" did not take place was not due to any Soviet change of heart. It didn't happen, because we Westerners prevented its happening. As early as March, the Western Commandants began to stock food, coal and medical supplies in the western sectors in anticipation of just such an emergency.

We refused to believe that our "ally" would do this, but as military men we were compelled to think of the possibility in view of the growing Soviet hostility and in view of the unguarded remarks which were reaching us by way of German political, social and religious leaders.

When the Soviet Russian-imposed blockade struck, the Western Powers had 36 days' supply of food, 30 days'

(Continued on next page)

This review of the four years of quadripartite and Military Government activities in Berlin is the introduction which General Howley wrote for the 128-page report published by the Public Relations, Statistical and Historical Branch, OMG Berlin Sector. The cover from the book is reproduced on opposite page.

supply of coal and other items of vital importance. These stocks gave us time to think and to plan.

In Berlin, the three Western commandants met with their experts and calculated the minimum tonnage which would be necessary to keep the western sectors alive. It was no small task to condense the requirements of over two million persons from 20,000 tons of imports a day to a maximum average of 8,000 tons a day. Meantime, at higher levels calculations and plans were being made.

On June 26, 1948, the American Headquarters for Germany informed me that the small airlift which had been bringing in supplies for the military garrison would be increased immediately to bring in essential stocks for the German population.

There were those in the Berlin tripartite discussions who felt that the population of Berlin could not be maintained by air. They felt that the population would desert their newly-acquired democratic ideas and would, for the sake of avoiding personal privations, swing their loyalties to the East.

EVEN SOME of the leading German officials were uncertain of the population. We in OMGBS never questioned that the vast majority of Berliners would stand by their newly-acquired independence.

Within two weeks the calculations were agreed to by the three Western

commandants in Berlin. The first big cut in tonnage came in food—all food became dehydrated, starting with potatoes.

When the planning was made in the summer of 1948, in the back of everyone's mind was the fear of a cold winter. We had had such a cold winter in 1946/47 when, even with road and railroad facilities available to bring in coal, many persons froze to death in this city, which is as far north as Labrador.

It is a great tribute to the courage of the Western Powers and to the technical knowledge of the experts that successful plans were prepared to cover the period of July 1948 to the first of March 1949.

All of these calculations were worked out on a tripartite basis at Berlin level and coordinated into schemes at higher levels, including the meshing in with the British and American Air Forces.

One year of airlift has been completed, facilities for handling goods by air have reached up to 12,000 tons per day. The Russian blockade completely failed to drive the Western Powers from Berlin and failed to drive the German people into the arms of communism. The counter-blockade measures of the Allies were strongly felt by the Soviet-controlled areas.

Furthermore, the propaganda value in Europe of the airlift to counter

the continuous din in the Communist press of the economic and moral collapse of the Western democracies was tremendous.

TODAY, THE US and its Allies, Great Britain and France, enjoy a prestige in Berlin greater than at any time since the war. Berlin looks forward to an opportunity to continue its progress along the path of democracy.

In the Office of Military Government, Berlin Sector we have followed a business-like policy of realism in dealing with our Allies, with the Russians and the German people. This report tells how each of the branches of US Military Government in Berlin played its part. Since July 1, 1945, the individuals have changed (The turnover of personnel on this back-breaking job has been approximately 300 percent). We have never faltered in our determination to make no compromise of American principles. +END

Postwar Steel Record Set

During August a new postwar record was established in bizonal German production of steel ingots, which increased by 40,000 tons over the previous month and 60 percent over the corresponding month of 1948, it was announced by the Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group.

MG Ordinance Regulates Purchases from Economy

All occupation personnel under US jurisdiction in Germany are permitted to engage in purchase, sale and barter transactions involving personnel property with German residents in the western zones of Germany and western sectors of Berlin, it was announced jointly by the Office of the US High Commissioner and Headquarters, European Command.

This change was effected through MG Ordinance 38, which became effective Sept. 11. EUCOM Circular 21, also effective Sept. 11, directs all members of the Armed Forces to comply with the MG ordinance. The ordinance applies to all non-German civilians in the US Area of Control except tourists, visiting businessmen and displaced persons.

Prohibitions on the sale or barter of PX goods and goods obtained through the commissary and any

other military stores or outlets, except automobiles, remain in effect, according to the terms of the ordinance. Purchases from, and sales to, Germans are to be in Deutsche marks. All dealings in Military Payment Certificates (scrip) except with persons covered by the ordinance and certain authorized Germans (for example, American Express and Chase Bank tellers) are forbidden.

The ordinance prohibits those subject to it from engaging in any business or profession, but Military Government states that present authorized exceptions will continue in force. It likewise prohibits transactions in foreign currency, property or other assets with a German resident of the Western areas.

The law bans the purchase from a German of buildings, land or other real property, bonds, stocks, claims or other intangible property, or of

any property at all for resale or commercial use. It prohibits the purchase of any item rationed by the German authorities.

The ordinance increases to \$100 the total amount in currency other than Deutsche marks which any person subject to it may have in his possession. In traveling into and out of the western area of Germany, personal belongings, including 400 cigarettes, 50 cigars, one pound of smoking tobacco and DM 40 (\$12), together with checks or money orders in non-German currencies, are permitted. Subject to German customs regulations wine and liquor for personal use may be imported.

Ordinance 38 represents a tying together of a number of different orders and directives governing the activities of occupation personnel and replaces all previous legislation inconsistent with it.

Christian Democratic Union

— — Part I of Series on Germany's Political Parties

THE CHRISTIAN Democratic Union of postwar Germany is the direct descendant of the former Catholic Center Party.

This party played an important role in the history of Imperial Germany and of the Weimar Republic and can trace its history back to the time when a group of Catholic deputies met in the Prussian legislature in 1852 and formed a political group of its own. Six years later this group adopted the name of Center Party. Its object was to combat disbelief and all the resultant phenomena in public life. The Catholic clergy tried to induce every good Roman Catholic to vote only for deputies belonging to the Center Party.

During the Franco-Prussian war, when it seemed inevitable that an empire consisting of the German states without Austria and with a Prussian monarch would be formed, all the Catholics of Germany, representing then about one-third of the population, combined to form a single German Center Party. Their party succeeded in getting a considerable number of its candidates returned at elections to the first Reichstag.

THE CENTER PARTY did not actually work against Bismarck's empire, but tried to persuade it to further the interests of the Catholic Church throughout the world so far as possible. For example, the Center Party attempted to induce Germany to enter the lists for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and tried likewise to introduce provisions in the constitution of the empire which would secure the Catholic Church against any form of state interference. In neither of these respects was it successful.

The Kulturkampf (Religious and Cultural Conflict) which was waged throughout Germany in the seventies gave a big impetus to the Center Party. For this Catholic political organization was the spearhead of the resistance to Bismarck's attempt to take the registration of births, deaths and marriages out of the hands of the clergy, to make the celebration of marriage exclusively a function

prepared by
Political Activities Branch
Civil Administration Division, OMGUS

of the state, and to abolish clerical supervision over schools. It was in the course of this struggle that Ludwig Windhorst, the most celebrated of Center Party leaders before World War I, achieved his celebrity; and it was largely owing to the energetic resistance of the Center Party that Bismarck was defeated in the Kulturkampf—the first serious defeat of his career.

The Center Party was also strongly influenced by the Christian Socialist doctrines preached by Bishop Wilhelm Emanuel Ketteler of Mainz. Furthermore, the Christian Catholic trades unions, which were especially strong in the Ruhr, formed a liberalizing element within the party.

