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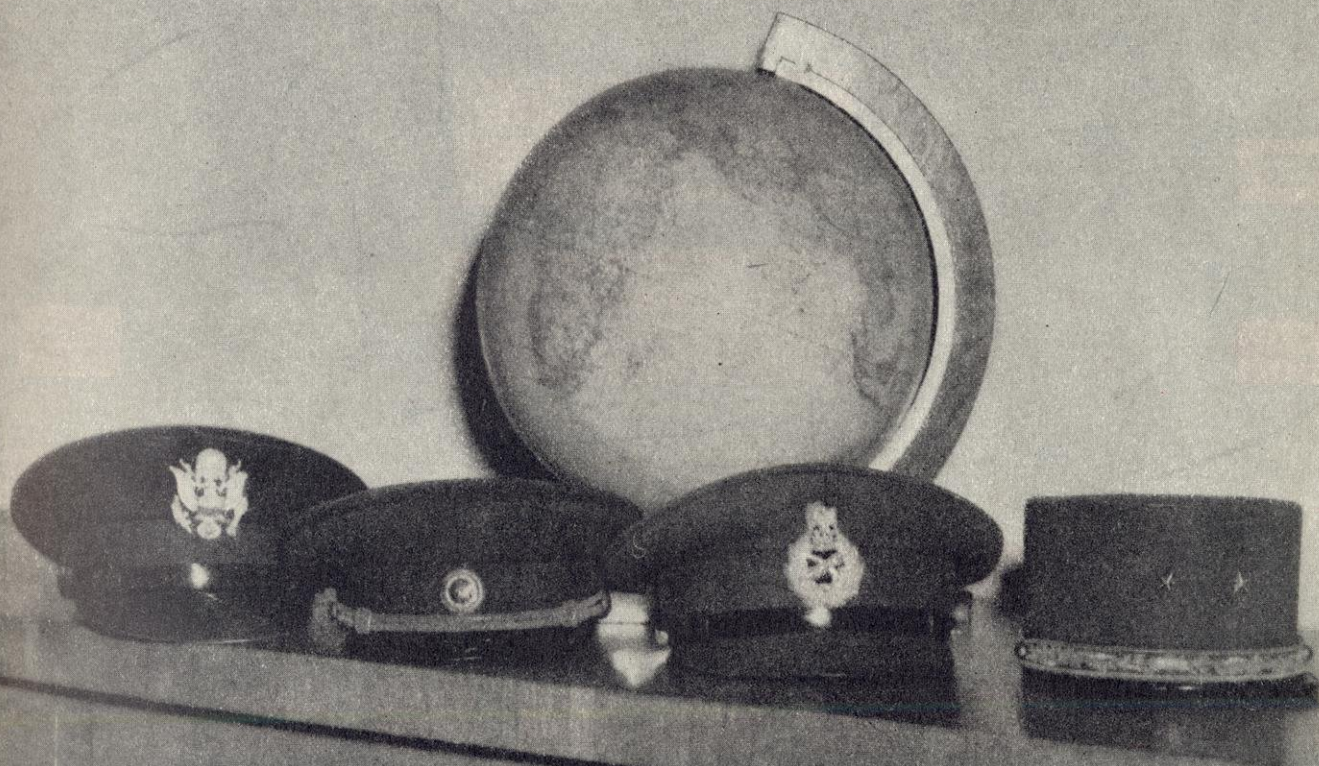
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University of Wisconsin

INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

FOUR-POWER MEETING



NO. 164

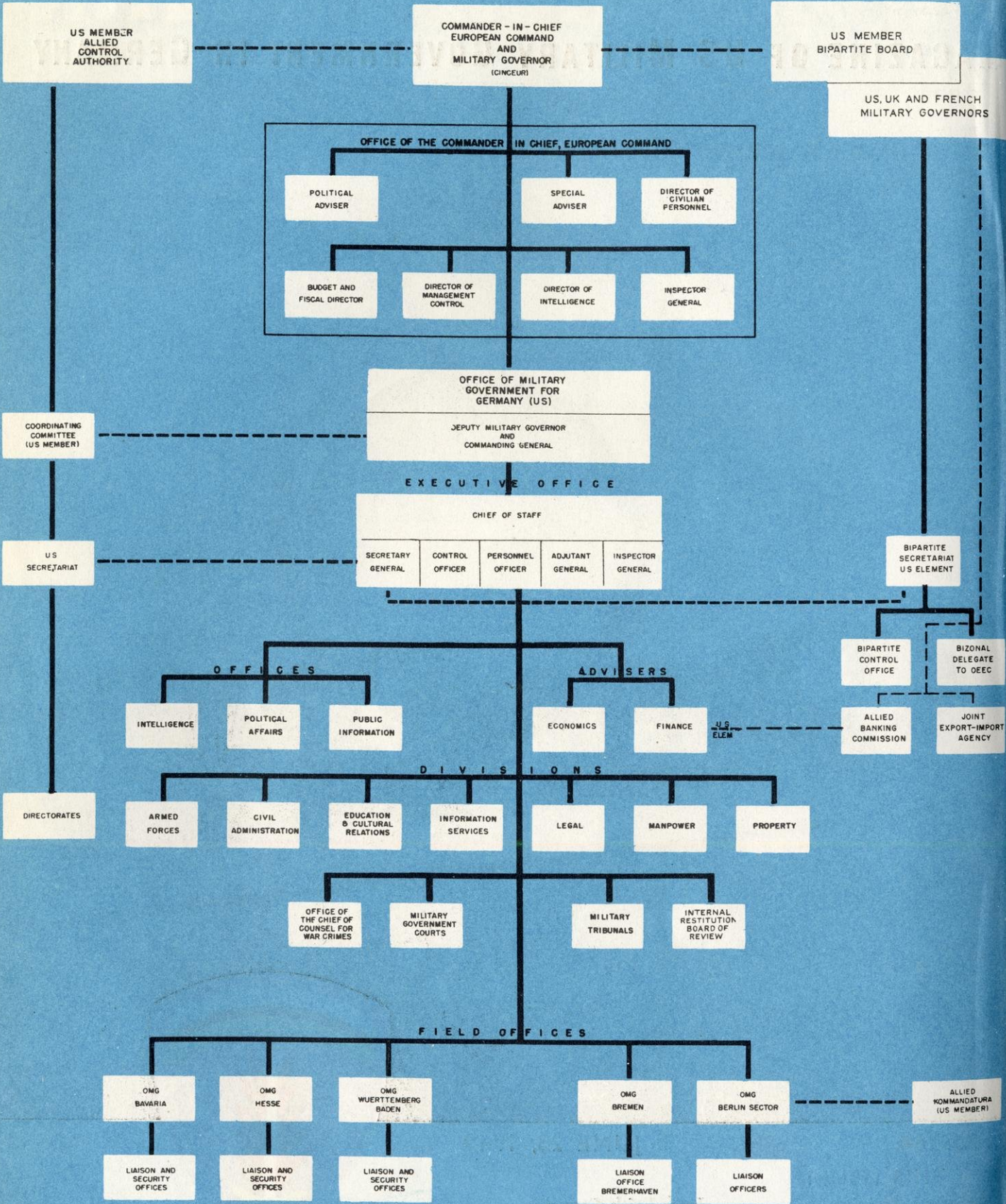
JUNE 28, 1949

THIS ISSUE:

Employee Training
Nuremberg Film
Open Forum Seminar

Inter-Faith Councils
Progress in GYA
Complaint Desk

US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

FOUR-POWER MEETING — Caps of the commandants of the four occupying powers in Berlin are lined up on a table in the foyer of the French Military Government headquarters as the commandants meet to discuss the problems arising after the lifting of the Berlin blockade. Left to right in front of the globe are: American, Soviet, British and French. (US Army photo)

The Information Bulletin is the bi-weekly magazine of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) for dissemination of authoritative information concerning the policies, regulations, instructions, operations and activities of Military Government and affiliated organizations.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
CONTROL OFFICE REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH
BERLIN, GERMANY APO 742, US ARMY

Civilian Personnel News Letter

This is the first of a series of news letters circulated for the purpose of disseminating information concerning interpretations of regulations. The information contained is based upon questions and information referred to Office of the Personnel Officer, OMGUS, for interpretation or decision and on cable information received from the Department of the Army. Personnel are requested to refer unusual or precedent cases to OMGUS headquarters for inclusion in the subject letters.

Q. *Is a new employment agreement required when an employee returns to the United States for a period of leave under the provisions of CPR L1,*

A. No, only when he returns under the provisions of CPR 150.6 (OMGUS Personnel Bulletin H-40, F-21).

Q. *Can former military personnel who were separated to accept a government position and who were separated from that position and reemployed locally within one year or the end of the war (whichever is later) be returned to the United States on interim leave?*

A. No. However, these employees may be returned on a space available basis under authority of paragraph 9 of Memorandum 55-120-6 or CPR L1 and provided reemployment and return transportation under CPR 150.6. The aforementioned employees waived all transportation rights attached to their former (military) status at the time they accepted employment with an organization having transportation authorization of its own. Likewise, former military personnel who separated to accept a government position having a transportation authorization of its own will return to the United States at the time of separation from the government or waive transportation rights.

Q. *A former federal employee who was paid at CAF-11, step 2, is appointed on 1 April 1948 to an excepted position after a break in service at the minimum salary of CAF-11. Can the discrepancy be corrected and the employee be restored to step 2 even though there is no notation of tentative salary establishment on the SF 50?*

A. Yes, provided the salary adjustment is made in conjunction with a personnel action which changes an employee's official position and provided that the latter appointment occurs on or after 19 March 1948. Prior to that date the fixing of salary was, in this instance, optional (CPC 6, 1947). However, effective 19 March 1948, OMGUS issued a policy of saving salary whenever possible (OMGUS Personnel Bulletin H-40, F-21) therefore, if this is not done it may be construed as an administrative error and thus correction can be effected.

Q. *Are EUCOM personnel publications and correspondence, cables, etc., to be followed in the absence of OMGUS publications on the same subject?*

A. No, unless transmitted by contrary instructions from OMGUS headquarters, otherwise only these publications concerning Allied-neutral and German personnel, and logistics will be adhered to.

Subsequent news letters will be included in the Questions and Answers section of the Information Bulletin.

Employee Training

— — An Effective Aid to Efficiency

Article

by **Peter F. Szluk**

Chief, Training Section

Office of the Personnel Officer, OMGUS

EMployee training is not a complicated process, nor is it a formal type of education. It is, simply, the development and establishment of realistic, organized programs of instruction to meet the requirements of a specific need or objective.

The training, whether it is conducted by a personnel office training specialist or a job-level instructor, provides management and operating officials with an effective aid in the development of the work force so that each individual is utilized at top proficiency. It is an orderly way of providing an employee with job "know-how." It is designed to assure the same attentive consideration for civilian training as is given to programs for military personnel. This systematic approach pays big dividends to management in terms of efficient, conscientious production in a minimum of time.

THE OFFICE of the Personnel Officer training specialist, in providing a staff service to management and operating officials, does not pretend to be an informed technician in the various specialized fields of activity within Military Government. He does not attempt to tell or show other personnel how to handle the technical aspects of their particular jobs.

His concern is with the development in others of desirable habits and effective skills designed to improve their performance and thereby increase their productiveness. He plans, develops and executes, in cooperation with operating officials, work improvement programs. The over-all objective is achieved by first analyzing the particular job to determine specific training needs and then applying tried and proven instructional techniques to simplify, speed-up and improve the accomplishment of the job or function.

CIVILIAN training activities have expanded in Military Government during the past six months. Increased scope of the organized courses is evidenced by a recent statistical report to the Department of the Army in Washington. In the first quarter of 1949, more than 1,900

individuals, military and civilian at all levels, participated in one or more of the 28 different types of planned civilian training programs conducted, or supervised, by the Office of the Personnel Officer training staff.

The individual training sessions, which were held in Berlin and in all sections of the US Zone, varied in instruction time from the one-hour "off-the-job" informational sessions for top management personnel to as much as 80 hours of individual "on-the-job" training.

In the early days of the occupation, training of civilians was emphasized in highly specialized areas. The intern program is an outstanding example. Under this program almost 100 young men and women participated in a seven-month to one-year pre-assignment training program and are now assigned to responsible jobs.

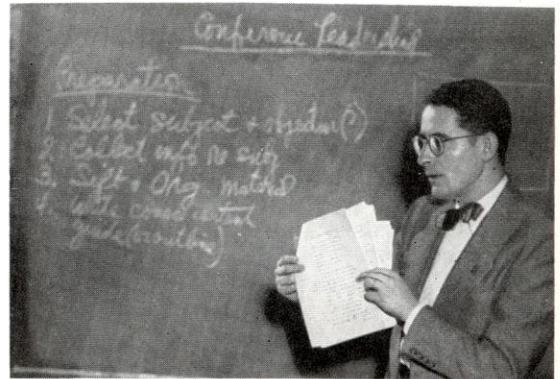
Today, this same emphasis extends throughout the framework of a comprehensive program, based on actual Military Government operating needs, and includes training for management and supervision as well as for the work force. Special attention is being directed towards the following areas: personnel procedures, clerical training, Military Government administration, languages, orientation, conference leadership and personnel management.

ABRIEF review of current programs will illustrate the types of courses organized for US civilian personnel in Military Government. In Berlin, for example, all newly arrived US clerical and secretarial personnel, after participating in the OPO general orientation program, are enrolled in a 40-hour pre-assignment military corres-

pondence and administrative-procedures course conducted by the OMGUS Adjutant General's Office.

Initiated to insure uniform understanding and application of MG administrative procedures, the 40-hours course familiarizes new secretarial personnel with Army, OMGUS and EUCOM publications, AG operations, the Dewey decimal system and current MG correspondence and clerical procedures. Reduction in correspondence and procedural errors and quicker adjustment to job requirements reflect some of the benefits derived by Berlin management from this program.

A similar 20-hour refresher course is available for "old-timers" and plans



Mr. Szluk, author of this article, conducts a conference leadership training session for OMG Bavaria management personnel.

(photo by L. S. Partegas, OMGB)

are under consideration to provide opportunities for the participation of German secretarial personnel. With a view towards implementation of a similar program in their respective areas, seven US Zone administrative officers recently observed the Berlin program in operation.

THE DECISION to establish an Employee Utilization Section in the Office of the Personnel Officer, by consolidating the employee relations, placement and recruitment activities, called for 60 hours of intensive in-service training for personnel technicians in Berlin and Frankfurt. Thirty off-the-job group sessions, lasting from two to four hours each, were held over a 10-week period to

(Continued on next page)

instruct the technicians in the selection, integration, service, development, evaluation and separation aspects of the new personnel approach.

This technical instruction prepared employee utilization representatives for regular staff assistance visits to aid individual supervisors in meeting and discharging their responsibilities for personnel management. All other members of the Personnel Office attended a series of orientation meetings designed to assure a common understanding of employee utilization functions and objectives, and to make possible a smooth integration of procedural responsibilities.

REGULAR scheduling of training sessions for management personnel is also significant. In this connection, the Department of the Army and the Civil Service Commission have shown an increasing interest in personnel administration and management in overseas areas. This active concern makes it essential that management personnel be thoroughly familiar with civilian personnel regulations and procedures.

In Military Government this type of training follows a precise pattern. Informational sessions, usually one hour in length, are first conducted for top management personnel. Training sessions are then held for each successive management level until all supervisory personnel have been reached and are familiar with the topic or procedure.

In such sessions, management and supervisory officials are informed, in non-technical terms, regarding the detailed implications of a new civilian personnel policy or regulation and their exact procedural responsibilities.

The meetings are generally conducted as lectures followed by question periods, or panel discussions, with liberal use of visual aids. Representative of this type of training session are those on efficiency ratings, separation procedures and reduction in force.

In addition to procedural training, a series of meetings have been conducted to increase the supervisor's knowledge of his responsibilities and to develop his skill in instructing personnel, handling job and personnel situations and in simplifying or improving work methods. They were initially held in the Office of Military Government for Bavaria and were conducted as group-participation sessions.

These individual programs present simple and effective work patterns for application at the job level and are being integrated into an over-all Military Government supervisory training program.

IN THE language field, a new program for qualified US and German personnel has been initiated by Office of the Personnel Officer for Bipartite Control Office personnel at Frankfurt. Available only to individuals with basic knowledge of the language, the program provides a "refresher" course in French. It was established to insure effective liaison between US personnel of BICO and French officials.

A previously established program, German language training for US personnel, is steadily expanding — due to the fact that increasing emphasis is being placed upon German language proficiency among US personnel. The course was developed to meet the needs of MG personnel in official daily contact with German nationals.

A new simplified German language system, recently installed by OMG Bremen, will be introduced in the other US Zone states if, upon evaluation by Office of



Col. James T. Duke, OMGUS personnel officer until his recent appointment as commanding officer of Berlin Military Post, presents a certificate from the Department of the Army to Mrs. Elizabeth Maiden in Berlin for satisfactory completion of the OMGUS civilian training program. Mr. Szluk (right) assists in the ceremony. (US Army photo)

the Personnel Officer, the results of the Bremen plan are satisfactory.

The program most widely requested by management in Military Government is conference leadership training. It presents a practical method for conducting lively, profitable group training sessions, for from 10 to 20 individuals, and acquaints the participant with a variety of methods which may be utilized for group instruction.

PRIMARILY an effective group teaching device, the conference technique can be successfully applied by management and supervisory personnel in the solution of daily operating problems. Active participation during the conference is assured by utilizing the group's work experience in conjunction with new techniques designed to stimulate individual and group thinking and to provoke and maintain interest in the discussion topic or problem.

In Bavaria, all top management personnel participated in the 16-hour course which included a 20-minute practice conference demonstration by each participant. During the March seminar, OMG Bavaria executives conducted 17 sessions for field operations personnel and successfully applied conference leadership techniques in reaching solutions to current staff and field problems. OMG Bavaria field operations personnel are now being trained in use of the technique at group meetings with both German and American participants.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden, a similar program is being established. Members of the OMGWB executive staff



Mr. William C. Rhyne, chief of OMGB's Branch "G", conducts a conference on MGO's responsibilities at county level. (photo by L. S. Partegas, OMGB)

have participated in the training, and schedules have been arranged to provide the training for Field Relations Division personnel.

The MG civilian training program is carefully coordinated with the training activities sponsored by the Department of the Army and EUCOM. Monthly quotas have been established, for example, to permit participation of MG civilian personnel in the specialized courses conducted by the Department of the Army's Civilian Personnel Division in Washington. Civilian training courses developed in Washington are reviewed by the Office of the Personnel Officer and adapted, if appropriate, to meet the needs of Military Government.