THE IMPORTANCE of the Center Party was greatly enhanced after the overthrow of the monarchy. It was, next to the SPD, the chief bulwark of the Weimar Republic. From its ranks arose some of the most distinguished leaders of the Republic, such as Josef Wirth, Wilhelm Marx and Heinrich Brüning, all three of whom were chancellors.

Another Center Party leader was Matthias Erzberger, author of what was perhaps the most vital administrative distinction between the Empire and the Republic. For it was he who sponsored the provision whereby the Reich collected the taxes and apportioned them among the states, thereby reversing the process that obtained under the Empire, and contributing greatly towards streng-

thening the hands of the federal government.

The Center Party was the most stable of all the parties of the Weimar Republic. From 1919 to 1933 its poll never exceeded 19.7 percent of the total vote and never fell below 14.8 percent. For this reason as well as because of its central position between the Left and the Right, the party was an indispensable ingredient in the making of almost every coalition government during the lifetime of the Republic.

AFTER HITLER became chancellor, however, the Center Party perpetrated the mistake of voting for the Enabling Act, conferring dictatorial powers upon the Fuehrer. If the party had joined with the SPD in opposing this bill, Hitler would never have obtained the two-thirds vote he required in order to secure its passage and therefore would have been obliged to enter on the path of illegality to establish his dictatorship over the Reich.

The Center Party shortly afterwards proceeded to commit political suicide by proclaiming its own dissolution in June 1933.

The Christian Democratic Union is not only one of the two major parties in western Germany today, but also the principal political organization in the country today that was not represented in the political scene of the Weimar Republic. It was founded in the belief that all Christians should band together to stem the rising tide of materialism embodied in Russian Communism.

Historically, the CDU is the political heir of the prewar Catholic Center Party. But its base has been broadened by the inclusion of Protestant elements. Thus, although the chairman of the party, Konrad Adenauer, is a Roman Catholic, the vicechairman, Friedrich Holzapfel, is a Protestant. And in Wuerttemberg, the party has a rule that the chairmanship should be held, alternating from year to year, by a Protestant and a Catholic. Although a large

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The salient facts regarding the history, background, aims, organization, leadership and membership of Germany's political parties of today, have been drawn from a volume on the "Political Parties in Western Germany" written by Mr. John Elliot, chief of the Political Activities Branch, CAD, OMGUS. This article dealing with the CDU, most successful of the parties in the popular election held in the western zones on Aug. 14, will be followed by others dealing with the foremost of Germany's other postwar political groups.

part of its following comes from the Center Party of the Weimar Republic, the party has now attracted considerable support from the ranks of the prewar Democratic Party.

THE CDU has its largest following in the rural districts, particularly those that are predominantly Catholic. It is strongest in the Rhineland and the French Zone. Together with its Bavarian affiliate, the Christian Social Union, it has had the support of approximately 35 percent of the voters of western Germany.

The importance of the CDU in western Germany may be gauged by the fact that it is the largest party in five of the eleven states in western Germany, namely, North Rhine-Westphalia, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and the three states of the French Zone, South Baden, Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern and Rhineland-Palatinate. Its Bavarian ally, the Christian Social Union, is the majority party in Bavaria. In the five other states of western Germany, the CDU is the second largest party.

CDU governors hold office in North Rhine-Westphalia, South Baden, Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern and Rhineland Palatinate. A CSU governor heads an exclusively CSU government in Bavaria. The CDU is represented in the coalition governments of Hesse and Lower Saxony. Only in Schleswig-Holstein and the two separate city-states of Hamburg and Bremen does the CDU have nothing to say in the government.

THE CLOSE relationship between the CDU and CSU is indicated by the fact that the two parties cooperate both in the Bizonal Economic Council at Frankfurt and in the Parliamentary Council at Bonn.

The CDU is not as closely knit and disciplined as is the SPD. Its left and right wings are about as widely separated from each other as are the progressive and conservative elements in the major political parties in the United States. The two poles of political thought existing side by side within the party are well exemplified by the personal rivalry existing between scholarly Konrad Adenauer, conservative advocate of Western European Federation, and Jakob Kaiser, trade-union leader, liberal and champion of German unity and irredentism in the east. A similar discrepancy of views within the CDU is to be found between the conservatism of the rural Rhineland and

the socialistic trends of the Catholic trades unions in the Ruhr.

The CDU has played the role of "government" party in the German Bizonal Administration at Frankfurt, although the party holds only 40 of the 104 seats in the Economic Council. The CDU has indeed furnished the chairman of the German Executive Committee in Dr. Hermann Puender, former mayor of Cologne and state secretary in the Reich Chancellery in Berlin from 1926 to 1932, as well as the president of the Economic Council in the person of Dr. Erich Koehler.

Besides, the leader of the CDU, Dr. Adenauer, was president of the Parliamentary Council which drafted in Bonn the Basic Law for Western Germany.

THE CDU is fundamentally a political party that seeks to solve modern political, social and economic problems by applying the principles and teachings of the Christian religion.

The CDU platform therefore declares: "In place of the materialistic, the Christian Weltanschauung (view of the world or life) must step in; in place of the principles arising from materialism, the principles of Christian ethics must prevail. They must

be dominant in the reconstruction of the State and in the limitation of its powers; they must prevail for the rights and duties of the individual, for economic and social life for our civilization and for the relationships of nations to one another. The Christian Weltanschauung alone guarantees right, order, the dignity and the liberty of the individual and therewith a true and genuine democracy which does not limit itself to the form of the State, but must permeate the life of the individual as well as the nation."

The CDU stands equally opposed to the conception of a Germany united on the basis of an Einheitsstaat (Unified State) and a Staatenbund (Confederation of States). It calls for a Bundesstaat (Federal State). The party holds that the central government must determine foreign policy and financial and economic measures and have equal rights with the state in finances. On the subject of the relationship between the central government and the states, the party platform takes a middle-of-the-road attitude, declaring that, "while the CDU rejects excessive concentration of powers in the hands of a central government, it likewise rejects exaggerated ideas of state rights."

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Sixty DP's from the IRO Camp in Bremen-Grohn made the first scheduled flight from Bremen to New York in Bremen's aviation history when a Transocean Airlines DC 4 hopped off on Aug. 25. The DP's, 22 men, 20 women and 18 children, included 12 orphans and were nationals of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Hungary or Rumania. (PIO OMG Bremen photo)

The CDU favors a bicameral parliament in which the two chambers possess equal powers. Originally, the CDU delegation led by Dr. Adenauer demanded that the second chamber consist of a senate, elected by the state legislatures, but eventually yielded to the pressure from the sister party, the CSU, to accept a Federal Council (Bundesrat), the members of which should be appointed by the state governments.

IN REGARD TO the financial powers of the central government, the CDU is in accord with the ideas set forth in the Allied "Aide Memoire" of Nov. 22, 1948, which declared that the "powers of the federal government in the field of public finance should be limited to the disposal of monies, including the raising of revenues, for purposes for which it is responsible," and that "while the federal government may set rates and legislate on the general principles of assessment with regard to other taxes for which uniformity is essential, the collection and utilization of such taxes should be left to the individual states."

In the Parliamentary Council at Bonn, the CDU strenuously fought the granting of excessive powers to the federal government and supported the principle of equality for the states in the field of finance. The CDU voted for the Basic Law as it was eventually drafted at Bonn.

In the field of economics, the CDU is largely under the inspiration of the Christian Socialism of Bishop Ketteler. This is clearly revealed in the platform which was drafted and adopted by the British Zonal CDU at Ahlen on Feb. 3, 1947.

THE AHLEN PLATFORM proclaims that the "capitalistic economic system does not do justice to the vital interests of the German people. After the fearful political, economic and social collapse, a new order must be built from the ground up as a consequence." The platform then goes on to state: "The new structure of German industry must be founded on the principle that the time of the unlimited mastery of private capitalism is gone. We must, however, prevent private capitalism from being replaced by state capitalism which is even more dangerous for the political and economic freedom of the individual."

Concretely, while opposing socialism, the Ahlen platform declares that the division-of-power principle must



Mr. John M. Gleason chief of police of Greenwich, Conn., who visited Germany as a civilian expert to confer with German police chiefs, is shown above (center) during his Berlin visit between Mr. Ray Ashworth, chief of Public Safety Branch, OMGBS, left, and Dr. Johannes Stumm, police president of Berlin, both of whom have flown to the US to attend a police chiefs' convention in Dallas, Texas.

(US Army photo)

be introduced into enterprises of monopolistic nature, such as the coal, iron and steel industries of the Ruhr, in order to prevent them from being dominated by private individuals. For this purpose public agencies such as the federal government, the state, or the municipalities, as well as co-operatives and the workers employed in the firms, are to participate in these enterprises, but at the same time necessary play is to be left to the initiative of the owner. The percentage of shares permitted to be concentrated in one hand is to be limited by law.

Nevertheless, in spite of the clearly anti-capitalistic declarations contained in the Ahlen program the CDU stands solidly behind the policy of a free economy as pursued by Dr. Ludwig Erhard, director of economics in the Bizonal Administration. The party rejects, as Dr. Werner Hilpert, Hessian finance minister, said in an article written for *Die Neue Zeitung* on June 25, 1949, all forms of compulsion or planning as regards the economy. So solidly indeed had the CDU identified itself with the Erhardian policy that it was not surprising to learn that the director of

economics, the outstanding champion of the free enterprise system in western Germany, had consented to head the list of that party in North Wuerttemberg for the Bundestag election.

THE QUESTION of parents' rights remains dear to the CDU and it has tried hard to obtain recognition for them in the Bonn Basic Law. This means that parents and not the state should decide what sort of school their children should attend. The CDU also fought hard but unsuccessfully to get the Concordat adopted in the constitution. The party stands for confessional schools, stressing the importance of religious instruction in educational institutions.

The CDU stands for the majority, single-member system of voting. It is absolutely opposed to the system of proportional representation.

The CDU is in favor of a Western European Union, of a reconciliation between France and Germany, and of the extension of the internationalization of the Ruhr so as to include the heavy industry of all western Europe. It refuses, however, to recognize the Oder-Neisse line as Germany's frontier in the East. +END

German Editorials

Life in America Told

By German Writers

FRITZ DIETZ, in defending himself in the *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauberbischofsheim, W-B, Aug. 18), against the charge of painting everything American in glowing colors, pointed to certain displeasing aspects of American life as observed on his trip to the United States:

"Despite personal cleanliness, Americans have the habit of simply throwing away whatever they no longer need. As a result battalions of workers are needed to clean up after them in streets, parks, restaurants and railroad cars.... These railroad cars are sometimes not overly clean anyway. Many smoking compartments haven't even ashtrays....

"I couldn't find any sharp table knives.... The direction sign system is awful. A stranger is lost.... Despite such little faults, there are many important matters in which Europe can learn from America.... It has some big problems but it seems to possess the strength to master them."

Udo Bintz, commenting on his recent trip to the United States, wrote in the *Offenbach Post* (Offenbach, Hesse, Aug. 18):

"I must say I'm mighty glad to be back... and I haven't become 'American'.... It must be said that in its outward forms America is at least 50 years ahead of us.... An enormously rich and great country has helped the Americans to create an environment which has a larger measure of liberty, tolerance and happiness than is the case with us....

"Those who are inclined to reject everything from 'over there' as worthless simply because it is American can comfort themselves into accepting certain features of American life by the knowledge that what they call 'American' is really mostly 'German-American'....

"It was European capability and intelligence, coupled with the possibilities inherent in an empty country rich in natural resources, that made America what it is today.... There is much that is useful that we can adopt....

"While we were conducting wars, the Americans were discovering ways

ISD Exhibition Praised

Zeit und Bild, weekly supplement of *Frankfurter Rundschau*, (Frankfurt, Aug. 20) was enthusiastic over the graphics exhibition, "How America Lives," prepared by the Information Services Division, OMGUS:

"Most exhibitions tend to become monotonous and tiring. But this one is so interesting and instructive... It raises the question in our minds as to why such things are not possible with us. It teaches us how cheaply and practically dwellings are built in America and should lead to emulation here."

The Allgemeine Zeitung (Mainz, R-F, Aug. 21) devoted an illustrated page to the ISD exhibition in Frankfurt, "How America Lives":

"America lives as we would like to... It is not merely the land of skyscrapers... The emphasis is on the practical... Labor-saving devices, because of the servant problem; as little furniture as possible... A thoroughly satisfying exhibition. We can learn much from it."

and means to improve living standards.... I would like to emphasize, however, that not we ourselves, but the narrow European environment was responsible for this."

Bintz made some more observations in a latter issue (Aug. 27):

"When he leaves his work the employe can hardly be distinguished from his employer. The same rather careless suit, a plain white shirt with a colorful tie, sturdy Oxfords, etc.... His auto is parked next to the boss'.... He greets him with 'Hello, Jim, are you going to the ball game?'... No Herr Direktor....

This section is compiled from a summary prepared by the Press & Publications Branch, Information Services Division, OMGUS, of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to portray what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

"Only physicians are called 'Doctor' and more often simply 'Doc'.... At the White House Mr. Truman is addressed as 'Mr. President,' but when he takes his morning walk plain citizens greet him with 'Hello, Harry'.... Every country has its own customs.... But such things are food for thought."

In the *Nordsee Zeitung* (Bremerhaven, Bremen, Aug. 27), Hartwig Frank described some of the things that he found different in the United States:

"The ordinary trains have no classes... no locked special compartments.... One travels with the crowd.... America has a broad middle class, but no proletariat in the European sense.... With us, people are separated by their professions... In America everyone has a 'job'.... Only performance makes an impression... In the 'luncheon clubs' everyone eats together... lawyers, gas service station workers, doctors, teachers and bank employees."

Nationalism and Nazism

Kurt Hutten, writing in the *Neckar Rundschau* (Lauffen, Bav., Aug. 16), expressed the belief that National Socialism as a "spirit" is not dead in Germany or elsewhere. He said:

"While it may be destroyed as an ideology, it has by no means been eradicated as an attitude of mind... The election campaign showed up in shameful fashion how very much alive it is—even among the most fanatic anti-Fascists....

"The Swiss Piccard in his book 'The Hitler in Us' has shown how the Nazi spirit has spread through other nations and concealed itself behind all kinds of political systems... This is a kind of Nazism which cannot be combatted by denazification trials and bans... It may be found in our 'democratic parties'....

"Many a former active Nazi is now really free from Nazism. On the other hand, many former concentration camp inmates are now first class Nazis. The election campaign proved it. He who wants to call himself a democrat must above all be fair... Today we have many ill-bred politicians... After the voters have been educated these types will disappear... Then we will have a democracy."