LIAISON with the EUCOM Personnel and Administration Division is essential in the coordination of Department of the Army civilian training programs which are applicable to both headquarters. In addition, an exchange program between the two headquarters assures the availability of qualified civilian training personnel for the conduct of highly specialized programs. Training material developed in either organization is examined with a view towards possible application by the receiving organization.

Since the training of German personnel is a EUCOM responsibility, Military Government's training staff assists in arranging programs dealing with personnel administration for German employees, as well as for the attendance of their US supervisors. This coordination guarantees the maximum utilization of the training service and eliminates the possibility of work duplication in program development.

As the occupation in Germany enters a new phase, the refined organizational structure and over-all mission requires the development of new personnel training techniques. The Office of the Personnel Officer training staff is prepared to meet these demands by adapting its efforts to new conditions as they arise. Its purpose will be most effectively served by providing appropriate training assistance to MG personnel according to the most urgent need at that particular time. + END

Fiscal Office Abolished

The position of budget and fiscal director, CINCEUR, established in 1947, was abolished June 9, in accordance with EUCOM General Order No. 53.



OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden executive personnel learn conference leadership techniques in a practice demonstration by one of participants in a course in Stuttgart. (photo from OPO OMGUS)



Mr. John Tromer, chief of OPO's Civilian Personnel Branch, presents certificates for a course in employee utilization techniques to Miss Marion Carroll, Miss Helen Brumbaugh and Miss Virginia Robertson of the OPO branch in Frankfurt, as Mr. Paul G. Lutzeier, chief, Employee Utilization Section, and Mr. Harry T Searl, deputy chief, Training Section, look on. (US Army photo)



Mr. Harold A. Taylor, (center) former OMGB economics adviser, demonstrates conference leadership technique at a Munich session after having completed one of the OPO training courses. (photo by L. S. Partegas, OMGB)

American Labor Aids Berlin Strikers

High officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations expressed solidarity of the two major US labor organizations with Berlin railroad workers' efforts to improve their economic status, and condemned the strike-breaking tactics of the German satellite police from the Soviet Zone.

A promise of material and moral support was extended in New York by Matthew Woll, chairman of the AFL's International Labor Relations Committee, which sent CARE food parcels to the strikers.

In a cablegram to the anti-Communist labor federation (UGO) in Berlin, Woll said: "Please convey to Berlin's striking railroad workers our warmest solidarity. Their courageous fight against Russian totalitarian oppressors and Moscow's menial German stooges, the Communist scabs, is vital phase of international labor struggle for social justice and human freedom.

"In token of our moral and material support we have arranged immediate shipment of \$5,000 worth of food in CARE parcels for strikers and their families. Long live free trade unionism throughout Germany and the world."

The AFL news service, describing the action, declared it to be "latest gesture on the part of the AFL which, through its relief arm, the Labor League for Human Rights, has distributed during and since the war thousands of dollars worth of relief packages to free trade unionists in Europe who are battling against the infiltration tactics of Soviet Russia."

Earlier, CIO Secretary Treasurer James B. Carey, in a statement supporting the aims of the striking transportation workers, denounced the "scabbing" activities of the Communists. He said: "The record seems clear that the Communists in Berlin backed by German Soviet satellite police from the Eastern Zone and even Red Army officers have been trying to break the strike . . . We have a term for such activities in the United States. We call it 'scabbing'.

"Once again we have an example of the reactionary character of Communism which, like so many free enterprise corporations in the so-called capitalistic countries, give lip service to the welfare of the workers



and the betterment of a living standard, and then engage in strike-breaking to belie everything they have said."

Employment Relations

The Free Hesse Trade Union Federation and employers' organizations in Hesse have issued a joint circular announcing "a new possibility for improvement of human relations in the production process which will help to increase job satisfaction and production output."

The signatories point out that questions of management-labor cooperation should be given increased attention now that the operation of a free economy is under way. They also state that the result already achieved by the training within industry program* in Germany indicates its potentialities for greatly improving human relationships and production.

In view of these considerations, the employers' and trade union organizations have decided to sponsor jointly training within industry institutes with courses beginning on 25 April.

* See "Training for Production" by Don L. Snyder in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 149, Nov. 30, 1948.

Industrial Activity for May

The index of industrial production in the Bizonal Area in May was 87 percent of the 1936 basic level, as compared with 82 percent in April and 90 percent in March.

This index, adjusted to take into account the differences in number of working days in the three months, shows the daily rate of more than 90 percent in May with 25 working days, as compared with 89 in April

with 24 working days and 87 in March with 27 working days.

From June 1948 to May 1949, bizonal industrial production increased more than 70 percent, rises ranging from 235 percent in vehicles to 14 percent for coal. From April to May 1949, all groups showed increases, these ranging from 26 percent for petroleum and coal products to one percent for glass and ceramics.

Index of Volume of Industrial Production for Bizonal Area.

(Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

Industry Groups	1948				1949		1936 equals 100	
	June	Dec	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		
Total for all Industry	51	79	80	90	82	87		
Coal	80	89	86	96	85	91		
Mining excluding Coal	100	118	115	128	115	127		
Iron & Steel Production	32	55	57	64	58	62		
Non-Ferrous Metal Product.	37	73	71	81	76 ¹	80		
Iron & Steel Construction	62	NA ²	NA ²	NA ²	NA ²	NA ²		
Machinery & Optical Goods	38	73	82	94	85 ¹	87		
Vehicles	26	69	72	85	79	87		
Electrical Equipment	81	165	174	187	169	173		
Other Metal Goods	27	51	49	53	44	NA ²		
Stones and Earths	58	76	64	76	81	97		
Glass and Ceramics	64	111	105	118	112	113		
Petroleum & Coal Products	56	71	81	93	95 ¹	120		
Chemicals	53	76	77	90	81 ¹	86		
Rubber	66	102	103	116	91 ¹	94		
Sawmills and Woodworking	52	74	79	87	81 ¹	84		
Paper and Products	43	68	75	89	81 ¹	88		
Leather and Products	32	68	68	71	63 ¹	72		
Textiles and Clothing	44	69	76	93	85	92		
Electricity and Gas	108	144	133	145	131 ¹	136		

¹ Revised ² Not available

Inter-Faith Councils

— — Cooperation of Christians and Jews

Article

by **Carl F. Zietlow**

*Liaison Representative in OMGUS
International Council of Christians and Jews*

GERMAN leaders have now become interested in participating in a movement to replace intolerance, hostility and brutality in human relations with understanding, friendliness, good will and cooperation.

This mission in Germany, beginning March 30, 1948, was the result of an invitation by the Military Governor to Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the International Council of Christians and Jews, to organize interested German leaders into working councils for an education program among Protestants, Catholics and Jews.

The program was to be accomplished through the schools, universities churches and synagogues, clubs, business and professional associations, labor unions, farmers' organizations, press, radio and film. In interviews with leading citizens in the major cities in the US Zone in October 1947, Dr. Clinchy had discovered not only an interest in a movement to moderate existing intolerances, but a readiness to participate in forming local councils.

Particular interest was first shown in Munich and it was chosen as the first city to concentrate upon in the development of a local council. Dr. Karl Scharnagl, then mayor of Munich, and Dr. Anton Fingerle, city superintendent of schools, assumed leadership for developing a council.

Educational leaders were called together by Dr. Fingerle, and leading citizens by Dr. Scharnagl.

It was agreed to form a local council on a pattern similar to that which the American Conference of Christians and Jews had developed during its 20 years of growth. The Munich leaders adopted the name "Gesellschaft fuer Christlich-Juedische Zusammenarbeit" (Council for Christian and Jewish Cooperation) and announced on July 15, 1948, the organization of the first council in Germany at a meeting attended by 53 outstanding citizens. Dr. Karl Scharnagl, Dr. Ernst Lichtenstein and Dr. Spanier became the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish co-chairmen respectively.

Through a grant of funds from the National Conference of Christians and Jews in the United States it was possible for the Munich council to engage Dr. Joseph Brandlmeier as full-time director on Sept. 1. Dr. Brandlmeier has completed the organization of an educational organizations committee, a religious organizations committee and a civic committee, with a membership of 80 leaders.

These committees are being oriented in monthly meetings on human relations problems with emphasis on development in the community of a will to improve relations among its people. The Munich council should be in a position to do a constructive job next year in creating interest in other organizations and helping with speakers and program materials.

At the same time the Munich committee was being developed contact was made with leaders in other cities in the American Zone. Twelve German delegates were selected for the International Conference on Human Relations which was held in Fribourg, Switzerland, July 21-28, 1948. Chosen from the cities in which it was planned to establish councils, these delegates included Protestants, Catholics and Jews from among the clergy, educators, business and professional men and government officials.

THE FRIBOURG conference was one of the first international conferences attended by Germans since the war. Not only did they welcome a new fellowship with people of other nations, but also they made a contribution to alleviate some of the existing international tensions resulting from the war. These delegates have given important aid to the

(Continued on next page)



C. L. Zietlow, the author



Delegates to Munich Conference on Human Relations in May



Dr. Joseph Lonweryas, prominent English educator (left), and Dr. Theodore Bauerle, minister of culture and education of Wuerttemberg-Baden, address the Munich conference.



(Bayerisches Pressebild from E & CR OMGUS)

development of German councils, generally as members of the organizing committees. Some have written reports for newspapers in their community or their professional and trade magazines. Others have discussed the conference on the radio and before local organizations.

Organizing committees for the formation of boards of directors for other local councils were created early in July 1948, in Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Stuttgart and Aushurg. An average of 18 community leaders attended these gatherings addressed by Dr. Clinchy, who was visiting Germany while en route to the Fribourg conference in Switzerland. Many German participants expressed the view: "This is something that must become a part of the German life."

OPPORTUNITY to promote the councils program came with the visit of the Rev. Edward V. Cardinal to Germany as an educational expert for Military Government. During September he addressed a public meeting in the Munich city hall, attended by 180 persons, on the theme "Prejudice—Our Common Enemy." He participated in a committee meeting in Wiesbaden and addressed a group in Frankfurt. He also addressed 20 Catholic leaders in Stuttgart with most of the Catholic members on the Stuttgart board of directors present.

In October, organization of the Wiesbaden and Stuttgart councils was started. When the Wiesbaden council was formally organized on Nov. 18, 33 of the 36 who had agreed to serve on the board of directors were

present. The other three were out of the city on business trips. At the close of the meeting, a person in the audience said: "With the spirit shown this evening . . . this movement is going to succeed in Wiesbaden and you can count on whatever help you need from all of us." Dr. Fritz Reich, a graduate from Bonn University in comparative religions, was chosen director.

OTHER councils have been organized in the larger cities. To assist their work, Military Government has appropriated funds under its reorientation program to aid the initiation of these German councils with the understanding that the councils would receive part of their financial support from German contributions.

Military Government also offered to give consideration to council directors, who possessed required qualifications, for inclusion in the reorientation program of sending Germans to the United States for 90 days to observe and study the work of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and related organizations as a part of the training for their job. This program is now in operation.

Since February, directors Dr. Joseph Brandlmeier of Munich, Peter Schmidt of Stuttgart and Dr. Wolfgang Lentz of Frankfurt have been in America studying the work of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in its local and national offices. In addition, Mr. Bernhard Mueller, Protestant layman and businessman in Stuttgart, and Dr. Karl Scharnagl, Catholic layman and Munich's former mayor, have spent

45 days each in America studying the National Conference.

The main problem in inter-faith work in Germany today is to develop German literature to meet the needs of the local councils in enlisting interest and developing programs. A translation of Sterling Brown's "Primer on Intergroup Relations" has been completed and is being printed. The English report of the Oxford Conference 1946 "Foundations of our Civilization" is being translated for publication. Experience has revealed the need for a director of literature and publicity who will coordinate the ideas from the various local councils. Thus a German Coordinating Council of Christians and Jews has been organized. It has employed Dr. Knud C. Knudsen, formerly of Berlin, as the director of literature.

IN ORDER to crystalize the best German thinking on human relations a two-day conference was held at Munich May 30 and 31. Approximately 130 delegates attended. The conference was divided into six sessions — with the closing session open to the public on the conference theme "Gemeinschaft nicht Feindschaft" (Friendship, not hostility). Fourteen German leaders, representing the four councils — clergymen, educators, professional and business men — had met in Bad Nauheim on March 28 to plan the Munich conference.

Delegates to the conference were selected from among those most able to take part in the discussion and contribute to developing sound thinking in this field. Foremost German authorities on each topic were chosen as speakers with the understanding that the material presented would be printed in a booklet which will be used in the educational program.

THE MUNICH conference was followed by two-day workshops in June for representatives of each of the following commissions in the local councils: educational organizations, Stuttgart; religious organizations, Frankfurt; and community organizations, Wiesbaden. These workshops were to agree upon projects to be undertaken for the coming year, and assign projects to local councils for study.

Beginning in July, Dr. Knudsen will hold a series of four conferences with different sections of media of communications — one a month for four

(Continued on page 25)

Nürnberg

Symbol des Völkerrechts gegen internationale Gesetzlosigkeit

IN STUTTGART, the former Nazi labor-front leader ran a handkerchief over his forehead and said, "You won't believe it, but I was a convinced Nazi until I walked into that theater two hours ago."

In Karlsruhe, the German general-turned-bookkeeper said, "I used to fool myself into thinking that we army men had kept our hands clean. Now I know we have blood up to our elbows just like the rest of them."

On a US Army train between Frankfurt and Munich the Bavarian porter said, "It's a good idea to see those Nazi idiots in action again. Maybe next time we'll know better."

In Berlin, the young daughter of an intellectual said, "I am ashamed to be a German."

These statements, made to MG officials or German investigators, were prompted by an 80-minute documentary film entitled "Nuremberg—Its Lesson for Today."

This motion picture, through original documents and authentic film, shows how the Nazis rose to power and how they wielded that power for 10 mad years. It was produced by the Documentary Film Unit of Motion Picture Branch, Information Services Division, OMGUS, a small organization based

Article

by **Stuart Schulberg**

Chief, Documentary Film Unit
Information Services Division, OMGUS

in a German film studio on the edge of Berlin's Tempelhof airfield.

Organized late in 1947, this Unit is charged with the job of flashing OMGUS reorientation and information policy onto the screens of US Zone and Berlin motion-picture houses. But of all the documentaries so far produced—now totaling 13—"Nuremberg"

is probably the most interesting and certainly the most effective.

SINCE its opening last November in Stuttgart, the film has played hundreds of "dates" up and down the American Zone. Its release in Berlin, where it opened appropriately at the refurbished Sportpalast, scene of many rallies of Nazidom, was postponed until May 31, in the suspicion that 2,200,000 blockaded Berliners already had enough on their minds. However, it proved as big an attraction in Berlin as in the US Zone.

(Continued on next page)



Mr. Schulberg, author of this article, points out a detail on making an animated map to two assistants.

(US Army photo)

Title to this article is from poster used in Berlin. Translation: "Nuremberg, Symbol of the people's rights against international lawlessness."

Photographs, other than those credited to US Army, are taken from the film "Nuremberg" and furnished by the Documentary Film Unit, ISD, for use with this article. Captions are from script.



US Prosecutor Jackson: *We will show you the defendants' own films. You will see their own conduct and hear their own voices as they recount for you, from the screen, some of the events in the course of the conspiracy.*

The film has been a resounding success, whether it played a big city, five-show-a-day movie palace or a camp-chair country theater. Its Stuttgart opening broke the theater's post-currency-reform attendance record. In Munich, where 50,000 people ultimately saw it, the picture's first run did 90 percent capacity business when the local average for German and foreign entertainment films was about 62 percent.

ONLY in the cities and towns of northern Bavaria, including Nuremberg itself, was the picture a box office failure; attendance here was about 50 percent lower than in all other areas.

All in all, however, "Nuremberg's" box office record managed to astound old-time German film distributors who, in concert with many MG experts, had predicted empty theaters for what they termed "an atrocity film."

Critically too, its reception was unexpectedly good. Newspapers everywhere, including northern Bava-



Nazi Party grew from the brawling streets of Munich in the '20's.



Their rise to power was based on fraud, deceit, intimidation, coercion.



Into the flame went the freedom of the German people.



Goering's Voice: . . . rises once again the German armed forces.

ria, urged their readers to hurry to the next performance. Radio stations supported the picture just as actively. Nevertheless, it's an old movie axiom that neither ballyhoo nor extravagant reviews will fill the theaters if the word of mouth advertising is negative.

HARDEST to measure is the educational success of the film which, of course, is of most interest to Military Government. Individual reactions to the film ranged from titters to emotional collapse. Mainly, however, audiences sat through the picture in stunned silence and then filed out, wordless and disturbed. The statements recorded above indicate the impact the film had on a variety of individuals.

Even the skeptics and the would-be hecklers and the kids caught by the Nazi lure sobered swiftly as the film unwound. And even though a die-hard 20 percent later attacked the film, largely because of Soviet participation in the trial, there is little question that "Nuremberg" accom-

plished its reorientation mission. According to one ISD official in Wuerttemberg-Baden, "This film tells the Germans more about Nazism in 80 minutes than we've been able to tell them in three years."

To understand and appreciate German reaction to "Nuremberg", it is necessary to know something about the contents of the film and the way it was constructed.

THE ORIGINAL DECISION to produce a documentary film on the first Nuremberg war crimes trial was made by ISD (then Information Control Division) officials almost before the verdict was handed down. Although the film was originally envisaged as a four-power production under the auspices of the Allied Control Authority, the United States took the initiative very early and eventually the film became an exclusively American project. In January 1947, OMGUS was assisted by the Reorientation Branch, Civil Affairs Division of the Department of the Army in Washington in securing film technicians and the many films used

Campaign of hate

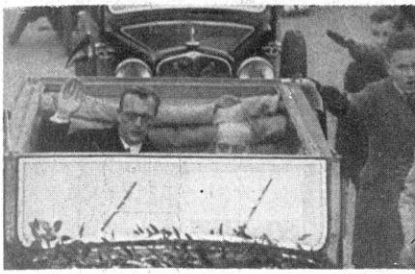


Invariably exterminated

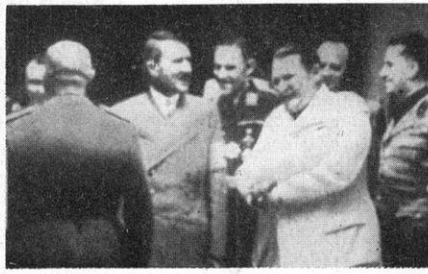


Extermination plant





Defendant Seyss-Inquart was appointed the new chancellor of Austria.



Munich Pact: The conspirators called it their last territorial demand.



Hitler: Mr. Roosevelt asks that assurance be given him that the Germans will not attack.