Student Societies

The *Wirtschaftszeitung* (Stuttgart, Aug. 20) warned against the revival of exclusive student societies in German universities:

"This movement is less obvious in the large cities, but it is in full swing in such university towns as Marburg, Erlangen and Goettingen... We do not wish to question the good will of today's students in seeking a new form of student society... But these bodies are infested with traditionalism, nationalism and anti-Semitism... Many of the old societies introduced the Aryan paragraph as early as 1925... They threaten to form an exclusive elite which is not selected on a basis of character or brains and which... promotes anti-social caste feeling."

Lifting of Press Controls

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich, Aug. 20) commented on the lifting of press licensing in Bavaria: "It is a milestone on the way to an independent German democracy with equal rights among the nations... It must, however, be stressed that press supervision as exercised by the Americans was always more in the nature of support rather than control."

Fantastic Hitler Tales

The *Abendzeitung* (Frankfurt, Aug. 30) said a new Hitler legend was developing as a consequence of several recent articles published about him in magazines, Sunday supplements and illustrated weeklies:

"All in all, these naive memoirs of valets and adjutants, secretaries, mistresses and chauffeurs, tend to leave one with the impression that after all Hitler wasn't so bad; a little violent but very generous. He drove millions of Germans into death, but basically he was a good fellow, fond of children and flowers..."

"These publishers count on their readers' stupidity but leave out of account the others who use such publications to their advantage, the *Bleibtreus** who are awaiting their

chance to persecute our people again."

The *Neues Europa* (Stuttgart, Aug. 15), a curious weekly which concerns itself with astrology, sensational pseudo-scientific prognostications and sometimes attempts serious political articles, reported "an interview with Hitler's spirit," evoked during a seance on July 6. The place was not mentioned. Excerpts from the reported interview:

"All the rumors that I am living in South America are false. I voluntarily passed over to the beyond on April 30, 1945... From here I see things differently than during my earthly existence... The people around me never told me the full truth, nor did I want to hear it... If I were back and knew what I know now I would work for freedom and human liberty..."

"I invoke you all to reconstruct in peace and harmony that which was destroyed by war through my guilt. I was the victim of a demoniac and destructive lust for power... You must overcome our nationalistic arrogance and dangerous militarism... You may call again whenever necessary."

The *Okkulte Welt* (Kassel, Hesse, September issue), like other papers that deal with spiritualism and astrology, also reported Hitler messages from the beyond, apparently as a potent aid to circulation:

"The results of spirit seances are being reported which tell us that Hitler's voice has spoken from the beyond... We would like to point out, however, that often living persons appear as ghosts at seances... Our own seance, held on Nov. 2, 1947, provided the following message: 'You are in error if you believe that Hitler is dead. Captain Baumgart flew him to Arabia.'"

Permanent Refugee Aid

The *Christ und Welt* (Stuttgart, Aug. 18) advocated the creation of a permanent UN refugee organization:

"This is a question that concerns the whole world, not merely Germany... The refugees left here after the dissolution of IRO will consist largely of individuals who weren't 'kidnaped' by the Germans but who are victims of Bolshevism rather than Nazism... There are hundreds of thousands here who left their homes and fled to the West before the red tide... Germany is willing to help

* German meaning "remain true."



WUNDER DER PSYCHOTHI RAPPE:
Du bist nationalistisch — militaristisch — nationalistic — militaristisch — — —

Echo der Woche (Munich, Aug. 26), *Marvels of Psychotherapy: Foreign Press to Germania*: "You're nationalistic—militaristic—nationalistic..."

but can only do so within the framework of a great general organization embracing the entire West."

Spirit of Goethe

The *Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Hanover, L-S, Aug. 30) commented on the Goethe celebrations: "Praiseworthy as the celebration is in itself, let us not forget that we Germans today are just as far removed from the spirit of Goethe as were his own contemporaries."

Political Definitions

The *Wespennest* (Stuttgart) has come up with some political definitions:

"**Nationalism**: this is present when a German politician says, for example: 'German toilets are vitally important and must not be dismantled.'

"**A bad democrat** is one who says: 'I use the toilet only between 18 and 19 o'clock because such is the order of the German Interior Ministry.'

"**A good democrat** is one who scolds only about the Nazis and nothing else.

"**A good European** is one who approves of the annexation of West German territory.

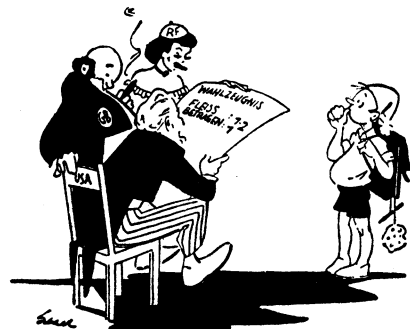
"**A Communist** is everyone who reviles the Nazis too much."

Assistance for Berlin

Der Telegraf (Berlin, British Sector, Aug. 31) called Berlin the "poor relation" of West Germany and demanded active help:

"What has happened to the fine promises which West German politicians of all parties made when the blockade was lifted... We do not wish to disparage the sacrifices which the West German population has made for Berlin, but where are the promised bank credits and what enterprises have sent any orders

(Continued on next page)



"Ganz nett — für den Anfang"

Rhein-Neckar Zeitung (Heidelberg, Aug. 18), Election Result: "Quite good — for a beginning."

worth mentioning to Berlin... The only final and logical solution of the Berlin question... is its incorporation in the German Federal Republic."

Der Tagesspiegel (Berlin, US Sector, Aug. 28) pleaded for Berlin as a 12th state in the Federal Republic:

"President Truman has well said that peace cannot be purchased at bargain prices... Moscow knows very well that the democratic nations have no aggressive intentions... What exasperates the Kremlin is the unexpected fact that contrary to their past habit, the democracies are this time not to be caught napping but are organizing a timely defense... The economic crisis in Berlin is the last hypothetical card that the Soviets have left to play in the West... It can be taken from them by an act of positive statesmanship, i. e., Berlin's incorporation in the Federal Republic..."

Books and Pamphlets

(Reviews prepared by Scrutiny Section, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, OMGUS)

Germany—Bridge or Battleground, by James P. Warburg. Published in German by Franz Mittelbach Verlag, Stuttgart.

A new translation-rights book, originally published by Harcourt, Brace, has been excellently translated by Dr. Gustav Strohman, and the German edition, called *Deutschland — Bruecke oder Schlachtfeld*, is well designed and attractively bound. A timely book, the American edition ended with the Moscow Conference of 1947, but a special chapter has been added by Mr. Warburg to bring it up to date.

Based on his knowledge as head of the German Department of the US Office of War Information, Mr. Warburg's book should find a good audience among the German readers, but the price of DM 15 (\$4.50) is expensive for the average German. Even libraries will hardly be able to spend DM 5 for a book of this size which normally costs 8 or 10 marks (\$2.40—3.00).

Ostwaerts der Oder und Neisse (*East of Oder and Neisse*), pamphlet by Prof. Dr. Peter-Heinz Seraphim, Prof. Dr. Reinhart Maurach, Dr. Gerhart Wolfrum. Published by Wissenschaftliche Verlagsanstalt K. G., Hanover.

Dr. Wolfrum rejects on historical grounds Poland's claim on Germany's eastern provinces and recalls that they were colonized by western European Christian ecclesiastics as-

sisted by peasants and craftsmen during the Middle Ages. He points out that through civilization and cultural work these territories have become part of the West European sphere.

By means of an economic survey, Professor Seraphim proves that the surrender of East Germany to the Soviet bloc has diminished the area's agricultural and industrial capacity which constitutes a considerable economic loss not only for Germany but for all of Europe.