A large part of the Soviet prisoners of war has starved or died...



Soviet Prosecutor Rudenko: The Nazi conspirators committed crimes. Against enemy armies, against prisoners of war, against the civilians of occupied lands. They believed in the barbaric doctrine of 'total war.'

as source material in the making of "Nuremberg."

Two experts installed in a special projection room at the Signal Corps Photographic Center at Astoria, Long Island, viewed nearly a million feet of German newsreels, captured German Army and Nazi material, film shot by underground cameramen from Norway to Greece, hundreds of American and foreign documentaries and newsreels dealing with Nazi criminality, and the Signal Corps coverage of the trial itself.

MEANWHILE, a film script was being prepared under the guidance of an expert who had been on the US judge's staff at the Nuremberg trial. The framework for the script was based on the final judgment of the International Military Tribunal.

It was found that the original wording of appropriate pleadings and testimonies was too long, complex or technical to be used in its original form. So the script therefore took shape as a straightforward summary of the millions of words spoken at Nurem-

berg. Final selection of material, however, was limited by the availability of authentic footage screened at Astoria. For example, there seemed no point in including much testimony on SS concentration camp tortures when no authentic film of such crimes could be found to illustrate those charges.

ON THE other hand, many impressive shots were located and then rejected because they had no bearing on the final verdict. Thus, dramatic footage proving the paramilitary nature of the Hitler Youth was shelved because the prosecution's arguments failed to impress the judges with the relevance of that particular charge. Justice. Robert Jackson, who had headed the US prosecution staff, contributed many valuable suggestions to the script's development.

On the basis of a rough draft script, 58,000 feet of film were selected and shipped to Berlin, where the two-man unit, supplemented by German technicians, set up shop at the old UFA

film studio in Tempelhof. The search for film was continued from Berlin although, strangely enough, only one strip suitable for inclusion—a 16-mm record of a mobile gas chamber—was uncovered here. A long series of script conferences also began with OMGUS officials since this film involved policy considerations of virtually every division of Military Government.

POLICY PROBLEMS were minor compared to the technical misfortunes. Titles, for example, had to be re-made five times before the proper materials were found and the special camera was working. The greatest technical difficulty involved the use of original recorded testimony from the trial itself. It was important, if the film's authenticity was to be convincing, that Goering and his colleagues speak their lame lines of defense in their own, well-known voices. Yet the cameramen assigned to photograph the trial in sound had unfortunately failed to catch any

(Continued on next page)

Bodies were removed



Gold from the teeth



Few ever returned



parts of the examination or cross-examination included in the final script.

It became necessary to secure the wax recording of the proceedings stored in Nuremberg, to re-record the pertinent words on film and then to synchronize that sound recording with the lip movements of the respective defendants, photographed, as likely as not, as they were uttering some platitudes about their early home life.

ACA approval was necessary to obtain the records since all archives of the International Military Tribunal had been entrusted to that four-power body after the trial had closed. This approval turned out to be an elusive thing. The Soviets agreed to consider the matter if a complete transcript of the required recordings was delivered to them for study. Many weeks after the original request, the records arrived from Nuremberg. The discs were re-recorded on film in half of one day, and about a month later the meticulous job of "dubbing" the original voices of the defendants was completed. By early 1948 the last policy and filmic problems were solved and the entire picture finished.

IS STRUCTURE was simple and consistent with the chronology of the trial: it opened with Justice Jackson's address, followed by Count 1—Conspiracy to Wage Aggressive Warfare (US count); Count 2—Crimes Against Peace (British count); Count 3 & 4—War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity (Soviet & French counts); examination and cross-examination; final defense statements and prosecution summations, and

The defense begins. They call 61 witnesses and introduce 38,000 affidavits on the defendants' behalf... These attorneys were personally selected by the defendants. Each now rises to plead acquittal for his client. Some make blanket denials of all guilt. Other attorneys lead their clients through a carefully prepared defense... Later the prosecution is allowed to cross-examine the defendants... On October 1st, 1946, the verdict is delivered.



finally the verdict. Continuity-wise, it ran from the brawling streets of Munich in 1922 to the slaughterhouse of Belsen 1945.

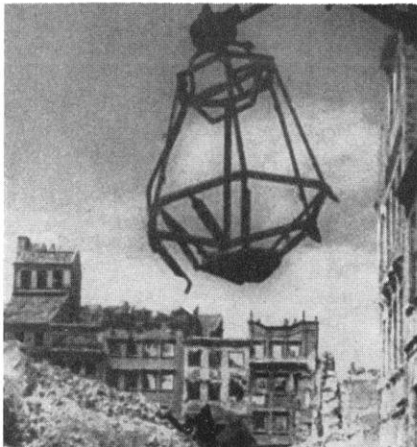
THEN production work was followed by a long series of special private screenings before German groups in Berlin and the US Zone. The purpose was to determine the proper approach for distributing and exhibiting the film. At the same time, an English version of "Nuremberg" was circulated to interested agencies of Military Government.

Finally, in November 1948, the film received its premiere in Stuttgart under the supervision of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Meanwhile, the Nuremberg film unit was turned into the Documentary Film Unit to remain in Berlin as part of ISD. Other pictures were immediately put into production and slowly the organization grew to include in addition to the two Americans, about 12 permanent German cutters, cameramen and production men.

To date the Unit, in addition to "Nuremberg," has produced information and reorientation films ranging in subject matter from malaria to militarism. Latest productions include "The Bridge," a personalized story of the airlift; "Between East and West," the political saga of Berlin since 1945, and "Made in Germany," a review of Trizone's economic program.

DURING the blockade of Berlin, the unit also turned out a regular special Berlin newsreel, in conjunction with its sister organization, the Munich-based Anglo-American newsreel, "Welt im Film" (World in Film). This newsreel was produced in German for all the theaters of the American and British Sectors and in English for the British and American Special Service circuit. + END



Slowly, painfully, life came back to the ruins of Europe

Films produced by the Documentary Film Unit to date. Subject matter is denoted in parenthesis.

- Nuremberg * (Criminal history of Nazism)
- Hunger * (world food problem)
- It's Up To You * (Germany between World Wars)
- Reaction Positive (venereal disease)
- Mosquitoes! (malaria)
- Me and Mr. Marshall * (the Marshall-Plan and Germany)
- Step By Step (Publishing house "Druckhaus Tempelhof" in Berlin)
- Home On The Moor (refugee resettlement)
- Marching, Marching (German militarism)
- The Bridge * (story of the airlift)
- Black, White, Yellow (races of man)
- Between East and West * (Berlin 1945—1949)
- Made in Germany * (Trizone's Economy)

* English version also prepared.

Complaint Office

— — *For American Community Improvement*

Article

by **Dennis DeMartin**

Complaint Officer

Control Office, OMGUS

DURING THE PAST blockade winter a unique office served the Military Governor as a barometer by reflecting the spirit in which the American community of Berlin was accepting the political situation.

This barometer of US personnel reactions is the Complaint Office, originated by the Military Governor in November 1946 and set up as part of the Control Office, OMGUS, to listen both to complaints and constructive suggestions for improving community and working conditions.

In following up the complaints or suggestions the Office takes pertinent action and deals directly with any OMGUS authority concerned in the matter. A brief, weekly report on these activities keeps informed the director of the Control Office, the chief of staff and the commanding officer of the Berlin Military Post. The chief of staff, referring to the head of the Complaint Office as a "trouble shooter," receives oral reports as often as is necessary.

SUCH AN OFFICE gives the employee a chance to "do something" about improving his working and living conditions without the difficult, time-consuming job of trying to do it himself. The individual probably lacks the knowledge of OMGUS organization to permit him to put his finger on the administrative agency or person directly responsible for the cause of a complaint. Or, he may have an imperfect knowledge of his "rights," which may be nothing more than unwritten practices or Standing Operating Procedures not readily accessible.

Even though he knows his rights and locates the person or agency which gave rise to the complaint, he may not be satisfied with the explanation given. Yet in many cases he could not "investigate" it himself and might become discouraged by the time consumed.

The administration of the Berlin military community includes a large number of services which in the normal American community are left to free enterprise, such as the sale of food, merchandise and automobiles; the management of eating establishments, provision of housing, recruitment of domestic help, the provision

of medical and dental service, amusements and many types of repair service.

In the normal American community the person dissatisfied with such services may go elsewhere, but these services in the Berlin military community are provided entirely by the various branches of the Berlin Military Post. Also, the Berlin Military Post exercises control over a number of public services such as transportation, electricity, fire and police protection. Dissatisfaction over these services can, in the normal American community, be expressed at periodic elections. Here in Germany, an outlet for this dissatisfaction is also desirable.

AS IT FOLLOWS the needs of the community the Complaint Office acts as a monitoring agency for checking the current efficiency of service agencies and individuals. At the same time that its file of complaints increases, it takes preventive action by watching projected changes in services where these promise to be a source of future complaints. The direct channels available to the Complaint Office permit immediate high-level action where required. From the standpoint of morale it shows the direct official interest in any well-founded complaint, regardless of the complainant's rank or position.

In order to be of service, the complaint officer must be informed of all current regulations concerning such matters as Quartermaster services and supplies, transportation, communications, recreation, European Exchange Service, medical services, billeting, utilities and maintenance, messing facilities and clubs. The complaint officer also must be fully aware of current Civil Service Regulations concerning retirement leave, sick benefits, compensation for accidents or death, employee grievance procedures and efficiency ratings procedures. With his over-all knowledge, he acts in an advisory capacity on

mess councils, recreation councils and various club boards.

MANY suggestions and complaints made to the complaint officer have resulted in better working and living conditions in the Berlin community. A civilian female dependent, for example, complained that in order to have fresh milk for her children she was expected to make daily purchases at the sales commissary. She felt that daily excursions to the commissary were unnecessary, particularly during the fuel conservation period.

The Complaint Office discussed the possibility of having milk delivered to the billets by the existing billet ice-delivery service, since no additional transportation or personnel would be involved. As a result, beginning June 6 fresh milk was delivered to families with children 16 years of age and under and to messes with adult members for whom milk had been prescribed by appropriate medical authorities.

On another occasion a civilian employee complained that the purchasing of US Savings Bonds by OMGUS employees was discouraged because personnel were required to travel a considerable distance to the finance office. The employee felt that success of the EUCOM Savings Bonds program could be increased with some provisions for the sale of the bonds locally. The Complaint Office made a suggestion to the BMP finance officer and as a result the military post authorized local cashiers to accept applications for Series E, US Savings Bonds.

A COMPLAINT was received by the Complaint Office regarding overtime duty clerks. The complainant pointed out that owing to qualifications specified to fill this duty, each clerk was being assigned to the duty officer once every 18 days or less for a period ranging from 15—20 hours daily. He also pointed out that in taking compensatory time off from his regular routine duties in lieu of pay, his office had suffered a backlog of work.

Discovering that the total number of hours manned by OMGUS duty

(Continued on next page)

clerks entailed 120 hours weekly, the Complaint Office recommended three full-time male clerk-typists be hired for this purpose on a straight 40-hour week basis. With the approval of all concerned, the positions were established and specialized clerks are now on the job.

Recently, a suggestion was made by several civilian employees that documentary films be shown more widely. One employee pointed out that the Post Educational Training Film Program had invited OMGUS personnel to attend. However, many were unable to go because the film was scheduled during working hours. The suggestion was that such travel pictures or documentary films of broad educational scope be shown after working hours. As a result of this suggestion, many interesting films are now being shown weekly, with good attendance.

These are a very few of the suggestions coming to the attention of

the Complaint Office. The results from them have helped maintain the high morale existing in the US Berlin community. During the blockade, when Berliners were undergoing a period of austerity, the civilian personnel with Military Government and EUCOM in Berlin proved to be a solid group of Americans who took in their stride the discomfort and hardships.

FROM SOURCES such as administrative officers, supervisors, and various interested persons, it appears that the morale of German employees also is high and continuously rising. An example of this spirit is shown in their enthusiasm and support for such activities as the forming of a mess council, grievance committees, and the Suggestions and Awards Program.

The present policy of correcting irregularities as they occur and improving living and working conditions through such agencies as the Berlin Military Post, the Employee Utilization Section of the Personnel Office, the

Complaint Office and similar avenues, should result in a continuation of the present sturdy morale of civilian employees. +END

Recognition of Copyrights

Authorized by the Departments of State and Army to obtain international recognition of German copyrights, Military Government has invited British occupation authorities to engage in mutual action for international protection of the output of bizonal publishers.

The joint action would consist of a declaration to the Bureau of the Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Work in Berne, Switzerland, that the terms of the convention will be recognized in the Bizonal Area, with reciprocal benefits and services requested for German publications.

Improved Consumption Level Provided in Bizonal Food Plans

Mr. Lawrence Wilkinson, economics adviser to the US Military Governor, made the following statement regarding bizonal food plans.

THE planned food import program for Bizonal Germany in 1949/50, as presented to the Congress, provides an improved consumption level for the bizonal population compared to the current year, with a substantial reduction in US contributions. The detailed calculations have been reworked by technical experts, both in Washington and in Germany, every month to take account of new developments, both in Germany and abroad, which would permit a reduction in the cost to the US Government.

Improved crop prospects in Germany, better food availability in Europe, lower world food prices have brought successive reductions in the appropriation asked from the Congress, with the result that the present request leaves the Bizone with a food deficit of \$50,000,000, which will require further favorable developments to cover.

The present food supply plan for the Bizone in 1949/50 will provide a consumption level for the non-farm population of about 90 percent of prewar in total calories but only about one-half of the prewar meat and fat. This projected consumption level

assumes that the German farmers will deliver approximately the same number of calories as prewar, with a larger proportion in grains and potatoes and less in animal products.

The cost of the food imports needed to supplement German domestic production is estimated at \$955,000,000. German exports in the first instance will be used to buy as much of this total as possible, but since a very large proportion of the food imports must come from dollar areas, to which German exports are still very limited, the US government will continue to supply dollars from appropriated funds. The minimum dollar requirement is \$420,000,000, and the Department of the Army has requested an appropriation for this amount to buy grains, fats, sugar and seeds.

OF THE BALANCE of the 1949/50 requirements (\$535,000,000), it is difficult to forecast exactly how much is likely to be available from non-dollar source. Our assumption is that we shall be able to buy over \$325,000,000 of the types of food needed in Germany from European and other non-dollar areas, paying for them with the proceeds of German exports.

If the quantity of food available from eastern Europe, as the result of bumper harvests or expanded general

trade with Germany, should exceed our present estimates, this figure of \$325,000,000 may be substantially increased, since it is our policy to attempt to increase our supplies from the East to the greatest extent possible.

However, at the present time the known prospects do not warrant our believing that our requirements from dollar sources can be satisfied with the \$420,000,000 being asked by the Army. It will, therefore, be necessary to look to ECA dollar aid to meet the deficiency. Since the amount of ECA funds available for bizonal food imports will not be known until the OEEC negotiations have been completed in Paris, it is difficult to predict how heavily we can lean on ECA, but since ECA provided \$160,000,000 in food this year, a similar amount for 1949/50 seems a fair forecast.

THE OBJECTIVES of the plan are sound, but we have deliberately reduced our dollar demands on the United States to a point where we shall need good luck in order to make ends meet. The suggestion, recently attributed in the press to 'a high MG official' that we could get along with \$100,000,000 less and still meet our objectives, is incomprehensible to any of the senior officials charged with responsibility for food planning and procurement.

Progress in GYA

— — Tour of Zone Projects

COOPERATION is gradually replacing competition among German youth under guidance of the Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities. Throughout the US Zone and Berlin there are indications that boys and girls as well as adults are coming to recognize the need for youth programs which cut across religious, political and social barriers.

A positive effort has been made to get more and more capable German volunteers interested in a program for all of the youth of the community. American participation diminishes as the Germans take a more important part, although the time has not yet arrived when aid of American soldiers, airmen, sailors, civilians and dependents can be withdrawn without endangering the effectiveness of the mission. German youth leaders are encouraged to work as volunteers in GYA while American personnel are still available to give the leaders guidance in democratic techniques.

IN MANY military posts German parents work as volunteers in girls' sewing and knitting classes. Some of the fathers have volunteered to help as instructors in woodworking and other handicrafts for boys during the evening sessions. In many places parents and other civic leaders are members of the adult advisory council for the youth center.

In Karlsruhe 12 mothers were counted one afternoon helping in the sewing classes. Some were cutting patterns too difficult for the small seamstresses while others were instructing the technique of a new stitch. They were enjoying themselves immensely. They were becoming acquainted with the Americans and learning that the youth center is a decent, wholesome place for their daughters to visit during leisure hours.

They were just as curious as their daughters about any innovations which the Americans suggested as to group procedures. Some said they were amazed at the dignity and dispatch with which business could be transacted when using parliamentary procedure while at the same time

by **Margaret Sorenson**
GYA Section, OPOT Division
EUCOM Headquarters

allowing the majority of the group to achieve its aims.

IN BREMERHAVEN, a German mothers' club meets at the Park House Center. There are 70 mothers in this group. They not only serve as volunteers in various craft groups, but also follow activities such as English and cultural classes for their own benefit, and engage in welfare activities to help some of the neediest participants in the center.

In Augsburg, there is an advisory committee of 11 mothers for the youth center. Sonthofen and Fuessen have volunteer German ladies working with girls' groups. In many little villages in the Heidelberg Post the mothers have assumed the responsibility for sponsoring girls' activities with assistance from GYA. Rural parents show a greater willingness than those in the large German cities to cooperate in a community program for youth which cuts across political and religious differences.

In Nuremberg a German lady has become interested in the GYA Little Theater Group. She not only coaches their productions but arranges helpful



Miss Sorenson, shown above giving a report on GYA activities over the American Forces Network at Frankfurt, prepared this article from her observations during an extensive inspection of Armed Forces' GYA installations throughout the US-occupied areas of Germany.

US Army photo

publicity to increase the attendance at their plays.

In the Wetzlar Post alone, there are over 150 German volunteers assisting with GYA groups. Some are sports instructors, ballet teachers, handicraft teachers or music teachers. All contribute their time in order to help the youth of their community. In Oberammergau volunteer mothers started lessons in spinning. The yarn was donated by the local farmers.

SOME GERMAN communities are beginning to realize the benefits which derive from a coordinated effort to provide wholesome leisure-time activities for all the youth of their district. In Neugablonz-Hart, a small Sudeten refugee community which has been built in a bombed area near the Kaufbeuren Air Base, there are 300 refugees who have begun a new life in a new country. With the help of the engineers at the Kaufbeuren Air Base, a sports field was made for their young people. Then a wooden building was built to house a youth center. There are no paid employees at this center. All the activities are sponsored by volunteers.

No one is excluded because he is not a member of the correct group. An advisory council of interested adults meets with the youth to discuss and offer suggestions for the improvement of the center program. The little center boasts a thriving dramatic society, sports groups, sewing and knitting classes, music groups and discussion groups. Last summer the youth of the center had a large garden project and the yield of this garden helped feed the whole community. GYA gives assistance in supplies and transportation. But the center is one which the community provided, which they staff with volunteers and which is open to every young person in this small village.

At Limburg, a sub-post of Wiesbaden, a few German mothers with the help of the MG official in the area decided to have a GYA center in their town. GYA personnel from Wiesbaden give assistance whenever possible. The youth program in Limburg is managed by a group of mothers of

(Continued on next page)



Miss Betty Betz, writer of the column "Betty Betz Bets," which appears in many daily papers in the United States, gives a party for members of a GYA group in Berlin. Miss Betz sponsored many such parties during a recent visit to Germany. (US Army photo)

youth who wish their children to keep busy with worthwhile leisure-time activities and who wish them to know more about democracy. This is a beginning of what will become a community consciousness of the needs of all of the youth.

In Pforzheim, which is largely destroyed, there is a Kreis (county) Youth Committee which realizes responsibility to all youth, not just the organized groups. This committee has worked with the Heidelberg Post GYA officers, the city officials, the MG officials, the schools and the parents. The city has provided a building for the youth center. Because it is considered inadequate for future needs, a plan is ready for immediate execution which includes the building from rubble of a new and larger building for the youth. It will be in the middle of the city and will be surrounded by large sports fields. In this community all of the interested agencies work together as friends in a common cause—the betterment of local conditions for their children.

Many such instances can be cited. A PTA Club in Goersthofen, outside Augsburg, has secured better conditions for underprivileged youth. One of their members has been elected to the city council, giving the mothers a voice in the city government.

The youth centers, established by GYA, have been the core of the suc-

cess youth groups have achieved in self-government. Most of the centers have youth councils made up of representatives of all the youth groups using the center. These councils operate according to parliamentary procedure, have a constitution, elect officers, discuss freely and abide by the judgment of the majority. All of these things were foreign to German youth and had to be slowly and sometimes painfully learned. The democratic techniques practiced in these council meetings are taken back to each organized group and disseminated to the members so that they too may try them.

In Berlin, for example, 10 of the 11 youth centers have such councils. A center in Stuttgart has one of the oldest and most successful of them. In Miesbach and in Butzbach, a juvenile court handles the disciplinary problems in the center.

Through a zone-wide handicraft program, GYA has succeeded in helping hundreds of girls' groups to organize and carry on their business in such a way that they practice self-government. These thousands of German girls also follow parliamentary procedures in their meetings, have a constitution, elect officers, discuss freely and abide by the judgment of the majority. They are learning by doing.

It is difficult to find evidence of youth groups working together con-

sistently, but there is progress in this area, too. In Wetzlar there is a youth forum where all groups meet to discuss questions of mutual interest and to exchange ideas. Nearly all counties in the Wetzlar Military Post have camps attended simultaneously by members of different organized groups. Some youth groups are cooperating in planning and holding youth exhibitions and expositions such as those organized at Nuremberg and Heidelberg. In Bruchsal and Pforzheim, organized groups are cooperating in the construction and financing of a building for use by all the youth in the community. Such illustrations could be multiplied to quite some extent showing that the old concept of competition and jealousy between youth groups is being challenged. When each community can boast of similar instances, then German youth will have become democratic in another important sense.

These are only some of the ways in which progress is apparent. There are community youth programs where a few years ago there had been a state youth program; there are German volunteers where previously highly trained Hitler Youth leaders had reigned supreme; self-government is slowly replacing the Fuehrer-Prinzip (leader principle), and youth activities are cutting across party, religious, racial, economic and social lines. Youth groups accustomed to considering each other irreconcilable enemies are cooperating. All these activities point to an awakening in Germany of the conviction that young people are not to be exploited but assisted to grow into the citizens of tomorrow.

Survey of Police Women

Miss Barbara Denis de Vitre, assistant inspector of constabulary, Home Office of the United Kingdom, London, is making a survey of the US Zone for the Public Safety Branch, CAD, OMGUS, on the operations of police women in Germany. Miss Denis de Vitre, Great Britain's senior police woman, will make recommendations on their further utilization in police activities.

Ends Reparations Work

Mr. Ernest J. Bootz, chief of the Reparations Section, OMG Hesse, has returned to the United States to engage in industrial engineering. Mr. Bootz was in charge of reparations and restitution in Hesse since 1945.

Land Reform

— — Progress in US Zone

NEARLY three years ago the states in the US Zone developed a law intended to initiate a land reform and land settlement program. Military Government approved the law and urged that it be carried out promptly. However, Southern Germany, unlike eastern Germany, had relatively few large estates.

The law specified that estates of more than 100 hectares (274 acres) should make land available for purchase by land settlement associations. The amount of land to be given up would increase as the size of the holding increased. Land acquired in this way was to be used for several excellent purposes.

One was to settle on farms some of the many Germans evacuated from beyond the Oder/Neisse Line or expelled from countries of eastern and southeastern Europe.

Another was to increase the present holdings of western German farmers whose land was too limited to yield a proper livelihood.

And a third purpose — in some communities the most important of all—was to provide garden settlements for workers near the industrial centers of the West.

The land was to be purchased. There was no question of expropriation without proper payment. Moreover, the number of persons whose land came under the law was very small. The owners retained at least 100 hectares, and in many cases more, depending on the size of their original holding. Additional land might be retained by the present owners if it was absolutely essential for seed or livestock-breeding purposes.

In short, the law was carefully designed to accomplish the maximum of social good with a minimum of hardship for individual persons affected by it. Even so, it has not so far been applied to benefit the largest possible number of citizens.

The records show that only about 700 persons and organizations in the American Zone own more than 100 hectares of land. Their total holdings, however, amount to well over a million and half acres. While much of this is forest land, there is still a substantial amount available from this source for farms, subsistence

Digest of **OMGUS Broadcast** over German Radios

plots and garden communities for city workers.

To date, however, very little of this land has been turned over to new farmers. Only about five percent of the privately-owned land made available by the law has been used for settlements or gardens. The land that has been distributed under the reform law has come almost entirely from former German army lands or public holdings.

There has been some progress in land settlement. Roughly 1,000 new small farms have been established. About 30,000 acres have been distributed to farmers who needed additional land in order to make a living. And some 44,000 acres have been allocated for small gardens, subsistence settlements and similar uses. But hardly any of this land has been derived from the private estates subject to the law.

The German state governments have notified the owners that parts of their lands are affected and must not be disposed of until the parcels to be bought by the settlement associations are selected. But in many cases the actual expropriation orders have not followed.

In theory, the land effected by the law can be taken over on a provisional "possession and use" basis once the owners have been notified and proper entries have been made in the land registers. But in fact, there is almost no instance of the use of this power to buy land not already surrendered voluntarily.

THIS is the status of land reform in Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse almost three years after the land reform and land settlement law laid the foundations for a fair, moderate approach to the problem. It is very much in the public interest to note two chief obstacles to the carrying out of the law.

One obstacle has been the delay caused by the appeals of land-owners to the courts. The courts have been very slow in acting on their appeals. A natural result is that the

land settlement associations are reluctant to take over any land whose title may be disputed.

The second major obstacle is that the settlement associations have very limited funds. This difficulty is also related to the lack of legal action, for the associations cannot get commercial credit on land that may be subject to law suits.

There have also been delays in deciding what land should be exempt from the law because it serves seed or livestock-breeding purposes. This has been particularly true in Hesse.

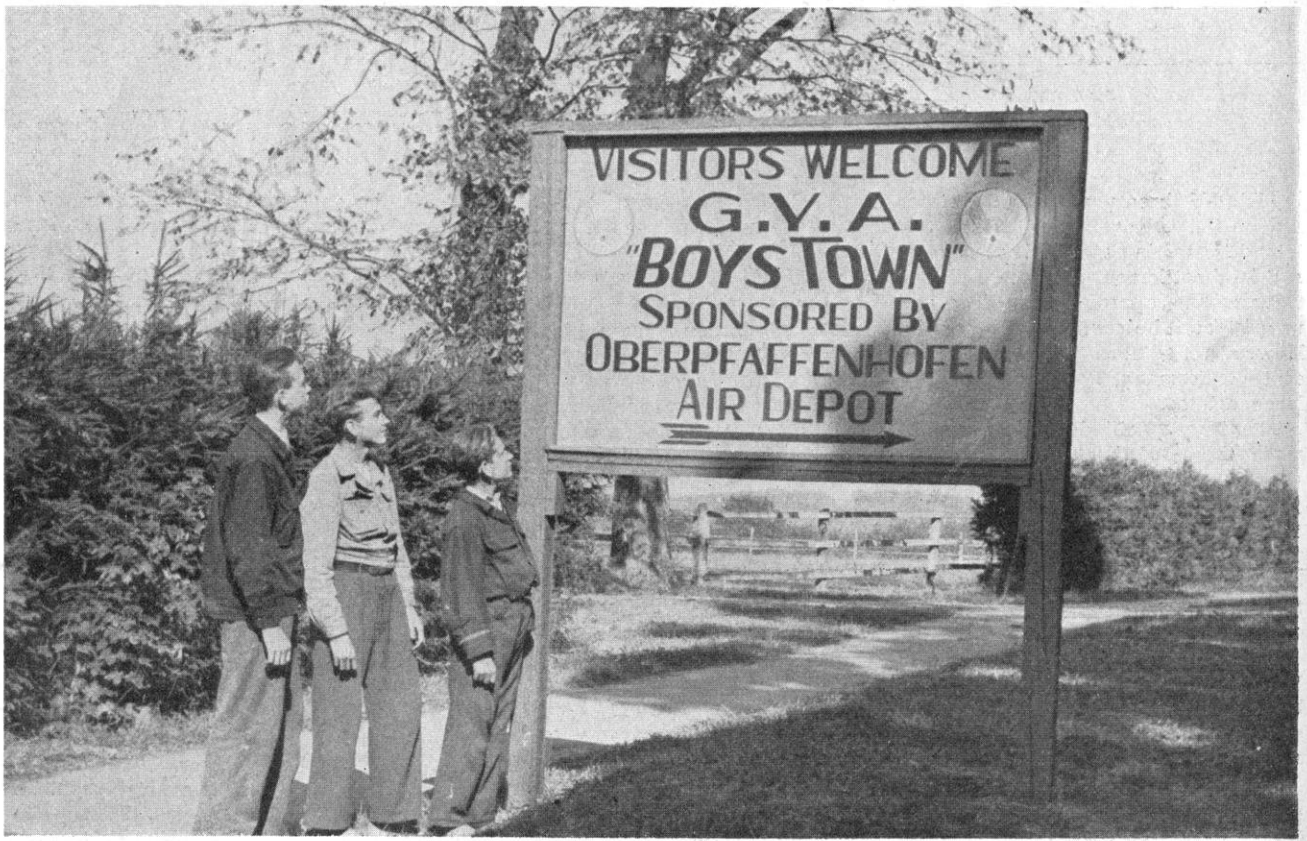
THESE are serious obstacles. But a really determined effort by the state governments would undoubtedly go far toward overcoming them. In each state a test case could be carried through the courts to obtain a clear-cut, unchallengeable verdict on the legal questions involved. This would help to solve the financial problem. The state authorities could also take the lead in looking for ways to ease credit restrictions so that land settlement activities could become a recognized object of credit.

The purpose of the land reform measure was not a doctrinaire law based on a theory of ownership, chiefly, but a step forward toward giving a home and a future to some of the vast refugee population of southern Germany. These Germans forced out of their former homes as a result of Hitler's war are a great source of diversified, often highly skilled labor. At present their energies and abilities are often under- or mis-employed.

To remedy this situation and tap those wasted labor resources for the benefit of the whole German recovery effort should be a first concern of citizens and government alike. It is regrettable that of the first 62,000 acres of land used for settlement purposes under the reform law—small gardens excluded—only a little more than one third went to the expellees and refugees. + END

Payments for Plane Service

A license to the Allied Aviation Service Company permits it to collect in Deutsche marks a portion of its charges for the aircraft it services at approved air terminals in the US Zone.



Air Forces' "Boys Town"

Photography by Air Force

FORTY homeless German boys are learning that someone is interested in their future. They are members of the US Air Forces' pet project—the Boys Town at Oberpfaffenhofen.

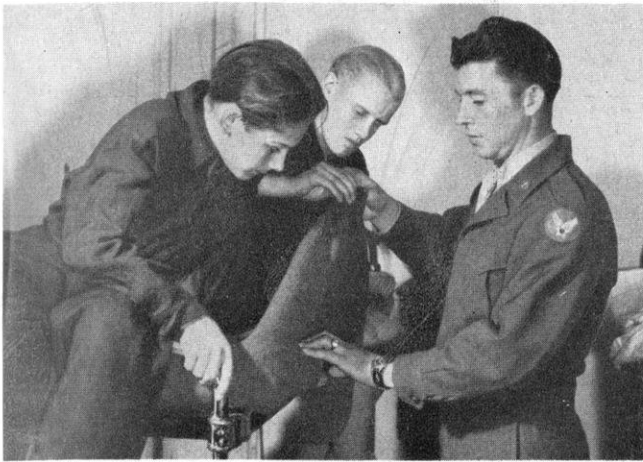
Air Force men two years ago saw young boys wandering homeless through Germany, learning ways of crime because no one cared what became of them. Enlisted men and officers decided to set up a home for these confused, lonely boys modeled on the famous Father Flannagan's Boys Town in the United States.

Appealing to friends back home for donations, Air Force workers at the base chipped in money to provide clothing, bedding and other equipment necessary to make the plan successful. Youthful members of Boys Town grow much of their own food and begin learning useful trades. They rule themselves in democratic fashion with regular elections for the governing council. Air Force men volunteer their time in teaching and guiding the boys. Two Americans give all their time to the work—M/Sgt. Clyde Hamlin, who organized the Golden Gloves tournaments, and Sgt. Donald Roybal, formerly a resident of Father Flannagan's Boys Town.

Excellent cooperation has been maintained between Germans and Americans in administering the project.



Boys become self-supporting as far as the facilities will permit by growing potatoes and other vegetables.



Making beds and taking care of themselves is very important to these young boys.



Making the most of their opportunities for an education, these young men read during spare time.



Stocking up with firewood for the winter months will be worth the effort spent now.



Carpentry shop offers facilities for making useful objects in furnishing "Boys' Town".



Demonstrating democratic principles—this young offender is given a trial by his fellow citizens.

Personnel Notes

Personnel Officer

Mr. Robert M. Barnett, director of civilian personnel, CINCEUR, has assumed the position of personnel officer, OMGUS, in addition to his other duties. He succeeded Col. James T. Duke, who was recently appointed commanding officer of Berlin Military Post.

Mr Barnett entered government service in 1933 with the National Recovery Administration (NRA) and had been director of personnel for several governmental agencies, including the Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency, War Manpower Commission and the US Department of Labor before joining CINCEUR in 1927.

Study at EUCOM Schools

Twenty-five officers of the Turkish Army will attend European Command Training Schools in Germany this summer. Twelve officers will report to the EUCOM Tank Training Center, while a second group of 13 will attend the EUCOM Ordnance School.

Assimilation of Refugees

Dr. Julius Isaac, research associate of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, London, England, conferred with US Military Government officials in Berlin on the problems attendant to the assimilation of more than 6,000,000 refugees and expellees in the Bizonal Area of Germany. An expert on population studies with special reference to migration movements, Dr. Isaac is in Germany for a month as a visiting expert consultant to the OMGUS Civil Administration Division, following a similar visit made a year ago.

Speak at British Center

Miss Dorothy Thompson, American newspaper columnist, and Miss Rebecca West, political writer and

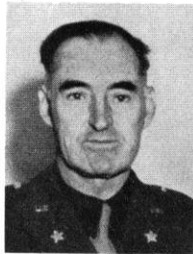
novelist, spoke at the British Information Center in Berlin, June 13. They have been touring the western zones of Germany and gave their impressions of life there as well as of women's affairs in America and England.

Survey of Troops

Mr. Mark A. McCloskey, a member of President Truman's committee on religious and moral and character guidance in the US Armed Forces, is touring Army, Navy and Airforce installations in Germany, Austria and England. Acting at the request of Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson, Mr. McCloskey will gather information for a report on the religious, recreational, educational and welfare activities of service men and women stationed in the European Command.

F&A Chief Leaves

Mr. Stanley Andrews, wartime Army colonel and special adviser to the US Secretary of Agriculture, returned to the United States after having head Bico's Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group for the past 15 months.



As director of agricultural affairs for the US 5th Army in Italy, Mr. Andrews was given the Crown-of-Italy Award by the Italian Government for his work in restoring the country's war-shattered agricultural system.

In 1945, Mr. Andrews joined OMGUS in Berlin as deputy chief of the Food & Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, to assist in establishing an agricultural policy for Germany. He was recalled to Washington in May 1946 as a special consultant to the Secretary of Agriculture on problems dealing with world food supplies. In January 1948, when Economic operations of the US and UK Zones were merged, Mr. Andrews returned to Germany as head of the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group.

Adviser on Arts

Mr. Stephan P. Munsing, chief of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section of OMG Bavaria, has been made special adviser to OMGB's Cultural Affairs Branch. He will supervise a program of MG services to German museums, libraries and other fine arts institutions.

Customs Inspector

Mr. Thomas F. Sullivan, former assistant police chief of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed regional customs inspector in Hesse for the Bipartite Control Office. A graduate of the New York Police Department College and the Federal Bureau of Investigation School in Washington, Mr. Sullivan was police inspector and investigator for the Public Safety Branch, OMG Hesse. In his new capacity, Mr. Sullivan will maintain continual and active inspection over German customs operations and facilities.

Reserve Rank

Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, US chief prosecutor in 12 war crimes trials held at Nuremberg, has been named a brigadier general in the Organized Reserve Corps. He is at present on duty with Judge Advocate General's office in Washington.

Dr. Norman E. Himes

Dr. Norman E. Himes, chief of the Research and Reorientation Branch of the Information Services Division, OMG Bremen, died unexpectedly of a heart attack on 6th June in Venice, where he and Mrs. Himes were spending a short leave.

Dr. Himes was professor of sociology at Colgate University from 1932 to 1942. He came to Germany in 1946 as chief of the Office of Special Education, OMGUS, and joined the staff of OMG Bremen in July 1948. He was the author of 10 books, as well as numerous articles published in the *Economic Journal*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Journal of Political Economy* and *American Journal of Sociology*.