Examining the legality of the annexation and the way in which the evacuation of the German population was carried out, Professor Maurach comes to the conclusion that, using as a basis the London Statute on Human Rights of Aug. 8, 1945, they represent "a gigantic collective crime against humanity."

In its review of the book, the **Christ und Welt** (Stuttgart, May 26) said: "'Ostwaerts der Oder und Neisse' is the first answer by German scientists to the amputation of our eastern provinces, decreed by the Potsdam Agreement on Aug. 5, 1945, in one of the darkest hours of European history."

The **Schwarzwaelder Post** (Oberndorf a. N., French Zone, June 3) commented: "This is more than mere propaganda for revision. It represents the first statement of facts concerning the East German problem. Instead of merely enunciating political aspirations, it establishes objective and demonstrable facts based on scientific proof. An all-European responsibility demands that such matters be disclosed."

Von der Kunst des Kompromisses (*The Art of Compromising*) is the title of a lecture originally given by Eduard Baumgarten in 1932 at a meeting of the English-American cultural circle, at the University of Goettingen. It was first published in a small edition in 1933 and has recently been republished by S. Hirzel-Verlag, Stuttgart.

Subtitled "A Study on the Differences between Americans and Germans," the pamphlet fits into the re-orientation program, since the author attempts to show that compromise, as practiced by the Americans, is the key for a peaceful life in any community or nation. Reproaching his fellow countrymen for their lack of common sense in this matter, Baumgarten advocates imitating the American method. He is borne out in this idea in a short review by the well-

known German philosopher Karl Jaspers in a flyleaf on the inside of the cover.

Faber — oder die verlorenen Jahre (*Faber — The Lost Years*) by Jakob Wassermann, licensed edition for Germany. Published by J. G. Cotta-sche Buchhandlung, Stuttgart.

Wassermann, a noted German author, who emigrated in 1933, published this book first in Zuerich in 1944. It now appears in Germany.

In simple and clear language, radiating human warmth, the author depicts the problem of the returning soldiers. Wassermann pictures the inner conflicts arising between husband and wife, and shows a way which may lead to a solution of the problem. He doesn't shrink from exposing bitter truths which many persons don't want to recognize.

Considering the fact that Wassermann finished his book before the end of the war, his prophetic gift becomes evident by his representation of the social worries and political confusion of postwar times. Though five years have passed since the initial publication of Wassermann's work, it is still extremely timely.

Blaetter von der Hoffnung (*Leaves of Hope*) by Walter Bauer. Published by C. Bertelsmann-Verlag, Guetersloh.

Bauer's works were banned in 1933. Already then he was an advocate of humanitarianism and European cooperation, as demonstrated by his publications *Tagebuchblaetter aus Frankreich* and *Die groessere Welt*.

His *Blaetter von der Hoffnung*, written from personal experience, offers comfort, hope and new faith. He envisions that a new and better world must be created out of the ruins, firmly based upon human dignity. Humanitarianism and the belief in a union of Europe and later of all the world, "a life free from the boundaries and burdens of the past," are stressed in this book.

Der Mensch sein eigener Feind (*Man is His Own Enemy*) by Oda Olberg, refugee living in Buenos Aires. Published by Nest-Verlag, Nuremberg.

"Man has become master of the powers of nature and forced them into serving him; he has escaped their blind action, but he is incapable of carrying human meaning into his being master of the world." Thus Oda Olberg makes herself the spokesman for those suffering from the feeling of futility. She probes into the causes of this state of affairs.

Education in Bavaria

half-day session a review of all the recommendations for school reform in Bavaria. The last half day of each week's conference was devoted to listing and identifying problems for further work during a second week of attendance in the summer vacation. Because of the interest and enthusiasm of the teachers, conferences were scheduled until the day before schools opened this fall.

Procedures utilized in the Kempfenhausen workshops represented a new approach in studying instructional problems to the majority of German teachers. The results were encouraging. The responses of the teachers to the idea of a second workshop, the statements of principals with regard to new attitudes shown by their teachers, and information obtained by American consultants from classroom visits and interviews with teachers and principals following their attendance at the workshop, all indicated the program has helped create a strong interest in problems of school reform and has affected the classroom performance of teachers in Weilheim County.

Plans are under way to provide adequate assistance and guidance to the teachers during the first year of the demonstration. Success of the entire project now rests on follow-up in the field and dissemination of the program to other counties. Four elementary schools in Munich and two in Nuremberg began working on school reform programs on an experimental basis in June 1949. A school in Regensburg is beginning work in September. Slightly different approaches are being made in these municipal centers than were used in Weilheim County.

THE CURRICULUM workshop in Kempfenhausen and the demonstration project are only part of the educational program in Bavaria. One great barrier to the democratization of education has been the feeling of most Germans that schools are the responsibility of a few officials and that the public has little to say in the matter. Most of the other major activities of the Education Branch in Bavaria have been designed to arouse among the Germans a feeling of greater responsibility for their children's schools.

Accordingly, local initiative projects were begun in September 1948. The

object of the local initiative projects is to establish in four pilot Bavarian communities citizens' committees on local school affairs. The success of the projects has been gratifying; the original four communities have increased to 15, and more communities are developing such citizens' committees.

Education Branch gave support to this project, but it has been their wish to make it a Bavarian program with the American educators in the background. County MG officers have cooperated fully in supporting these projects.

THE FIRST issue of *Schule und Gegenwart*, a professional educational magazine, was published in February 1949, in an edition of 15,000 copies, but subsequently increased to 30,000. Its purpose is to bring to German educators up-to-date material on school developments in Bavaria, Germany and, more particularly, in the democratic nations. Issues have been devoted to school reform in Bavaria, the role of the social studies in education, problems of rural education and the work of the local initiative groups. Through this publication a strong influence is being exerted on the thinking and attitudes of Bavarian teachers and school-care boards, the Bavarian version of the American board of education.

The Education Branch has also worked to influence Bavarian interest in school problems at grass-roots level through participation in more than 100 public forums and town meetings throughout Bavaria, as well as through radio programs and press releases. Members of the branch have organized seminars for teacher groups in such areas as counseling and guidance, teaching of reading, and, particularly, the social studies. Visiting consultants have taught courses in teacher's colleges and to teachers in municipal centers.

Also, under the extensive cultural-exchange program, American and European educators are brought to Bavaria and Bavarian educators sent to America. The Bavarian educators who returned from America this summer met with Education Branch officials in a four-day conference to plan how they could contribute most effectively in implementing school reform in Bavaria and how to translate into German education those American practices which would be most fruitful for Germany.

ONE OF THE most striking developments in the MG program in Bavaria has been the development of three education service centers in Munich, Augsburg and Nuremberg. These centers make available to German teachers professional books, textbooks and teaching materials from the United States and other countries, as well as from various parts of Germany. The centers provide frequent lectures and discussions with Education Branch as well as leading German and European educators taking part. Also included in the program have been demonstrations of the use of audio-visual aids.

Most significant of all, the centers have served as workshops where German teacher committees could work on textbook and curriculum problems amid rich professional resources. With the introduction of Education Branch officers as center leaders, the services available in the centers are being much more effectively utilized and the centers are beginning to develop more extensive programs of education for teachers.

THE FIELD of teacher education has also been one of concentrated effort. Twenty-six institutions which combined high school work and the training of elementary teachers are being changed to high schools. The training of elementary school teachers is to be done in connection with established universities and other higher institutions. Plans are under way to set up seven of these new institutions.

Similarly, the education of vocational teachers is to be connected with the universities. With higher admission standards as university students and a longer period of study, the length of elementary school teacher training will be increased by one full year. The salaries of the teachers will be increased as result of their improved training and their status in the community enhanced.

Bavaria today presents a real challenge to democracy. If Germany is to become a peaceful, democratic nation, it will be when Germans accept as their own, concepts which are at present largely foreign to them. New ideas must be planted and helped to grow; potential forces for democratic action must be identified and nurtured to the point where the Germans themselves can do the job. +END

US Attitude on Bonn

in Germany by reason of frustrating political dissension and it would be most encouraging if this government started off with an awareness of the pitfalls which caused the destruction of its predecessors.

This government should be one consecrated to the dignity of the individual and not to his regimentation. It should dedicate itself to the freedom of men and women and should foster an attitude of individual freedom—freedom to learn and freedom to question and freedom to examine and freedom to doubt, in the hope that by trial and error a prosperous and peaceful future will be assured. The German state thus directed is bound to recover those elements of a democratic society from which it departed in the last generation. +END

JEIA Report Ceases

The Joint Export-Import Agency is discontinuing the collection and tabulation of Western German foreign trade figures and is turning over responsibility for these functions to the Trade and Transport Group of the German Bizonal Statistical Office, which has been compiling similar figures for some time. The last foreign trade figures to be compiled by the JEIA Reports and Statistics Office are those of July for exports, and August for imports.

For purposes of fiscal year reporting requirements, however, the JEIA figures up to and including June, 1949, will be regarded as the official figures, while the German figures will be accepted as official from July onwards. It is planned to discontinue the JEIA monthly reports with the publication of the August report as the final issue.

Future CFM Rumors Denied

There have been various rumors circulating in Berlin about an alleged six-point Soviet proposal which would serve as a basis for a future Council of Foreign Ministers.

Nothing is known in Allied circles of any such proposals and the fact that the rumors appear to emanate directly or indirectly from Eastern Europe is the best commentary on their validity. — CCG (BE) announcement.

Benefactor Honored

Heppenheim, picturesque rural city in southern Hesse, paid homage to its greatest benefactor and foremost native son, Ferdinand Feuerbach.

Feuerbach, who migrated to the United States 52 years ago, returned with his wife to celebrate his 70th birthday among his friends and relatives. After the war, in answer to pleas from the impoverished of his native city, he became a one-man gift center, sending hundreds of packages to the poor of Heppenheim.

In tribute to the generous Feuerbach, the community dedicated a small park and playground to him, and renamed the area "Ferdinand Feuerbach Place." Mr. and Mrs. Feuerbach were given an official reception in the town hall.

"Junior Year" Reinstated

The University of Munich is supplying office space, and the Munich student organization is making dormitory space available for reinstatement of the "Junior Year in Munich," which was interrupted by the war. Under this plan some 40 or 50 American students can spend a year at the University of Munich under the supervision of experienced American university personnel. The first contingent of students is to arrive this fall.

Hessian Grain Crop Good

The Hessian rye and wheat crop for the current year has been pronounced the best since the war's end by Eugene Epstine, food and agriculture branch, OMG Hesse. Epstine based his statement on reports from yield checks of about 90 percent of the Hessian lands in production. He estimated a 10 percent increase over last year's banner harvest.

Official Communiques

Allied High Commissioners

The French, United States and British military governors and high commissioners-designate met Sept. 12 at Petersberg near Bonn, headquarters of the future Allied High Commission for Germany. It was their first conference at this location. Present were M. Andre François-Poncet, France, in the chair, Mr. John J. McCloy, United States, and General Sir Brian H. Robertson, Great Britain.

The high-commissioners-designate considered details of the procedure to be followed at meetings of the High Commission. They decided to meet regularly each Tuesday. At least two of the meetings during each month

will be formal, the remainder being informal in the office of the chairman.

The high commissioners agreed unanimously that press liaison officers of the respective delegations should attend formal meetings of the High Commission and afterwards a communique would be issued. The High Commissioners-designate decided that the law on press, radio, information and entertainment, which they had agreed upon at their last meeting, should be published immediately upon the entry into force of the Occupation Statute.

In connection with the costs of establishing the High Commission they decided to inform the ministers-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse, that consequent upon Article 120 of the Basic Law, these states will bear the immediate costs, their expenditure to constitute a credit for them on the federal government.

They also decided that Military Government Law 15 relating to the functions and organization of bizonal civil servants should be applicable to federal civil servants until the federal government should legislate on this subject. The French high commissioner-designate made it clear that this decision would also be valid in the French Zone of occupation. The modalities of direct German participation in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation were examined and it was decided that the matter should be discussed further by the advisers of the high commissioners-designate.

* * *

High Commissioners: The military governors and high commissioners-designate held a meeting Sept. 2 in Frankfurt, in the course of which, among other matters, they took note of the French agreement to the extension to the French Zone of bizonal legislation on patents.

They examined various administrative and legislative matters and financial questions relating to foreign investments and occupation costs. They also discussed certain problems of High Commission procedure. They agreed on lists of Military Government laws to be repealed and to be retained.

They approved, in principle, a draft law on press, radio, information and entertainment. In this connection, they recalled that it is in the first instance the duty of German federal and state authorities, in accordance with their own laws and constitutions, to insure that the development of democratic life and of a democratic press in Germany is not disturbed by anti-democratic influences. If these authorities failed to insure this, the High Commissioners would not fail to take appropriate measures within their powers under the terms of the Occupation Statute.

Bipartite Board: At the 58th meeting of the Bipartite Board Sept. 1 in Frankfurt the UK/US Military Governors approved Economic Council Ordinance No. 167—Ordinance to Amend the Law on Long Distance Motor Transport.

Interim action was confirmed on ECO 152 — Concerning Exchange and Refund in Cash of Postage Stamps Withdrawn from Circulation — ECO 160 — Concerning the Assumption of a Security and Guarantee for German Exports and ECO 169 — Second Supplementary Budget.

The Bipartite Board approved an application by the Curtis Publishing Co. for a guarantee of convertibility of proceeds of sales up to \$55,000 for a six months' period as provided by the Economic Cooperation Act in respect of the publications "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Holidays."

The Bipartite Board agreed to meet for its final session on Sept. 15.

Berlin Kommandatura: A routine meeting of the three Western (Berlin) Commandants was held Sept. 7 at the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin.

General Ganeval, French commandant, and General G. K. Bourne, British commandant, welcomed General Maxwell Taylor, the new American commandant, to his first official Allied Kommandatura meeting.

No statement was issued after the meeting, which lasted two hours.

Official Notices

Fire Prevention Week

Each year in the United States, municipalities, states and the nation observe Fire-Prevention Week during that week which includes the anniversary of the Chicago fire, Oct. 9, 1871. The acting commander-in-chief, European Command, has announced the period Oct. 9 to 15, 1949, as EUCOM Fire Prevention Week.

All commands will observe EUCOM Fire Prevention Week by fire drills, parades of fire-fighting units, demonstrations of fire fighting techniques, demonstrations of proper fire prevention practices, open-house tours of fire stations, and other appropriate events which will increase public consciousness of fire hazards and reduce military and civilian fire losses. Each military unit and installation will conduct at least one fire drill during the week.

Close cooperation between military and civilian fire-fighting units is not only desirable but essential for the observance of EUCOM Fire-Prevention Week as well as for daily operations.

Commanders will support close liaison between public information officers, fire marshals, and local civil fire officials to insure adequate planning for and promotion of EUCOM Fire Prevention Week by programming, preparation of displays, street banners, posters and placards, and news and radio releases. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 34.