Open-Forum Seminar

— — Review of Wuerttemberg-Baden Program

OFFICIALS in a democracy must develop "a thick skin" in their position of responsibility to the people, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, director of OMGW Wuerttemberg-Baden, told a group of German county administrators, mayors and other officials who met with OMGWB state and liaison officials recently in a day-long seminar to discuss the program of open forums and town hall meetings. Since they were initiated in Wuerttemberg-Baden in November 1947, a total of 1,538 town hall meetings and open forums had been held.

General Gross agreed with the mayor of Mannheim who said that the Germans were at fault in not having learned to listen to "what the other has to say." In addition the OMG director said, the German habit of idolizing authority produced an "efficient people," but also a "dangerous" one, "because you are so easily swung by authority."

The town hall meeting "makes for an independent people, a people not too easily controlled or led, it means a man who doesn't readily respond to the lash of the whip," General Gross said. "I think it is the core and principle of democracy because it leads to independence and independence is essential to true happiness."

Heard from also were several county administrators and mayors who agreed that the town hall meetings were "an excellent instrument of public education" and were teaching the Germans to voice their opinions frankly. A digest of the transcript of the seminar discussion follows.

Minister of Interior Fritz Ulrich of Wuerttemberg-Baden: We have been called into session with American Military Government in order to discuss the general topic of town-hall meetings and open forums. We have been called upon to meet with the representatives of Military Government on an equal basis to voice our opinions.

The Wuerttemberg-Baden Government heartily welcomes the idea of such open forums as an instrument and medium of achieving a sound and healthy democratic way of life. In doing so we heartily welcome any constructive or factual criticism.

Mr. Eugene Walters, director of the Field Relations Division, OMGWB: In our interchange of ideas we would like your honest opinion on how things have been handled in the past, whether they are being handled satisfactorily now, and how they should be handled in the future. You have the opportunity to let your hair down and speak perfectly frankly.

County Administrator Burkhardt of Schwaebisch Gmuend: These town-hall meetings so far are an excellent instrument of public education, especially in educating the population to voice their opinions frankly and sincerely. It forces the population to consider the general situation in an objective way. It creates a general in-

terest in public affairs and also gives an indication to the people that everything has at least two aspects.

One of the negative aspects is that sometimes the questions are of a personal and individual nature and not suited for public discussion.

I would advise that the respective mayor or a member of the community council take over so as to become acquainted with both local and general administration and gain more experience in answering questions at

such public forums.

On the other hand, I would recommend that the county administration be represented in all its aspects so as to be able to answer any question which may arise out of the county.

County Administrator Dorbacher of Mosbach: These meetings are much better attended than, for instance, political meetings. The reason for this is that the people are inquisitive. It is really the desire and will of the people that these meetings be continued.

Somehow each meeting has its own character, often due to the structure of the community itself, but more often due to the personality of the mayor or county administrator conducting the meeting. If he is the type that can express himself properly, the meeting is a success.

My fear in the beginning that the public officials would be restricted somewhat in these meetings has not come true. On the contrary, it has been found that these meetings have given the officials an opportunity to explain their standpoint in such a way as to clear up misunderstandings.

These meetings alone cannot carry on the educational work of the public and, therefore, I suggest that the vil-

(Continued on next page)



Friedrich Kuhnle, county administrator of Vaihingen/Enz, (left) explains his views on town-hall meetings at the seminar. Seated at the table are (left to right) Mr. Dwight B. Horner, OMGWB reorientation director; Mr. Harold Wyatt, chief of the Civil Affairs Branch; Mr. Harvey M. Coverley, deputy director, and Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, OMGWB director. Standing behind them is a German interpreter. (PIO OMGWB photo)

lages themselves hold town-hall meetings by themselves every six to eight weeks in which to discuss local problems. The real honest purpose of such meetings is in providing the means of educating the public to think and to strengthen their feeling for self-management.

County Administrator Kuehnle of Vaihingen/Enz: There is somewhat of a risk in the present way of handling these meetings. After all, it is the government who suggests and directs these meetings and I feel that a desire for the meetings should come from the public itself. If the purpose of such meetings is to cultivate democratic thought, then we should discuss current vital problems rather than constitutional matters on a state basis. If the county administration is to get the opinion of the communities, we really do not need the forum meeting for that.

County Administrator Jetter of Leonberg: To the question whether or not the meetings held in my county can be considered a success I must answer 90 percent in the negative. This is due to the fact that as county administrator I was forced to discuss, explain or define, for instance, the actions of (a German bizonal official) and I feel that that is hardly my job. I was forced to take a stand with regard to the Potsdam declaration as it pertained to expellees. I had to defend and discuss measures taken by the state legislature in spite of the fact that I myself am not a representative of that body.

What I want to bring out is that the holding of meetings without a clear directive is wrong. What we should do in these meetings is to discuss local problems and perhaps such county problems as we are capable of answering. I also deem it advisable that a theme to be discussed at the meeting might be announced beforehand in order to give the public the opportunity of thinking over their questions.

For discussion of political and economic topics on higher levels, it is recommended to hold the forums in larger communities. The local community problems could then be discussed in "citizens' meetings" of small communities to which the county administrator or mayor is invited.

County Administrator Geist of Esslingen: I would like to point out the difference between citizens' assemblies and the so-called forums. The citizens'

assemblies have always been directed by bureaucracy, whereas forums give any one an opportunity to ask questions which may come to his mind. A bureaucracy is afraid that the initiative and selection of topics actually originate from the people instead of from the chairman.

Those who wish to have special citizens' assemblies on water supply, etc., should be permitted to do so, but in the forums the audience should decide what will be discussed.

The county administrator and the mayor are not at the meeting as neutral visitors, but as political agents. The forum audiences are justified in asking political questions about the economic office, the food office, etc. The visitor to the forum does not want to know how the law or directive reads so much as he wants to know the reasons for it. He wants to hear a personal opinion from the civil servant in the frame of the general political setup.

Mr. Thomas E. Griswold, MGO Ludwigsburg: A neutral official should give the answer which is either the fact or his personal opinion if he is asked for it because he has been elected by the people in that area and they are entitled to know what his position is.

Mayor Cahn-Garnier of Mannheim: In the matter of open forums Military Government has to take into consideration the fact that the German mentality is different from the American mentality and the education of the people here is different from that in the United States. Germany in all its history perhaps has not learned to think politically and therefore does not have the same political interpretation.

My experience has taught me that the German has so far not learned to listen to what another person has to say; he has not endeavored to find truth in what his opponent says, and is too hasty in saying that he is right and the other person is wrong. You have to educate the German to think politically and then to exercise political tolerance.

There are three categories of forums: 1—prepared forums, 2—spontaneous forums, 3—standardized or fixed forums. A prepared forum is when American or German officials come with a prepared speech. This is not the type we want. A spontaneous forum would be ideal and democratic, but the public is not quite ready for it yet. The danger of a spontaneous forum is that too

many subjects are discussed and the whole forum ends in details. For the present the best would be the standardized or fixed type.

The technique and the topic should be discussed in advance. The chairman should have so much tact and feeling that he knows how and when to let people carry the forum themselves. The forum is an adequate means to challenge bureaucracy and make democracy carry its responsibility. If we make good use of the means of forums, then we serve democracy.

Mayor Koenig of Pforzheim: I profess to be an unrestricted sponsor of the town-hall meetings for two reasons: First, because we learn in such forums actually to deal with problems and in discussing them, not to by-pass each other in our statements; second, the open forum is an excellent medium for putting problems of general interest into the foreground for frank discussion.

It is absolutely necessary that we should not restrict ourselves to topics of local policy. Another prerequisite of such forums is that all specialists in city administration be present.

We should not see in the democratic way of life only the fact of constitutional law. The school of democracy must be the community and the community can be such a school if we see the necessity of discussing generally interesting problems.

We in Pforzheim want to make the step forward by publishing in the official gazette how far we have been able to carry out suggestions made in the public forums.

General Gross: Americans appreciate that it is not an easy task to spread our idea of democracy in Germany even though, as the minister of interior said, you enjoyed democracy before America was discovered.

When the mayor of Mannheim says "the German will not listen," he hits, I think, at the root of Germany's difficulty—the German's respect for authority. In Germany the parent has great authority over the children. You immediately discipline them (the children) if they express their own will or line of thought. The school teacher has the same attitude toward all pupils. The mayor or county administrator or local official feels the same way toward the villagers.

I am over-simplifying this, but I want to make a point: A German of 30 does not listen to a man of 20;

a man of 60 is outraged when he receives advice from a man of 30, and that stubborn deferential attitude of superiority over some and recognition of superiority or inferiority to others is the thing we believe makes Germany, as one of the world's efficient people, so dangerous—because they can be controlled and regimented.

Democracy means that a man does not readily respond to the lash of a whip or the direction of a senior and I think that is the core and the principle of democracy; it leads to independence and that independence is absolutely essential to true happiness.

We don't expect to make wonderful strides (in public forums); we are quite happy in the strides we have seen accomplished; and the responses of many of you have almost reached the point where you are enjoying these forums. We are far apart yet, but I think that we are coming together.

Mr. Nicholas Semaschko, MGO Esslingen: We feel that the public forums have started a democratic process of thinking among the citizens of our county. We found during the forums that many persons had a complete misconception of what a certain law involved or what a certain action on the part of an official meant. It gave us the opportunity to make the people realize that they were the government and that they could take active participation in their government.

I am convinced that they have learned from participating in forums that their voice does count. The citizens of Esslingen are beginning really to take an interest in not only their local affairs but in national and international affairs on a sound constructive basis.

Mr. Harvey M. Coverly, deputy director of OMGWB: There is no doubt but that American Military Government is vitally interested in the progress of democratization for the German people. However, democracy is something more than a form of government over people; it is a government of the people.

It is foolish to talk of government of the people unless the people are responsible for the government, and it is silly to talk of collective responsibility of the people without keeping in mind individual responsibility which makes up collective responsibility. Public discussion of public problems with public officials is a method for creating the feeling

of individual responsibility in the people.

At this point the skeptic will say, "Yes, but the individual responsibility lacks moral support — to which I say that there is no better moral support than individual responsibility."

Mr. Raymond Lascoe, MGO Pforzheim: Basically much in the forum discussions is impractical and not to the point. However, in each of the 34 forums we have had in Pforzheim there has been at least one positive result from the meeting.

In one case businessmen complained that 49 forms had to be filled out to export something. This matter was brought to the attention of higher MG authorities and the forms reduced to approximately seven.

Other results of the forums included provision of a bus to connect two communities, the opening of one town's closed meetings to the public; correction of an arbitrary cancellation of 32 carloads of coal to the city of Pforzheim, provision of a street lighting system; and a plan to build 200 homes this year to relieve the housing shortage.

Mr. Walters: Because of the number of questions raised here, we would like to know how many here feel that the press should be included and take a more active part in reporting on these town meetings. (80 percent affirmative response.)

What are your feelings with regard to MGO's taking part in the town hall meetings? (All agreed that he should be present; almost all agreed that he should remain in the background, subject to the demands of the audience and the type of question asked; there was a split of opinion as to whether the MGO should give a speech).

Mayor Mueller of Oehringen: If the MGO is to conduct the meeting, a part of the population will say that something is being imposed upon us by American Military Government. In Oehringen, on the suggestion of Military Government, we have formed a committee and sub-committees in various communities to discuss the agenda of the forums so as to give the officials an opportunity of getting the necessary information for questions which might be asked at the forum.

If the objection is raised that that is not a forum any longer, then we may answer that we only want to prepare the officials for answering questions that arise and avoid sending our whole staff, which would overburden our local officials. We do not

want the officials to hold lectures. We want them to give quick answers to the questions asked and in the past we have obtained excellent results.

County Administrator Schauder of Nuertingen: The following is the technique established in our forums:

A local chairman is appointed. As long as questions move along a local channel, he answers the questions. When it comes to questions on a higher level, I automatically take over the chairmanship, as it is easier for me to answer such questions. On a state level there is another person present who then takes over the chair and answers those questions.

Of main importance to the general public is that they receive correct answers. In the case of questions addressed to Military Government, it is imperative that a satisfactory answer be given.

Mayor Maile of Heilbronn: One cannot give a uniform recipe as to how to handle forums. Personally I am of the opinion that if you have a forum prepared in advance and the people have the possibility of working out their opinion in advance, then what you give the audience is a filtered opinion.

I feel that if an awkward question is put to the mayor or county administrator and he is able to answer it, the population feels that he knows what he is doing and talking about. It is most important to the audience that the higher officials are able to handle questions as they crop up in the audience.

County Administrator Lenkner of Oehringen: I must disagree. It is true that we have a committee appointed on the suggestion of Military Government which goes out into the communities and appoints committees to handle the local forums. This committee puts up an agenda with questions regarding local problems of the community. These questions lead to other questions, which serve the purpose of the forum.

County Administrator Steinbrenner of Sinsheim: I feel that the responsible official must be in a position, without having an opportunity to prepare himself beforehand, to answer questions.

Mr. Walters: All those who feel that the county administrator should be chairman and lead the public forum, please raise their hands. (About one-third response.)

How many think that the mayor in the various small towns should be

(Continued on next page)

chairman and run the meeting? (Not quite one-third.)

How many think the citizens' committees should run the meetings? (About four persons.)

How many feel that another local official, such as the community leader, etc., should be in charge? (Two persons.)

How many favor a town-hall meeting being open to any subject which the audience wishes to discuss? (Almost all.)

How many feel that discussion should be restricted to local subjects? (About four persons.)

How many of you think it should extend to discussion of international problems? (About two-thirds.)

In my estimation a majority of the meetings which were successful were those open to all questions. (General response, "Quite correct.")

Dr. Seebig, president of the Wuerttemberg-Baden Association of County Administrators: I suggest that the invitation to appear at a forum should come from the mayor, county administrator or the MGO, as we seem to have had the most success this way. A representative of the economics or the food office should be present, as well as the refugee commissioner. It has not proven necessary to have saving bank, finance, district school or police officials present.

(Following a general discussion, it was decided that the county administrator and mayor jointly should extend the invitations to participants.)

Mayor Klett of Stuttgart: I think we should discuss the spirit which should prevail in the public forum. The real object of both citizens' meetings and open forums is the same—to bring the population and administration into as close contact as possible. For this reason, I feel that the questions should be more of a local nature and less of a national nature.

County Administrator Schwan of Tauberbischofsheim: Forums have a political purpose for the following reason: The questions of local community politics are questions where the audience can get the best education in political thinking. The community and county are the birth-places of the political man.

In the question and answer part of a forum the connection between everyday headaches and the big problems should be pointed out. The individual attending such a meeting should recognize that no political

decisions are made on a high level without having their influence on his own little life.

If rationing is brought up, it is not wise to explain the technical side of this problem; rather, it is necessary to point out to the population the reasons for rationing.

Many more local problems are brought up than high-level questions. Therefore, it might be wise not only to accept questions from the audience but to make counter-questions to the audience, such as, "How many inhabitants are there in the county and how many expellees are living there?" Having established the basic information for discussion, we can progress to the more important questions of public life which are decisive for our living together.

Dr. Klett: We have seen that counter-questions from the chair are often appropriate because they lead to further discussion which often automatically answers the question before the house. They also make the audience think over the problem a little more.

Community Leader Oechle of Wuerttemberg: I would like to add a certain warning—not to extend the range of topics too far. Forums are local performances, a special kind of citizens' meetings. I extend my warning particularly to the question of party politics, as administration should be non-political.

Dr. Klett: One correction so far as the word "non-political" is concerned. It should be called "non-party-political" because I think that a great part of what we are doing in the forums is definitely political, but not party political.

Mayor Engelbrech of Weinheim: I think we make a mistake in stating that we are not politically ripe for some things. Even if political questions are brought up in a forum, we should have the ability to answer them. It would make a bad impression in the forum not to permit them. That is why I advocate a forum without any program—a free forum.

Dr. Klett: In my experience it was always good to direct a meeting back from a high political level to matters of local politics. If we don't do this, the discussion is likely to split up into details.

County Administrator Gross of Karlsruhe: I would like to suggest that an official from the respective state ministries be delegated to attend the forums. I would like to see the state ministers establish contact with the people and get to know their special needs by taking part in local government forums. The relationship of the press to these forums should be one of attendance and factual reporting.

Dr. Klett: Any minister willing to attend our forums will be welcome: One of the most valuable suggestions made today concerned publication in the official city or county gazette of the results accomplished through the town forums. The press should receive further assistance through press conferences in order to acquaint the reporters more with local government concepts.

As a positive result of the forums I hope we can say that the German can learn to carry on a fair discussion and to listen to others in public discussions. †END

Agricultural Aid Sought of ECA

A request, first to originate with the Bizonal Economic Administration, for technical assistance under the Marshall Plan to develop bizonal agriculture has been submitted by BICO to the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany and forwarded to the Office of the Special Representative in Paris. If approved in Paris, the request goes to ECA in Washington for final approval.

The proposed project calls for 33 German experts in the fields of forestry, agriculture, plant protection and veterinary surgery to go to the United States and study new developments and techniques. It is proposed that each expert spend about six

weeks in the United States, with the exception of the forestry experts who would stay three months.

Nine American experts in similar fields would come to Germany to lecture and instruct on modern agricultural methods.

The project also calls for the expenditure of \$20,000 on books and periodicals to bring German libraries and agricultural research institutes up to date on latest developments.

The application also proposes the purchase of some farm machinery, plant machines for rehabilitation of nurseries, and home appliances for speeding house work.

Inter-Faith Councils

months — to mobilize interest and stimulate the growth of constructive contributions from these groups.

THE INTER-FAITH MOVEMENT has made notable progress during its first year in Germany. Councils have been organized in four important centers in the US Zone. These councils are made up of leaders in education, religion, business, labor, government and community activities. They include university presidents and professors; representatives of the ministry of education in each state; city school superintendents, principals and professors; representatives of the secondary and special schools; bishops and leading clergymen of Protestant and Catholic churches; Rabbi and Jewish laymen; theological school professors; publishers of religious

periodicals; mayors and deputy mayors; presidents of industries, clubs and associations; bankers, business men, labor union leaders, youth organizations, superintendents of radio stations, and editors and publishers of newspapers and magazines.

By the end of summer there will be at least 120 active leaders on the committees in Munich, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden and Frankfurt. There will be an intensive program for influencing public opinion through every group that can be enlisted.

Next year, if financial means are available, the inter-faith councils plan:

1. To develop six new councils in Berlin, Bremen, Nuremberg, Karlsruhe, Kassel and Augsburg.
2. To hold a one-day conference in each state with representatives from teachers training institutions to

interest them in developing ways for training teachers in the field of human relations.

3. To hold a series of conferences with educational leaders and teachers in 20 cities of the US Zone.

4. To enlist interest for a two-week workshop in human relations in each of the states for in-service teachers.

5. To secure, if possible, Otto Klineberg, Social Sciences Division, UNESCO, to speak in university teachers' training schools, and before teachers' meetings in the largest cities in the zone.

6. To arrange eight clergy conferences to stimulate their interest and cooperation.

7. To develop 14 teams who will spend a day each in 42 cities on a speaking tour of the US Zone.

8. To publish a monthly informational bulletin of 1,500 circulation, each issue providing information on current activities and containing one article of current interest in this field.

9. To stimulate interest of writers and leaders to produce helpful material.

10. To develop in each council a traveling library exhibit of the best books in this field.

11. To give assistance to leaders in the French and British Zones, when called upon to do so.

12. To develop a coordinating office with a general director, director of educational organizations and a director of religious organizations in addition to the already established director of literature. +END

Talent Needed to Bolster Personnel

German personnel experts from Berlin and the western zones were advised by MG officials to enlist the talents of the German population in building a government personnel system "which will serve the people because it is recruited from the people."

Public censure of Germany's traditional officialdom as "a class of directors, not servants," will end when incoming personnel is taught that "the most honored public servant is the one who best reflects public needs," Mr. Allsworth Wolfspenger, chief of OMGUS' Civil Service Branch, told a two-day forum of German personnel and administrative officials at the Institute of Public Affairs in Frankfurt.

Dr. Harvey Mansfield, head of the Political Science Department of Ohio State University, told the conference that by adopting recommendations for democratic training of civil servants it could determine "what kind of people you would like to see in your government for the next generation."

"You will want to bear in mind the fine qualities of old-time German civil servants as well as the weaknesses and shortcomings of the past," he added. He credited German government personnel with having generally good educational background but said opportunities for such edu-

cational preparation are limited in Germany as compared with other countries.

Military Government has urged German civil service planners to require training for the specific kind of work rather than more academic prowess. "Methods which are familiar are very often not the best ones," Dr. Mansfield told the conference.

He suggested, as a goal, development of a civil service in which the individual should work with understanding of the needs and desires of the community which he serves with his personal security and retirement benefits merely a secondary consideration.

Dr. Karl Hagen of Karlsruhe, member of the board of the Wuerttemberg-Baden union of cities, surveyed new facilities for training public servants in his state, including a program of special university courses. He recommended that the Institute of Public Affairs make contacts with schools and public agencies abroad to obtain for Germany's government service the benefits of professional progress made during Germany's isolation.

Dr. Hans Peters of the Free University of Berlin praised the conference as a contribution to planning of Germany's public service on lines consistent with a democratic government.

Work Stoppages

Reports from state labor ministries in the US Zone indicate that the percentage of estimated working time lost due to management-labor disputes between January and March is 0.032 percent, the highest for any quarter since the beginning of the occupation. However, this percentage is appreciably below the corresponding annual 1947 average of 0.41 percent in the United States, where the monthly 1948 figures ranged from 0.08 (preliminary data) to 1.01 percent. Except for the Bavarian metal strike, which accounted for almost 90 percent of the total time lost, the US Zone was virtually free of work stoppages.

Occupation Log

Children and Charity

When young Frederick Staden, a German orphan seriously ill with "coeliakie," entered the county hospital at Ludwigsburg three months ago he had no idea of the interest his case would arouse in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Then Mr. Thomas D. Griswold, MG officer for Ludwigsburg, heard of Staden, who, although one and a half years old, weighed only seventeen pounds.

Doctors said that only a diet of bananas could save his life. Whereupon Mr. Griswold made an immediate appeal for funds, which netted \$164.85 from the personnel of OMGWB headquarters with more to follow. The life-saving bananas for the frail German youth are now being supplied by the Ludwigsburg PX, with the outlook for the boy's recovery improving daily.

Town Meeting of Air

Berlin will come in on the Round-the-World Town Meeting of the Air on July 12. Two members of the program's staff, Mrs. Elizabeth Colclough and Mr. William R. Traum, arrived in Berlin earlier this month to make preliminary arrangements for the broadcast in which 25 persons will participate.

The Berlin meeting will feature a discussion on the "Youth of Germany" by two German and two American speakers. Waldemar von Knoeringen, chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party of Bavaria, and Peter D. Propp, economics student at the Free University of Berlin, will be the German speakers.

Dr. Alonzo G. Grace, director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, will be one of the two American speakers.

Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin will make the opening address.

A transcription of the program in English will be broadcast in the United States over the 260 stations of the American Broadcasting Company.

The Round-the-World Town Meeting broadcast and seminar in Berlin is part of a world tour during which similar programs are scheduled for London, Paris, Oslo, Vienna, Rome, Ankara, Athens, Tel Aviv, Cairo, Karachi, New Delhi, Manila, Canton, Tokyo and Honolulu.

The purposes of the tour are to increase American understanding of world problems, to increase understanding of America around the world, to show the genuine interest of Americans in other peoples and their problems, to spread and strengthen the democratic way of free discussion, and to promote peace, freedom and understanding.

Travelers Aid

Visitors to western Germany no longer must travel to one of the eleven capital cities in which Allied Military Permit officers are located in order to obtain entry permits for the three western zones. The Combined Travel Board, tripartite travel control agency of the three military governments, announced that American, British and French consuls and certain governmental agencies in almost all countries throughout the world are in a position to document travelers with entry permits, in addition to the existing Allied Military Permit offices. (See list on page 34.)

The new procedure greatly facilitates the travel to western Germany of persons residing in those countries in which Allied Military Permit offices have not been established. In the past, these persons were obliged to proceed to the nearest country in which an Allied Military Permit office was located, which in certain cases involved travel over long distances. The Combined Travel Board was able to establish the new facilities for travel documentation through the cooperation of the US State Department, the British Foreign Office and the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Spare That Tree

Timber scheduled for cutting in the Bizonal area during the present forestry year has been reduced by approximately 9.5 percent with the sanction of the Bipartite Control Office. This was brought about largely by a downward reassessment of this year's mandatory military requirements, a reduced home demand for hard timber and for softwood exports. Also bearing on the decision to cut less timber was the increased availability of petroleum products for fuel purposes, replacing wood and coal as fuel in generator gas vehicles.

Living Space

The cornerstone for a new housing project to provide between 450 and 500 apartments for Air Forces personnel and their dependents has been laid in Munich. The project was made possible through the approval by the Bizonal Reconstruction Loan Corporation of a loan of DM 20,000,000 (\$6,000,000) to the Bavarian government for the construction of the new apartments.

The apartments will be used for housing of families of US Air Force personnel, including those engaged in airlift operations. As Air Force requirements are reduced, Air Force personnel and their dependents who are at present billeted throughout Bavaria will move into the Munich apartments and release the other properties. Additional housing facilities will thus be made available to German families.

Construction of this housing project also makes further requisitioning unnecessary. It is expected that half of the apartments will be completed in five months.

Carelessness and Crime

Warnings by American police officials that "leaving anything in your car invites theft" proved all too true when a fantastic array of valuable articles stolen from American automobiles in Wiesbaden was recently recovered by Hessian criminal police.

A gang of young burglars led by 18-year-old Werner Schaefer, apprehended in Wiesbaden, led investigators to caches buried in subcellars, under ruins of bombed-out buildings, in wall apertures and in attics. There they recovered an array of articles looted from American cars, including false teeth, car tools, coffee, candy, cigarettes, powdered milk, electric trains, radios, clothing, fishing tackle, musical instruments, cameras and binoculars.

Schaefer, the oldest and apparently the ringleader of the gang, admitted having broken into at least 20 American cars. One of his gang is a key mechanic who used a master key in many cases to gain entrance to locked automobiles.

Following a round-up of the teenage gang, Mr. Allen C. Wilson, OMG Hesse investigation chief, emphasized, "Locking car doors is not enough; when you leave anything in your car, you are inviting theft. Thieves will break the ventilator windows, jimmy the locks or in some way get in to

steal anything which is left. The only insurance against loss or damage is not leaving anything to be stolen from the car."

Gift of Medical Books

Seventy tons of medical books have been given the medical department of the Public Affairs Institute in Frankfurt by the US Army Medical Corps.

The books, all extra copies from Army medical libraries in Germany, will be sent to medical schools and libraries throughout the US-occupied Area to rebuild war-shattered medical libraries and aid recovery of medical research in Germany.

The Public Affairs Institute, serving as a liaison agency between German doctors and the American medical profession, houses the main medical library. The medical department of the institute lists 80 members, all prominent German physicians, heads of hospitals and public health officials.

One-Woman Campaign

Seeing at first hand the impacts of war on youth and their education with the resultant confusion and disillusionments made Miss Elizabeth Means, a former US employee of OMG Bremen's Education and Cultural Relations Division, determined to alleviate the conditions confronting young Germans.

On her return to Bloomington, Ind. she began soliciting help of the Indiana Department of Education, making special trips to Washington and appealing directly to the schools of Indiana to send gift packages to Bremen.

Because of her work, 236 packages filled with school supplies and clothing for the boys and girls of Bremen schools have been sent by the schools of Indiana to OMG Bremen's Education and Cultural Relations Division since last September for distribution. A committee of German teachers handles all the packages under supervision of E&CR officials.

Food and Drink

Old Times—Germany's new postwar sausage, 60 percent meat and 40 percent vegetable protein, reached sausage-hungry shoppers when the new product, selling for 40 to 45 cents a pound was placed on sale in 52 Hamburg butcher stores. Sales were so good that it is planned to triple the retail outlets and to increase production of the new protein food so that it may be offered to miners and other heavy workers in Germany's industrial areas as well.

"Homebrew"—Banned to Bizonal farmers since the end of the war, it is back on the German beverage list. Provided farmers were permitted to brew their own beer prior to April, 1938, and grow their own barley for this beverage, each is now permitted to make up to 264 gallons for home consumption.

Summer Camps

The benefits of summer camping will be provided an increasing number of German youth in Hesse this year, notwithstanding financial difficulties under which the program has been working since currency reform. Mr. Raymond D. Healy, youth activities chief of OMG Hesse, said that more than 50,000 Hessian youngsters will enjoy summer camping facilities during the current season, largely through addition of 180 new camp leaders and advisers who completed training courses during the early months of this year.

Two 'international' summer camps also are being set up in Hesse as an experiment in international good will, Healy disclosed. These two camps, situated on the banks of the pic-

turesque Edersee in the Kassel area and in the Taunus Mountains near Frankfurt, will be attended both by Hessian youngsters and displaced children of various other nationalities.

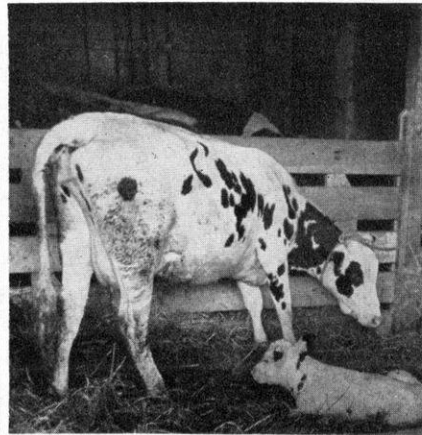
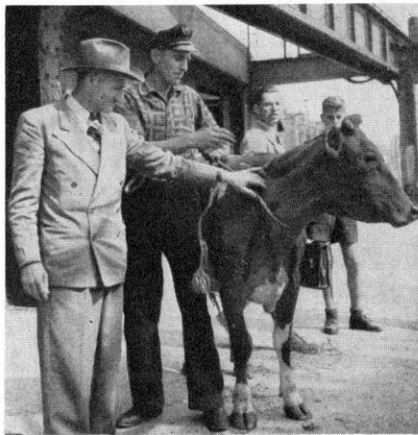
Income Control

To ensure that income from west sector Berlin properties accruing to landlords resident outside the area will not be transferred out of the western sectors, a Berlin currency control office has been set up with the function of ensuring that payments by either landlords or tenants are made into an account with a bank in the sector of Berlin in which the absentee-owned property is located.

The decision to impose this restriction on the flight of western currency from Berlin was made in direct reply to a similar regulation imposed previously in the Soviet Sector. Should landlords subject to the new regulation fail to open special accounts or to pay monies received on behalf of their properties into them, the currency control office is empowered to take over or delegate the administration of the property concerned.

(Continued on next page)

Cattle Arrive for Refugee Farmers



Sixty-five head of cattle were shipped from the United States for German refugee farmers and other needy families but 68 animals disembarked in Bremen. During the voyage, three calves were born.

The cattle were the first of approximately 1,300 head being sent as a gift of the American Heifer Project Committee through CRALOG. From Bremen they were shipped to Schleswig-Holstein for distribution among German refugee farmers and church organizations.

The animals, Jersey Guernsey and Holstein-Friesian heifers, were contributed by farmers from states all over the United States. Under the terms of the program which was started by the Brethren Church and other religious organizations in the United States, the first heifer calf born by each cow will be given to another refugee family or organization so that the plan will be a continuing one. Mr. John Eberley, representative of the Brethren Church Commission, will supervise this program in Germany.

Shades of Ludendorff

Mrs. Mathilde von Ludendorff, widow of the late field marshal Erich von Ludendorff and leader of a nominally religious group, was enjoined by OMG Bavaria from holding a meeting in Erlangen on "The Divine Purpose of a Human Life."

Dr. James M. Eagan, chief of the Religious Affairs Branch, OMG Bavaria, explained that the meeting was forbidden on the grounds that it was neither religious nor political, since Mrs. von Ludendorff's religious background is questionable and she is not a member of any recognized political party.

Dr. Eagan recalled that the von Ludendorffs once founded a cult which advocated pure paganism, deified such old Nordic gods as Thor and Wotan and strongly opposed the Catholic and Jewish faiths. The group headed by the marshal's widow is actually strongly nationalistic and militaristic, Dr. Eagan stated, adding that "most of Hitler's theories on Aryanism are supposed to have stemmed from the former von Ludendorff movement."

Press Laws

W-B Licensing Ends—Wuerttemberg-Baden became the first state in the US-Occupied Area of Germany to discontinue the individual publishing

licenses under provisions of General License No. 1 of Information Control Regulation No. 3.

Any person not otherwise prohibited by MG or German law will now be permitted to publish newspapers, magazines, periodicals, books and pamphlets in Wuerttemberg-Baden without applying for an individual license. However, publishers remain subject to Section 6 of Regulation No. 3 which prohibits the publication of Nazi ideas and activities arousing hostility and distrust or endangering military security.

Hesse Clauses Rejected—Dr. James R. Newman, director of OMG Hesse, rejected two paragraphs of the Hessian press law recently passed by the state legislature, on the grounds that they violated the freedom of the press which the law was designed to protect.

Paragraph 10 of the press law which would have imposed the granting of editorial and news space for the rebuttal of facts and allegations made in a periodical, editorially or as a news item, was denied promulgation because it would have obligated a newspaper to "print material not considered necessary for the benefit of the public and thus become a playground for private and political arguments, thereby constituting a serious infringement of the principle of freedom of the press."

Section 19 of the law would have

given the president of an administrative district the right to order the printing of a periodical where such periodical could "not be published otherwise." Dr. Newman found the language of the paragraph insufficiently clear to identify the purpose.

International Understanding

With a course specifically designed to promote international understanding, the Darmstadt Technical School (Technische Hochschule) and Frankfurt University will jointly sponsor a special three-week international summer course for 75 American and European students and 125 German students. The course will be from Aug. 8 to 28.

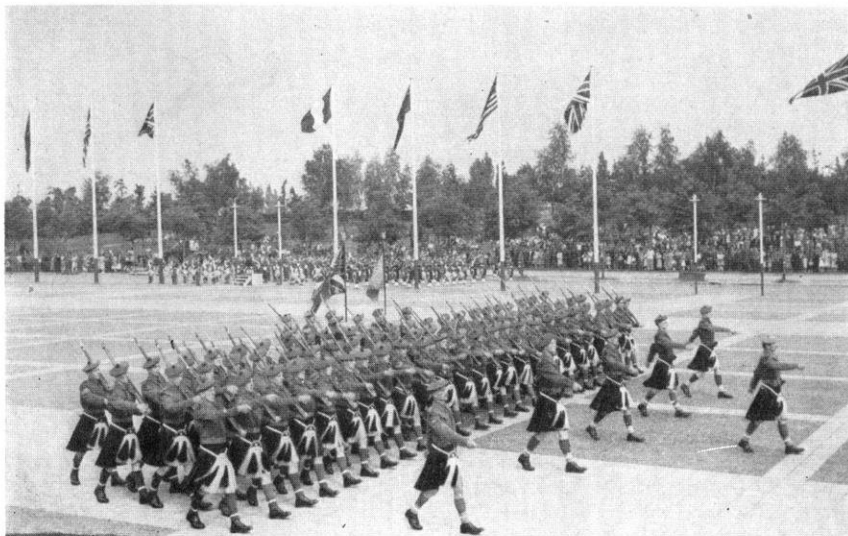
During the first two weeks, courses in history and the philosophy of science will be emphasized. A number of foreign professors will give some of the courses. During the third week, the international student group will have the opportunity to participate in the bicentennial celebration of the birth of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Germany's greatest poet, whose home had been in Frankfurt.

Pointing out that registration for this international summer course is open, Dr. Franz Montgomery higher education chief of OMG Hesse, said that American and foreign students wishing to enroll may apply to the OMGH Higher Education Branch. Applications should include a short personal history, statement of major fields of interest, certification of facility in the German language, certification by the applicant's university or college that he is in good standing and is recommended for the course, statement disclosing near relatives in Germany, if any, and a small photograph.

More Electricity

The Bizone's critical electric power situation has eased considerably during recent weeks because of increased rainfall and melting snow in mountain areas as well as the advent of warmer weather and longer periods of daylight. Bizonal electric power consumption for April amounted to 1,666,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 176,000,000 kwh under the previous month.

New Plants — GARIOA counterpart funds amounting to DM 55,000,000 (\$ 16,500,000) have been made available through the Reconstruction Loan Corporation as a first instalment for the 20 bizonal power plant projects which were given top priority



Commemorating the birthday of King George VI of England on June 9, the Gordon Highlanders Scotch Regiment participated in the two-hour review along the Avenue of Flags before the Olympic Stadium in Berlin. The parade was reviewed by Maj. Gen. G. K. Bourne, commanding general of British troops in Berlin. In the reviewing stand were Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, US deputy military governor, and Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley, commandant of the US Sector of Berlin.

(US Army photo)

two months ago. Their ultimate total cost will be DM 711,000,000 (\$213,300,000), of which DM 631,000,000 (\$183,900,000) are expected from credits and loans.