Increase in Rail Rates

The Bizonal German Administration's request for a 40 percent increase in railroad rates for Occupation Forces' freight and passenger traffic has been approved by Military Government, it was announced in a letter from the Bipartite Control Office to the German Administration. It was estimated that the increase will bring in approximately DM 65,000,000 (\$19,500,000) a year. The boost in rates was effective Sept. 1. — BICO announcement.

Policy on German Transfer

In view of unfavorable conditions in the Frankfurt-Bad Nauheim area with respect to housing and unemployment, it has become necessary for Military Government to hold to a policy of allowing the transfer from Berlin to the Frankfurt-Bad Nauheim area of only those German employees who are essentially irreplaceable.

In all cases, including the case for those persons possibly to be exceptionally treated, German personnel employed by offices of or divisions or units thereof scheduled to move to the zone on a definite or tentative date should be provided with notice of termination of their employment.

If at such time after termination notice has been given, it is decided that a person so notified should be employed in the zone, appropriate action will be taken to effect such hiring and/or transfer as appears necessary. — From OMGUS letter, Aug. 13.

Accredited Foreign Officials

Foreign consular and liaison officials remain accredited to the US Military Government and bear identification cards issued by the Foreign Governmental Representation Branch of POLAD at Frankfurt. These officials will presumably later be accredited to the Allied High Commission. They will consequently not be required to register with German authority.

The withdrawal of logistic support from any "diplomatic or consular personnel accredited to US Military Government" as set forth in Circular No. 2, EUCOM, 1949, as amended, will not, in and of itself, affect any privilege or immunity which such per-

sonnel may enjoy pursuant to Military Government legislation, directives and policies.

In the absence of further action such personnel will continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities presently accorded by or pursuant to specified laws, ordinances, regulations and directives which continue in force and effect and controlling on German authorities. — From OMGUS letter AG 091.31 (CO), Aug. 16.

Change in Salaries Payment

Allied and neutral employees of Army appropriated fund agencies will be paid every two weeks instead of once a month. These employees are to receive their first payment under the new plan on or about Sept. 8 for a pay period covering the three weeks between Aug. 1 and 20. Thereafter, they will be paid for periods covering two weeks, at the same time that US employees of the Army receive their salaries. No change will be made in the scale of salaries or in the 48-hour work week for nationals of Allied or neutral countries employed by the Army in EUCOM. — From EUCOM announcement.

Off-Limits Ban Lifted

German cafés, bars, restaurants, clubs, hotels and taverns within the US Area of control in Germany now may be patronized by US, Allied and neutral occupation personnel.

EUCOM Headquarters, rescinded Circular 55, issued last March, which placed the German establishments "off limits". Removal of the ban was effective Aug. 31.

Military post commanders, however, were given authority to specify certain installations "off limits" for military personnel because of sanitary or other cogent reasons.

A recent revision of MG Ordinance No. 17 permits occupation personnel to purchase unrationed beverages, non-alcoholic and alcoholic and foodstuffs from the German economy with legally-acquired Deutsche marks. — EUCOM announcement.

Finance Pact with Japan

The first postwar financial arrangement has been concluded between the three Western Zones of Germany and occupied Japan, with terms of the arrangement approved by the Supreme Commander Allied Powers, Tokyo, and by the Joint Export-Import Agency, following negotiations extending over several months.

The arrangement was signed Sept. 2 in Frankfurt by representatives of the three Military Governors of the Trizone—French, UK and US—and has been forwarded to Tokyo for signature by the Supreme Commander.

Under the new arrangement, payments will be made through an open account maintained by the Chase National Bank of New York, Tokyo Branch; designated as the "Bank Deutscher Laender Export-Import Account." The Chase Bank will act as correspondent for the Bank Deutscher Laender, which has been designated as agent for the Trizone of Germany Military Governments. — JEIA announcement.

Other JEIA Announcements

JEIA Instruction No. 16 was applicable to the French Zone effective Aug. 20. This instruction provides for the employment of agents abroad by German firms.

Western Berlin's export trade during the first eight months of this year exceeded

\$11,000,000, which was more than three times the volume of export deliveries for the whole of 1948.

The first additional agreement in western Germany since Oct. 4, 1947, was signed in Frankfurt by representatives of Bulgaria and a Western German delegation. The new lists cover the period Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1949 and envisage an exchange of goods in each direction valued at \$3,300,000.

Land Utilization Ordinance

Ordinance No. 136 of the Bizonal Economic Council to resettle expellees on agricultural lands which are now either not occupied or not fully utilized was approved by Military Government.

The ordinance provides that existing farm units of 24 to 35 acres, owned by persons unable to operate them, be made available voluntarily to expellees who wish to settle them. These are either farms no longer operated by their owners, or those without heirs able to manage them. Present owners will be offered tax reductions or other gratuities to encourage the transaction. New occupants will be settled either as owners or as tenants—the latter for a period of not less than 12 years.

To facilitate the new settlements, assistance not to exceed DM 10,000 (\$3,000) per farm may be granted from public funds, either as a 25-year, interest-free loan, or as an outright grant. It is estimated that this financing will be less costly than the alternative of breaking up large estates which would require entirely new buildings and new equipment.

It is hoped that about 80,000 farm units will become available through this program during the next 10 years, about 5,000 during the coming year. The number of expellee families with agricultural background now living in the Bizone is estimated at about 400,000. — BICO announcement.

British Maneuvers

The British Army of the Rhine will be holding large-scale exercises between Sept. 25 and Oct. 15 in the Osnabrueck—Melle area and later in the Paderborn area.

There will be a very considerable movement of military vehicles throughout this period including armored fighting vehicles. For the move from the Osnabrueck-Melle area to the Paderborn area two routes will be closed to all traffic for the entire 24 hours of Oct. 3. These routes are approximately as follows:

Route 1: Melle, Bruchmühlen, Hoyel, Stadt Enger, Herford, Bad Salzuflen and Lage-Pivitsheide.

Route 2: Altenmelle, Neuenkirchen, Hagen, Dippendorf, Schildesche, Brake, Hillegossen, Oerlinghausen, Lipperreihe and Augustdorf.

Members of the German police service will be stationed at all points which cross these two routes. They will have full control over all traffic wishing to cross the two main routes and all traffic must comply with any instructions issued by the German police on duty.

Certain routes in Paderborn area will from time to time during the exercise be closed to all traffic and it is impossible to forecast which routes this will affect. — From British Information Services.

Vacating Quarters

The Office of the Personnel Officer, OMGUS, announced that because of the severe shortage of housing accommodations, all OMGUS personnel who received termination of employment notices on Sept. 1, or thereafter, will be required to vacate their assigned quarters or billets at the expiration of their 30-day notice period.

Personnel authorized delay en route for the purpose of taking leave prior to returning to the United States must arrange for the shipment of household goods and for the storage of any personal baggage prior to taking leave.

Transient billets will be provided for: 1. Personnel who have vacated authorized quarters during the 30-day notice period and

(Continued on next page)

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Statistical Report End June 1949, Labor Department of the Combined Zones, 23 July, 1949.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin, No. 31, Hq EUCOM, 3 Aug. 1949. Covers July 25 to 29.

Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group Weekly Report, No. 56, BICO, 10 Aug. 1949.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin, No. 32, Hq EUCOM, 10 Aug. 1949. Covers Aug. 1 to 5.

Weekly Directive, No. 32, Hq EUCOM, 12 Aug. 1949.

Africa Today, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 33, TI&E Office, EUCOM, 14 Aug. 1949.

Notice of Effective Date in Bavaria of General License No. 3 under Information Control Regulation No. 3 (Amended), AG 010.6 (IS), OMGUS (Berlin), 17 Aug. 1949.

Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group Weekly Report, No. 57, BICO, 17 Aug. 1949.

Packing, Documentation, and Shipping of Household Goods, Automobiles, Pets, and Effects, C 9, Cir 76 of 1948, Hq EUCOM, 18 Aug. 1949.

Economic Press Digest, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt) and ISD CCG (BE), 19 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 193, OMGBS, 19 Aug. 1949.

Semi-Monthly Military Government Report, No. 119, PIO OMGUS, 20 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 195, OMGBS, 22 Aug. 1949.

German Opinions on American Aid, Opinion Surveys Report, No. 186, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), 22 Aug. 1949.

Current Views on a Suggested Withdrawal of the Occupiers, Opinion Surveys Report, No. 187, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), 23 Aug. 1949.

Statistical Report End July 1949, Labor Department of the Combined Zones, 23 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 196, OMGBS, 23 Aug. 1949.

The Labor Market, Bizonal Area of Germany, March-June 1949, BICO, 24 Aug. 1949.

Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group Weekly Report, No. 58, BICO, 24 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 197, OMGBS, 24 Aug. 1949.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 185, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), 25 Aug. 1949. Covers German newspapers and publications dated up to Aug. 17.

German Economic Press Review, No. 203, OEA, CCG(BE), 25 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 198, OMGBS, 25 Aug. 1949.

Feeding of German Civilian Contract Workers in the US Area of Control, Germany, AG 430.2 (EA), OMGUS (Berlin), 25 Aug. 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 23, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), 25 Aug. 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 24, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), 26 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 199, OMGBS, 26 Aug. 1949.

Weekly Directive, No. 34, Hq EUCOM, 26 Aug. 1949.

Division Administrative Memorandum, No. B-54, OMGUS (Berlin), 26 Aug. 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 63, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 26 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 200, OMGBS, 27 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 201, OMGBS, 28 Aug. 1949.

Legislation for Monetary Reform, AG 010.6 (FA), OMGUS (Berlin), 29 Aug. 1949.

Periodic German Court Reports, AG 319.1 (LD), OMGUS (Berlin), 29 Aug. 1949.

Amendment No. 1 to "General Order No. 3 (Pursuant to MG Law No. 52; Blocking and

Control of Property) Bank der Deutschen Arbeit A. G.," AG 210.6 (FA), OMGUS (Berlin), 30 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 202, OMGBS, 30 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 203, OMGBS, 31 Aug. 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 27, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), 31 Aug. 1949.

Employers' Associations in Western Germany, Visiting Expert Series No. 9, OMGUS, August 1949.

Military Government Ordinance No. 37, "Limited Industries," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS (Berlin), 1 Sept. 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 204, OEA, CCG(BE), 1 Sept. 1949.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 186, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), 1 Sept. 1949. Covers German newspapers and publications dated up to Aug. 31.

Daily Press Review, No. 28, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), 1 Sept. 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 29, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), 2 Sept. 1949.

Semi-Monthly Military Government Report, No. 120, PIO OMGUS (Berlin), 2 Sept. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 204, OMGBS, 2 Sept. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 205, OMGBS, 3 Sept. 1949.

Military Government Law No. 24, entitled "Disposition of Reich-owned Motion Picture Properties," AG 010.6 (EA), OMGUS (Berlin), 6 Sept. 1949.

Legislation Establishing Chimney Sweep Districts, AG 010 (CA), OMGUS (Berlin), 6 Sept. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 206, OMGBS, 6 Sept. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 207, OMGBS, 6 Sept. 1949.

Information Bulletin, No. 169, OMGUS (Berlin), 6 Sept. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 208, OMGBS, 7 Sept. 1949.

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

are waiting for transportation to the United States at government expense.

2. Personnel in process of being transported to the United States at government expense after the 30-day notice period.

3. Personnel reporting for final processing upon return from authorized leave.

OMGUS personnel who received reduction-in-force notices prior to Sept. 1, must vacate assigned quarters at the end of their 30-day notice period. — OMGUS announcement.

Photographing in Switzerland

Members of the European Command, while visiting in Switzerland, have taken, or attempted to take, photographs of Swiss fortified areas. The fortified areas in Switzerland include the Jura Mountains, and the regions south of the line Zurich-Lucerne-Thun-Montreux. Such areas are usually posted with signs in French and German specifically prohibiting the taking of photographs.

In the future, the Swiss military authorities propose to arrest and detain all persons photographing defense areas until such time as their deportation, under Swiss military guard, can be arranged. Such violators will, henceforth, be refused further admission to Switzerland under any pretext.

All personnel in this command will be informed of the above and will be further instructed to take full cognizance of all Swiss laws and regulations pertaining to visitors to that country. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 34.

Communications to Austria

Resumption of telephone and telegraph service between Germany and Austria was scheduled for the near future. Service is to begin as soon as the Austrian and German communications agencies complete technical arrangements. At the request of the Austrian

administration, only communications of a family and personal nature are to be admitted initially. This excludes, for the present, commercial messages or telephone calls in either direction. — OMGUS announcement.

Rail Travel Authorization

Effective Oct. 1, a new Rail Travel Authorization (EC Form 55-43) will replace the present Rail Travel Authorization (EC Form 55-16). During the month of October 1949, both the new RTA and/or the old RTA will be acceptable for duty travel on DUS trains and/or military coaches. After Nov. 1, 1949, the old EC Form 55-16 will be invalid. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 34.

Limited Industries

Whereas the Military Governors of the United States, British and French Zones have agreed to enact simultaneous legislation in order to implement Article VIII of the Agreement concerning Prohibited and Limited Industries which they signed on April 14, 1949 (see Information Bulletin, Issue No. 160, May 3, 1949) and to insure that the total authorized production capacity of the industries specified in that article is not exceeded.

It is hereby ordered as follows:

Article I: No person or enterprise shall, without a license granted by the appropriate occupation authorities after the effective date of this ordinance, increase the productive capacity of any of his or its plants or equipment wholly or partly engaged in any of the industries specified in the schedule to this ordinance, whether the increase is effected by the extension of existing facilities, the construction of new facilities or the addition of new equipment.

Article II: No person or enterprise shall, without a license granted by the appropriate

occupation authorities after the effective date of this ordinance construct any new plant or equipment wholly or partly engaged in any of the industries specified in the schedule to this ordinance or replace or reconstruct any such plant or equipment after its removal or destruction.

Article III: 1. Where any person or enterprise has since 14 April, 1949, constructed, extended, replaced, modified or reconstructed any plant, equipment or facilities, and such action, if carried out after the effective date of this ordinance, would have required a license under Article I or II, such person or enterprise shall within 14 days of the effective date of this ordinance, file with the economic minister of the Land (state) in which the construction, extension, replacement, modification or reconstruction has taken place, full particulars thereof, including particulars of the changes hereby effected in the productive capacity. Such particulars shall be forthwith communicated to the appropriate occupation authorities.

2. Such person or enterprise shall comply with any order given by the appropriate occupation authorities in respect of such construction, extension, replacement, modification or reconstruction.

Article IV: 1. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to a fine not exceeding DM 50,000 (\$15,000) or to both such imprisonment and fine.

2. If the offense has been committed by any enterprise, the fine may be increased to an amount not exceeding DM 500,000 (\$150,000).

Article V: This ordinance shall be applicable within the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden and shall become effective on Sept. 1, 1949. — From Ordinance No. 37, attached to OMGUS letter AGO 10.6 (LD), Sept. 1.