Unusual Exports

Hair from ox ears, pedigreed pigeons, glass eyes and raw marten skins are among the unusual items that have left Bavaria for world markets, according to JEIA officials in Munich.

The manufacture of glass eyes is a century-old industry which, before the war, was concentrated in Thuringia. Since the war refugees living near Coburg have revived the production on a home-industry basis. In addition to being used for stuffed birds, these glass eyes are in demand in the toy industry. The United States has been the leading purchaser of this commodity.

Ox-ear hair, used in manufacturing artists' brushes, has been exported in small quantities to the United States and Canada.

The United States has been a heavy purchaser of stone and baum marten skins from farms in the vicinity of Munich. This luxuriant fur is used primarily for ladies' fur neckpieces. Bavarian mole skins also are currently in considerable demand in England, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland as well as the United States.

Among other unusual items recently shipped to the United States were pedigreed blue and yellow pigeons, shipped by plane from Munich to New York.

More Meat

Production of 578,000 tons of meat in the three western zones was anticipated in the 1949-50 meat program adopted by the German Livestock Association. Of this, 527,000 tons is for the Bizonal Area as compared with 238,000 tons for 1948-49.

The increase in the 1949-50 program results mainly from the increased quota for pork, which is 253,000 tons, compared with the 34,000-ton pork quota in 1948-49. When the pig-fattening program was instituted in the fall of 1948, only 30 percent of the pork from contract fattened pigs could count against the quota. In 1949-50 the full amount of pork from contract fattened pigs will count against the quota.

DNZ's New Press

The first rotary printing press constructed in Germany since the war went into operation to print the Munich edition of *Die Neue Zeitung*, Military Government's official German-language newspaper.

The new press, capable of printing 200,000 eight-page copies an hour and editions of 64 pages, was designed and constructed by the MAN machine works in Augsburg. Its construction required nearly two years and its installations in *Die Neue Zeitung's* plant began last fall. It cost more than \$450,000.

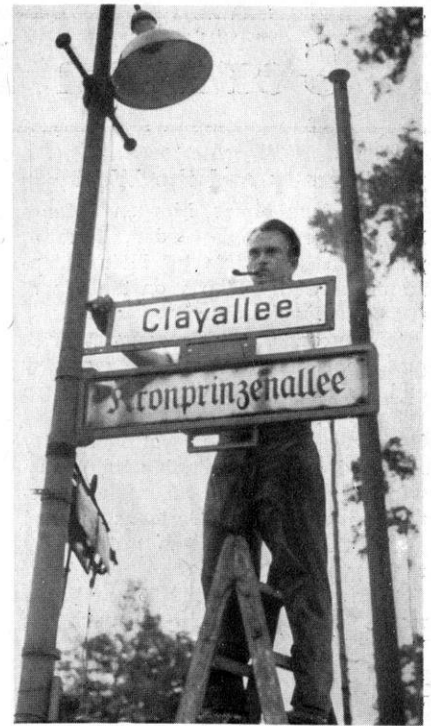
The new press enabled *Die Neue Zeitung* to be issued with the standard five-column "Hamburg format" and to discontinue the odd-size format dictated previously by the necessity of using old presses of Goebbels' *Voelkischer Beobachter*, former Nazi Party house organ, which had been published in the same building prior to the arrival of US forces in Munich in May 1945.

Only four printing plants were ever constructed to handle the odd-size format of the party paper published by the Max Amann printing trust for the Nazis. One is located in Vienna where it is used by the US-published *Vienna Kurier* and two others are under Russian control in Berlin and Odessa. The fourth was dug from the ruins, rehabilitated and used to print the first overt US Army newspapers in Munich for the German people.

Two 32-page rotary presses, similar to the *Neue Zeitung* press, were constructed by MAN under the same MG priorities and are in process of delivery to German publishers in Frankfurt and Hamburg. The Frankfurt press, being installed by *Die Neue Presse*, will also be used to print the projected Frankfurt edition of *Die Neue Zeitung*. The second press was purchased by the Auerdruck GmbH in Hamburg.

Industrial Notes

The Bizonal Department for Economics has established a new policy to provide that prices for non-ferrous metals are established close to world market prices and changed whenever the differences exceed five points. New lower prices in Deutsche marks and US dollars were announced as of May 3 for the following: Copper, DM 1,500 or \$454; zinc, DM 1,090 or \$330; lead, DM 1,160 or \$350. The aluminum price remains at DM 1,840 or \$558.



Honoring General Lucius D. Clay following his retirement as US Military Governor in Germany, the Berlin City Magistral renamed the main street past the OMGUS headquarters compound in the borough of Dahlem. The former name had been for a member of the ruling family which went out of power in 1918. (US Army photo)

April retail sales in the leather and footwear industry were somewhat higher than in March, but shoe manufacturers were still holding off from buying leather from tanners in the hope that prices will be reduced.

One trawler launched on May 10 and one trawler sailing for a trial trip on May 14 brought the total of the thirty-four 400-ton trawlers authorized in the Bizonal Area for postwar construction to 28 launched and 14 operating.

Average daily production of coal in the Bizone is more than 331,000 tons, some 2,000 tons higher, than in March. On May 12 a new postwar record of 335,989 tons was achieved.

A postwar record in German exports via Bremen was set in April with more than 148,000 tons of German products shipped to foreign countries through the ports of Bremen, including the Weser river ports of Brake and Nordenham. The exported German goods consisted mainly of coal, cement and scrap.

German Editorials

Germany and the World

The **Mannheimer Morgen** (Mannheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden, June 4) published an article by Heinz Liepmann entitled: "Who Won the War?" It said:

"European visitors comment with great surprise on German recovery and revival, unprecedented in modern history. Goods are freely sold in West Germany which are still strictly rationed or unobtainable in many 'victor countries'... They are expensive and most Germans cannot afford them, but this is not merely a German problem...

"The UN Economic Commission makes the astonishing report that West Germany, with 66 percent of its prewar production, is the country which has made the quickest recovery from the consequences of the war... It is therefore understandable when one asks: 'Who won the war?'... To this, however, we always reply: 'You didn't see the Nissen huts, the East refugees, the ruins and the bellies swollen with hunger. Germany lost the war, but, nevertheless, it seems to be winning the peace.'"

The **Muenchner Merkur** (Munich-June 3) answered Liepman's article which was reprinted by the Munich paper:

"Neither the show-windows full of goods nor the fact that a small minority among us lives as in peacetime can be used as a basis of comparison. The great mass of our people are still suffering hardship or actual hunger...

"Wages and salaries are practically the same as in 1938, but the cost of food has almost doubled and clothing costs three times what it did then. Rents have risen 20 percent, the cost of heating and lighting 60 percent... If one wants to get a true picture of our situation one ought to ask our brave housewives what it means to support a family on present-day incomes. We suggest that Mr. Liepman do this."

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Paris Conference

The **Stuttgarter Zeitung** (Stuttgart, June 3) said that the only apparent result of the Paris conference of the Foreign Ministers to date had been

the partition of Germany and that Social Democratic and Christian Democratic Parties were chiefly to blame for this regrettable course of events:

"The partition of Germany has become a fact which will last for a long time and which only a great political upheaval can revise... It has long been obvious that such partition could only be avoided if we Germans decided for neutrality between East and West and refused to bind ourselves politically and militarily to the West.

"But our party politicians did exactly the contrary... Therefore they bear the chief responsibility for the decisions in Paris... How long the partition will last will be largely dependent on the continued existence of these parties. Should social and economic conditions in West Germany, improve... the masses will give the credit to CDU/SPD policies and ensure their continued existence... But should we have a crisis a hefty opposition to these parties will develop."

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Federal Elections

The **Fraenkischer Tag** (Bamberg, Bavaria, June 2) discussed the coming elections to posts in the federal government:

"The most difficult question will be the selection of a president, who will be our foremost representative in relations with foreign countries... Dr. Adenauer and Carlo Schmid have been mentioned but neither are entirely suitable; Adenauer because he has pulled too many boners, like his Berne speech, his suggestion that 'Deutschland ueber alles' be sung after the passage of the Basic Law, and his clumsiness in connection with the choice of a capital site...

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

"Carlo Schmid rose like a meteor, but his temperament is hardly ideal for that of a federal president. So the choice of a president is still wide open... The coming elections will at any rate stir the German people to its depths and will give the first real indication of the extent of political maturity that it and its leaders have developed."

* * *

Berlin Business

Der Morgen (Berlin, Soviet licensed, June 1): "Western Zone officials as well as the Allies seem to believe that with the lifting of traffic restrictions everything returned to normal and that Western Berlin by itself would be able to overcome its economic difficulties. In reality, however, Western Sector industry now even more than ever needs financial aid, and more than that, from the outside.

"In addition to the small number of large Western Berlin enterprises which were able to maintain operations at normal levels and to sell their output due to the world-wide reputation of their products, there is the overwhelming number of medium sized and small enterprises which now should be given an opportunity to complement and renew overage and inefficient machinery, to bring unused capacity back into production, and to replenish raw material stocks.

"If Berlin, however, is now regarded only as a welcome market for all those goods which for various reasons no longer find a market in Western Germany, and if, in consequence, a formidable stream of goods flows to Berlin, this may well suit the Western Berlin population — from the consumer's point of view; however, this is not the sort of economic aid which Western Berlin, of the moment, needs most.

"First of all Berlin needs capital. Short term credits which were made available do not suffice, in particular, since Western Berlin still suffers from the fact the pre-occupation accounts have not as yet been dealt with. A careful and gradual release of these accounts could give a considerable boost to the liquidity of numerous firms. In principle, however, only long term investments can be of help. At this time negotiations are under way for 50 million Marks from the Reconstruction Loan Bank.

"The Western Industry Committee a few days ago again submitted a detailed memorandum, which does not conceal the difficulties of the

present situation. The committee touches on one of the central problems when it states that an improvement of the Eastmark exchange rate was necessary to make possible the sale of goods to the Eastern Zone and Sector as long as a uniform German currency does not exist.

"This once again makes it plain, how double-edged a sword the forced rate of exchange is in the final analysis. It may be quite convenient for certain consumers, but it spells death to Western Berlin industry, whose market normally lies for the most part in the Eastern Zone.

"Berlin now offers the picture of a bloodless, exhausted town, devoid of all resources, and utterly dependent on support if finally it is to cease living on its ever diminishing substance. An American journalist recently called Western Berlin 'the greatest poor-house of the world.'"

* * *

German Securities

Die Welt (Berlin, British licensed, June 2): "Coincident with the recent strength of the Deutsche Mark at exchanges outside of Germany, there was also increasing demand for the small number of German securities which are still traded on these exchanges. Marked up were the German Young Loan from 4 to 11, the Dawes Loan from 4 to 12, the Badenwerk Loan from 14 to 24, the Pottash Loan from 20 to 41, while the shares of AEG climbed from 4 to 10 and of Bemberg from 10 to 24."

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Wages and Prices

The *Waldecker Kurier* (Korbach, Hesse, May 27) saw danger in the discrepancies between wages and prices:

"The 'Statistisches Reichsamt, Hamburg' has established the fact that while the cost of living has risen by 80 to 90 percent, wages have only gone up 6 to 7 percent. If we want to avoid another class struggle with all its terrible accompaniments we must leave no stone unturned to change this state of affairs... One needn't be a prophet to foresee great tension coming, which will deeply shake our economic and social structure if this gap between wages and prices continues."

The *Darmstaedter Echo* (Darmstadt, Hesse, May 28) took an optimistic view of the economic situation:

"Most people who now complain about the damage caused by credit

restriction forget that only a few months ago they were lamenting the much greater dangers of having too much money in circulation and were longing for a condition in which money was properly valued, as is necessary for a healthy economy . . .

"The period of deliberately-created money shortage nears its end. The Central Laender Bank (Central State Bank) has decided to loosen credit considerably . . . Prof. Erhard (Dr. Ludwig Erhard, bizonal director of economics) has announced that industry will soon get large sums of medium and long-term credit . . . Therefore a slackening of the general tension and an end to the economic stagnation stigmata of recent months may be expected."

* * *

Soviet Zone Industry

The *Telegraf* (Berlin, British licensed, May 29), in an analysis of the ownership structure of Soviet Zone businesses, commented:

"There are about 30,000 to 32,000 industrial enterprises in the Soviet Zone. Some 27,000 of this number (excluding handicraft enterprises) are still in private hands. There are about 4,700 nationalized enterprises and only 126 Soviet AG's. Whenever Soviet Zone politicians want to emphasize the continued importance of private business in their zone, they say that some 85 percent of all enterprises continue in private hands, about 15 percent are nationalized, and not even a half percent is made up by the Soviet AG's."

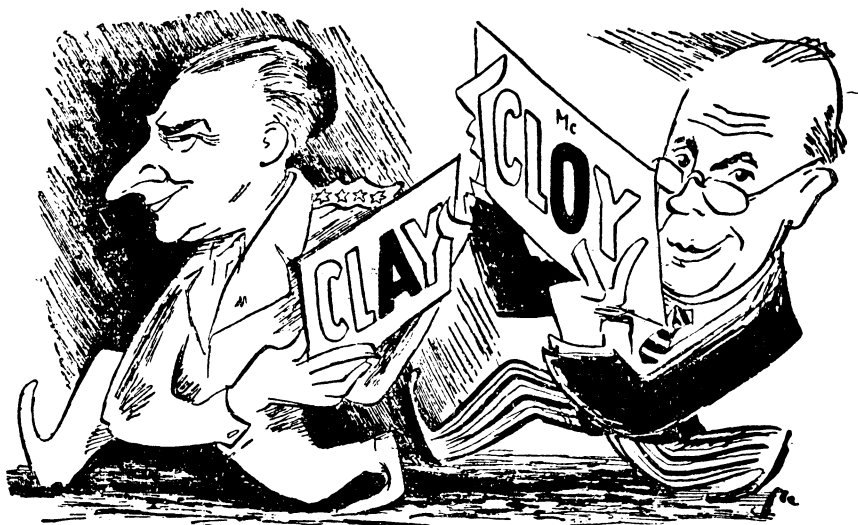
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Public Officials

The *Schwaebische Post* (Aalen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, June 2) commented on whether appointed public officials may at the same time be legislators:

"Members of the legislature, for instance, should represent the people, not a specified ministry. This would not degrade a public official and would not make him a second-class citizen. He should be able to make decisions without prejudice... If it is practically impossible for one and the same person to exercise the two functions in this fashion, a choice must be made..."

(Continued on next page)



Vom Alpha zum Omega -- ein Omen für die Besatzungszeit?

Cartoon from *Fraenkischer Tag* (Bamberg, Bavaria, May 28). Translation: "From Alpha to Omega -- an omen of the occupation period?"

"Wide circles of the people desire a solution of this problem. They believe that the officialization of our public life must cease, that we must find a way out of the present bureaucrat-ridden state of affairs if we are ever to become a real democracy."

The **Nordsee-Zeitung** (Bremerhaven, June 3) regarded as a healthy political sign the present lively competition for ministerial posts in the future West German Federal Government:

"For one thing, the struggle now going on shows that none of the participants evidences any 'fear' of acting as minister in the coming Federal Republic. This was hardly the case a year ago."

* * *

Fragebogen Amnesty

The **Kasseler Zeitung** (Kassel, Hesse — June 7) said that following the Fragebogen political questionnaire amnesty Military Government should go a step further and release all political prisoners, "with the exception, of course, of those convicted of crimes..." continued:

"The new amnesty appears to be the result of reconsideration enforced by practical experience. MG, too, at last realizes that the time has come to make an end of such matters. The stones which will in consequence fall from the hearts of the Fragebogen sinners may prove to be useful in building up democracy..."

"To continue this good start and follow through with the release of political prisoners ought to be the first task of the new High Commissioner... Inner political peace established through the liquidation of past mistakes will provide the best basis for the success of the High Commissioner's task."

* * *

Strasser's Nationalism

The **Fuldaer Volkszeitung** (Fulda, Hesse, June 2) characterized Otto Strasser's attempts at collaboration with the East Zone "National Front" as a dangerous game:

"As is known, Strasser tried to come back to Germany at the beginning of this year* in order to revive the 'Black Front... The political tactlessness of the Strasser circular letters led directly to a stiffening of the Western attitude toward Germany..."

* See "The New Nazism" in Press and Radio section of Information Bulletin, Issue No. 155, Feb. 22, 1949.

"Realizing that it is impossible to restore the 'Black Front' in West Germany, Strasser undertakes a radical change of course and has built an ideological bridge to the SED... Now he wants to come to terms with the Russians and merge nationalist and communist interests... Evidently it means nothing to Strasser if five to ten million Germans die in a new war."

* * *

Export Trade

The **Fraenkische Landeszeitung** (Ansbach, Bavaria, May 28) prophesied that exports will not be helped by Germans taking over functions of the Joint Export-Import Agency. It said:

"JEIA has often been criticized... Now it is being gradually broken up... Germans are taking over its functions... Well, of course these German experts are thorough as always..."

"There's lots of confusion... restricted office hours for the public, conferences, bustling activity, etc. Plans, orders, dispositions and telephoning as well as it goes... and it doesn't go well."

"Complaints are increasing... The individual officials aren't to blame; they are overworked because of the yards of red tape. This time it's the hopefully-awaited German administration itself which is interfering with the export trade."

* * *

Press Licensing

The **Fuldaer Volkszeitung** (Fulda, Hesse, May 30) was gloomy over the abolition of MG press licensing:

"It seems obvious that the Americans regard this as an experiment, as a means of ascertaining what progress nationalistic ideas have made and to what extent the German people are influenced thereby. Also whether the democratic press is now strong enough to stand on its own feet... It won't take long to find out. in Wuerttemberg-Baden 35 publishers of former county sheets have already joined together to establish a mat service... An extraordinarily hard competitive fight will now necessarily develop..."

"At the end of this year or the beginning of next we will be able to get a general view of the battlefield and count the dead. Then the Americans will see the results of their General License No. 3* and be able

* See "Press Laws" in Occupation Log section of this Issue.

to judge whether they have acted wisely or the contrary; and so will we."

* * *

Freedom of Press

The **Weser-Kurier** (Bremen, May 19), approved of the merger of DENA and DPD (US-and UK-licensed German news agencies) and made some complimentary remarks on MG press control:

"The first rule of a daily press must be free and independent reporting, which presents the readers with unadorned fact and reveals its source of information. Many German journalists have learned this principle through their contact with Anglo-American journalism since the war's end... An independent press must be uninfluenced, either by special interests or an occupation power. It must be said that American and British military governments have loyally done their part in upholding this principle..."

"The announcement that licensing will be abolished as soon as press laws are passed is the final culmination of his policy. That this sort of thing takes place in a country occupied by Military, after a crushing defeat, before the signing of a peace pact, is the most convincing proof of American good will. The MG press policy is ample evidence of the desire to help Germany overcome the consequences of the war. The work of Bonn requires a free press with a big, unhampered news agency, and the merger of DENA and DPD will mean a long step in that direction."

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Halder and Hitler

The **Passauer Neue Presse** (Passau, Bavaria, May 19) commented on a pamphlet by Franz Halder, former German General and chief of the German General Staff to 1942, on "Hitler as Commander in Chief" and shared the view of most other papers that while the presentation is objective, it condemns Halder and the other former German generals out of his own mouth. The Passau editorial continued:

"However, it must be said that he once and for all disposes of the legend of Hitler as the 'greatest commander of all times' and shows how he lost the war due to his own military incapacity. His hallucinations about being a great military strategist led directly to Germany's downfall."

US Press Comments

Charter for Germany

The **Washington Post**: "The signing of the Bonn Constitution helps to explain why the western foreign ministers so quickly rejected Mr. Vishinskys plan to go back to the four-power mechanisms of 1945 in all of Germany. The new constitution is a reality, and makes it pointless for the Russians now to try to turn the clock back to Potsdam. It is the culmination of more than two years of effort by the Western allies to lift western Germany out of ruin and despair.

"Much of this effort has gone into economic rehabilitation; without economic recovery the western zones would have become a slum in the heart of Europe and a drain on the resources of the occupying powers. But there has also been a parallel and persistent effort to implant democratic concepts into west German soil. It will take at least a generation to show whether this new German democracy can survive; the adoption of the new constitution at least suggests that the seed is sprouting.

"The constitution itself is Teutonic in its thoroughness. It tries to guard against every possible dispute over its interpretation, and in the process becomes so complex as to be unwieldy and perhaps unworkable. It may turn out to be no more permanent than the choice of the little university town of Bonn as the capital of the new German republic.

"Yet, whatever its defects, the constitution is an improvement in at least three ways over the Weimar constitution of 1919. It rightly leaves enormous powers in the hands of the Laender (states); it avoids proportional representation, which encouraged a multiplicity of parties and helped to frustrate the Weimar Republic; and it specifically guarantees the basic freedoms to the two thirds of the people of Germany who live in the western zones. The Bonn Constitution offers a basis for bringing the eastern zone into a genuinely democratic and federalistic Germany, if the Soviet masters of the eastern zone would agree.

"Mr. Acheson has said he would not agree to any plan for a unified Germany which did not safeguard civil rights and fundamental freedoms for

all Germans. If the Russians do not accept the guarantees contained in the Bonn charter—and there is little to suggest they will—then the course of the west Germans and the Western Allies is clear. It is to push ahead as quickly as possible with the integration of western Germany into western Europe.

"The Bonn Constitution gives the German people the same liberties that are constitutionally guaranteed to the people of Germany's non-Communist neighbors: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and Switzerland. This should make it easier to bring the new German republic into the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and into the new Council of Europe. The only hope for a peaceful and stable Europe, as General Clay told Congress, is 'that we try to develop a Germany which sees Germany not alone but as a part of a new European concept'."

* * *

The Tepid War

The **Washington Post**: "The Russians, whose plans for gaining control of the whole of Berlin were frustrated by one of the most magnificent feats in the history of military aviation, have now reverted to their favorite tactics of conciliation followed by nuisance and provocation . . . the Russians (who, through a lamentable absence of foresight on the part of the Potsdam conferees, have control of the Helmstedt-Berlin highway, the principal approach to the capital from western Germany) suddenly, and with no warning, reimposed the blockade.

"This time the pretext was a technical one. The Soviet military government, acting beyond doubt on instructions from Moscow, announced that the order rescinding the blockade applied only to British, French and American convoys and not to German transport. German truck drivers whose vehicles were laden with highly perishable food supplies were halted and informed that their papers did not authorize them to use the highway. However, the movement of trucks using other routes into Berlin was apparently not interfered with.

"Thus the cold war has been succeeded by a tepid war, as Secretary Acheson virtually said on the eve of

his departure for Paris. The purpose of the new quasi-blockade, or 'little blockade' as it has been called, is not to prevent supplies from reaching Berlin, but merely to make difficulties and complications for their own sake. The plan is a variation of the one long followed in the diplomatic field by Mr. Molotov, and with considerable success.

"At the various conferences which followed the victory, Mr. Molotov's practice was to interpose all manner of difficulties, obstacles and delays in matters in which the Soviet government had no conceivable interest. When he deemed that he had sufficiently exacerbated the patience of the other conferees, Mr. Molotov would offer to withdraw his objections in return for a concession on some matter of great concern to him. That Mr. Acheson is familiar with the technique and is prepared to cope with it is indicated by his pre-conference statement."

* * *

Occupation Forces

Chicago Daily News correspondent **Fred Sparks**: "... The Germans do not want the American Army to go home — not yet. It is not that they enjoy having GI Joe sitting on their chest. They are just scared silly that if Joe gets off, GI Pan will take his place... I have been touring Germany—small villages, towns, cities, and almost like a wailing chorus I have heard Germans say:

"We have read that the Big 4 in Paris might agree to remove both Russians and American troops from Germany... Frankly, we would not be sorry to see you Americans go back where you came from and the Russians also. But you are not political organizers..."

"The rumors about American withdrawal have also, I believe, hurt the chance of getting decent men to cooperate with the new Western Government formed at Bonn. In the town of Heidelberg a German professor told me: 'If I thought the Americans would really protect us for, say, 10 years, I would work with the Government at Bonn'."

* * *

Comparison of Zones

Ed Haaker (NBC-News Roundup, from Berlin): "I have just returned from a trip through the Russian Zone; I felt better about the Germans in our zone who also breathe and speak freely..."

Official Notices

Agents of Absentee Owners

Promulgation of a general license permitting duly appointed agents of absentee owners of stock interests in German corporate enterprises to exercise voting rights of the owners was announced by Property Division, OMGUS. The license is effective in the US Control Area of Germany, including the American Sector of Berlin.

The measure, known as General license No. 16 under MG Law No. 52, "Blocking and Control of Property," applies only to stock interests in enterprises whose properties were subject to MG Law Nr. 52 solely because of the absentee-owned interest. It does not permit the voting of shares acquired by their present owners since 8th May, 1945, unless they were acquired through inheritance or devolution of title upon death. Applicable provisions of German law will govern the exercise of the voting rights given by the license.

Property Division said that the license will facilitate the immediate release to the present German majority interest or management, without loss of protection to the absentee-owned interests, of several hundred properties which have heretofore been kept in MG Property Control custody. The license will permit the owner's agent to protect adequately the owner's rights by means of proxy voting of the absentee-owned shares.

The new procedure will principally benefit minority shareholders, by giving a general authorization to their agents to exercise some influence upon management by the voting privilege. Heretofore, this privilege required a special license in each case, both for minority and majority shareholders.

Owners of majority interests in German properties have been able to secure release of their properties to agents of their own choosing, pursuant to steps previously taken by Military Government in its decontrol program, since June 1497. The agents of the majority interests could then exercise an effective voice in the management of the properties.

Absentee owners of minority interests in properties which are being released to German management in consequence of the new license are being notified by Property Division of the release, and advised of the provisions of General License No. 16.

The new step in permitting proxy voting was taken with the twofold purpose of making it easier for absentee stock owners to exercise their rights as shareholders, and to accelerate the MG program to liquidate its property control functions by June 30.

Housing in Hesse

Foreign visitors to Hesse were warned by OMG Hesse that approval for housing by local mayors does not constitute permission to enter Germany.

In a letter to all MG liaison and security officers, OMGH stated that reports have been received that visitors have tried to enter Hesse on the basis of a letter from mayors stating that housing is available. In addition to the housing approval, foreign visitors must also have a valid military entry permit.

The MG officers were directed to inform mayors to include this information in all letters approving quarters for foreign visitors.—From OMGH announcement.

PX Privileges for Visitors

Persons visiting members of the Occupation Forces under provisions of EUCOM regulations governing such visitors will be allowed to make purchases at post exchange stores.

Previously, post exchange ration cards had not been issued to such visitors to the European Command. Under the new procedure, the military post where the visitor is staying will issue a temporary PX card to the

individual upon presentation of EUCOM invitational travel orders and passport.

Relatives or friends of US, Allied and other personnel accredited to the US Occupation Forces are authorized under EUCOM Circular 67 to enter Germany on personal visits of 30 days or less upon receipt of bona fide invitations issued by EUCOM Headquarters.

Sponsors must provide accommodations for the visitor in regularly-assigned, family-type quarters. No increase of commissary allowances are authorized for sponsors of such visitors, or the individuals who enter the command as guests.—From EUCOM announcement.

Military Entry Permits

The list of American, British and French consuls and government agencies designated by the Combined Travel Board as being in a position to issue Military Entry Permits to persons traveling to or through the western zones of Germany and the western sectors of Berlin (see "Travelers Aid" on page 26) was given in the OMGUS announcement as follows:

British: Department of Immigration, Canberra, Australia; Passport Officer, Colombo, Ceylon; Minister of External Affairs, New Delhi, India; Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, New Zealand; Union Department of the Interior, Pretoria, South Africa; Department for Internal Affairs, Salisbury, South Rhodesia; Passport Officer, Aden Colonial Office, Bahamas; the Governor, Bridgetown, Barbados; Government Administration Officer, Jesselton, Borneo; Chief Passport Officer, Georgetown, British Guiana; Secretariat, Government Dept., Belize, British Honduras; the Governor, Nicosia, Cyprus; Government Administration Officer, Port Stanley, Stanley Falklands Islands; the Governor, Bathurst, Gambia; Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar; the Governor, Hong Kong; Chief Immigration Officer, Kingstown, Jamaica; Passport Officer, Nairobi, Kenya; the Governor, St. Johns, Antigua, Leeward Islands; Controller of Immigration, Kuala, Limpur, Malayan Union; the Governor, Valetta, Malta; the Governor, Port Louis, Mauritius; Principal Immigration Officer, Lagos, Nigeria; Chief Immigration Officer, PO Box 35, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia; Principal Immigration Officer, Zomba, Nyasaland; the Governor, St. Helena; Passport Officer, Dares-Salam, Tanganyika territory; the Governor, Port of Spain, Trinidad; Commissioner of Police, Entebbe, Uganda; Consular Section British Embassy, Kabul, Afghanistan; Consular Section, British Embassy, Rangoon, Burma; Consular Section, British Embassy, Cairo, Egypt; British Legation, Ethiopia; Visa Section, British Legation, Helsinki; Consular Section, British Legation, Reykjavik, Iceland; Consul General, Batavia; Consul, Curacao; Consul, Medan; Consul, Surabaya; Consul, Haifa, Palestine; Consular Section, British Embassy, Lisbon; Consul, Madeira; Consul, Beira, Africa; Consul, Luanda, Angola; Consul General, Lourenco Marques, Africa; Consul, Ponta Delgada; Consular Section, British Legation, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; British Legation, Transjordan; Consular Section, British Embassy, Moscow; Consular Section, British Embassy, Belgrade.

American: US Consul, Seoul, Korea; US Consul, Tokyo, Japan; US Consul, Manila, Philippines; US Consul, Buenos Aires, Argentina; US Consul, La Paz, Bolivia; US Consul, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil; US Consul, Santiago, Chile; US Consul, Bogota, Colombia; US Consul, San Jose, Costa Rica; US Consul, Havana, Cuba; US Consul, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic; US Consul, Quito, Ecuador; US Consul, Guatemala City; US Consul, Port Au Prince, Haiti; US Consul, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; US Consul, Mexico City, Mexico; US Consul, Managua, Nicaragua; US Consul, Panama City; US Consul,

Asuncion, Paraguay; US Consul, Lima, Peru; US Consul, San Salvador; US Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay; US Consul, Caracas, Venezuela.

French: Le Prefet, Brazzaville, Africa; Le Prefet, Dakar, French West Africa; Le Prefet, Alger, Algeria; Le Prefet, Yaounde, Camerouns; Le Prefet, Djibouti, Cote Des Somalies; Le Prefet, Hanoi, Indochina; Le Prefet, Basse Terre, La Guadeloupe; Le Prefet, Cayenne, La Guyane; Le Prefet, Fort De France, La Martinique; Le Prefet, Saint Denis, La Reunion; Le Prefet, Tanrive, Madagascar; Le Prefet, Neumea, New Caledonia; Le Prefet, Lome, Togo; Residence General, Rabat, Maroc; Residence General, Tunisia; Legation De France, Sofia, Bulgaria; Ambassade De France, Nanking, China; Consulat De France, Madrid, Spain; Consulat De France, Athens, Greece; Legation De France, Bagdad, Irak; Ambassade De France, Teheran, Iran; Consulat De France, Beyrouth, Lebanon; Legation De France, Monrovia, Liberia; Consulat De France, Bucarest, Roumania; Legation De France, Bangkok, Siam; Consulat De France, Damas, Syria; Ambassade De France, Ankara, Turkey.—From OMGUS announcement.

Schedule of Pay Days

The schedule of pay days for German and non-German residents of Germany who are employed by the US Forces has been revised to provide a two-week interval between the end of the earning period and the actual pay day.

Employees of US Army who are paid out of the EUCOM's Deutsche-mark budget received payment for their full net earnings for May on May 31.

On June 30, the employees will receive a partial payment amounting to approximately 75 percent of their normal net earnings for the month of June. On July 15, they will be paid the remainder of their June earnings.

After July, the full net earnings for the month will be paid on the 15th day of the following month. For example, the wages or salaries for July will be paid on Aug. 15; the net earnings for August will be paid on Sept. 15, etc.

Previously, German and non-German resident employees of US Forces are paid at the end of the calendar month for work performed during that month. The change in payroll procedures has been made in accordance with the European Command policy of reducing, wherever possible, the operating cost of Occupation Forces to the German economy. The new plan will provide a saving in administrative personnel and operational costs.—From EUCOM announcement.

Pay of French Employees

French nationals working for the US Armed Forces in European Command are now paid their total wages in dollar instruments at their places of employment.

Under a previous agreement between French governmental officials and American Occupation Forces, French employees have been receiving half of their continental wage scale salaries at their place of employment in EUCOM, and the remainder has been forwarded to the minister of finance in Paris for tax allocation deductions.

Under the new arrangement, which was effective from June 1, French nationals are held personally responsible for paying all taxes or other levies required by the French government, for settling debts contracted in France, and for making allotments to their families.

The change affected approximately 165 French citizens now working for EUCOM installations.

Nationals of Great Britain, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland who are employed by the US Forces receive their total wages at their place of employment in EUCOM. Under agreements in effect in the early days of the occupation, part of the compensation of Allied and neutral employees was forwarded directly to the respective governments for tax payment and other deductions.—From EUCOM announcement.

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Audit of Military Property and Sales Accounts in the European Command, Circular No. 47, Hq EUCOM, 20 April 1949.

Utilization and Administration of Industrial Police, Circular No. 104, Hq EUCOM, 20 April 1949.

Prohibited Activities and Transactions in the European Command, C1 Cir 21, Hq EUCOM, 20 April 1949.

Border Crossing and Customs Control, Circular No. 68, Hq EUCOM, 25 April 1949.

Legal Gazette (Oeffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area Issue No. 33 dated 27 April 1949, BICO/GL (49) 102, Joint Secretariat BICO, 5 May 1949.

Legal Gazette (Oeffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area Issue No. 34 dated 30 April 1949, BICO/GL (49) 103, Joint Secretariat BICO, 6 May 1949.

Legal Gazette (Oeffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area Issue No. 35 dated 4 May 1949, BICO/GL (49) 104, Joint Secretariat BICO, 6 May 1949.

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German Attitudes Toward Economic and Political Strikes, Public Opinion Report No. 170, ISD OMGUS, 16 May 1949.

Wuerttemberg-Baden Reactions to Town Hall Meetings and Public Forums, Special Opinion Survey Report, ISD OMGUS, 16 May 1949.

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Characteristics and Attitudes of the German Movie Audience, III. German Versus American Films, Public Opinion Report No. 173, ISD OMGUS, 18 May 1949.

Procedure for Transporting Persons for Intelligence Purposes, AG 350.09 GID-AGO, EUCOM, 18 May 1949.

EUCOM Publikation Depot, Bulletin 20, Hq EUCOM, 18 May 1949.

Legal Gazette (Oeffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area, Issue No. 39, dated 18 May 1949, BICO/GL (49) 118, Joint Secretariat BICO, 19 May 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 53, ISD OMGUS, 19 May 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 184, OEA, CCG (BE), 20 May 1949.

Station List of Organizations in the European Command, AG 319.26 AGU, 20 May 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 49, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 20 May 1949.

Job Safety Training Program, AG 729.3 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 May 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 60, ISD OMGUS, 21 May 1949.

Establishment of Newspaper Leases Review Board, GO No. 15, OMGUS, 23 May 1949.

Characteristics and Attitudes of the German Movie Audience II. Most Popular Type of Movie, Public Opinion Report No. 172, ISD OMGUS, 23 May 1949.

Know How, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 21 TI&E Service, EUCOM, 22 May 1949.

Characteristics and Attitudes of the German Movie Audience, I. Impact of Currency Reform on Attendance, Public Opinion Report No. 171, ISD OMGUS, 23 May 1949.

Veneral Disease Rate, AG 726.1 MED-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 May 1949.

Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group Weekly Report, No. 48, OMGUS PIO, 25 May 1949.

EUCOM Publikation Depot Bulletin 21, Hq EUCOM, 25 May 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 62, ISD OMGUS, 25 May 1949.

Basic Loads, AG 471 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 May 1949.

MG Ordinance No. 36, Amendment No. 4 to MG Ordinance No. 6, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 26 May 1949.

1949 GYA Zone Wide Soapbox Derby, AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 May 1949 (See Information Bulletin, Issue No. 163, June 14, 1949).

Berlin Press Review No. 121, OMGBS, 26 May 1949.

Weekly Directive No. 21, HQ EUCOM 27 May 1949.

Hessians Consider the Effect of Lifting the Blockade on the West German Government, Opinion Survey Report No. 174, ISD, OMGUS, 27 May 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 50, OMGUS, PIO (Frankfurt) 27 May 1949.

German Opinions on the Voice of America (preliminary report), Opinion Survey Report No. 176, ISD OMGUS, 27 May 1949.

1949 EUCOM Company Level Touch Football Championships, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 May 1949.

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Berlin Press Review, No. 122, OMGBS, 27 May 1949.

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Processing of Expulsion Orders Recommended by MG Courts, AG 015.3 (LD), OMGUS, 27 May 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 123, OMGBS, 28 May 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 63, ISD OMGUS, 28 May 1949.

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Monthly Status Report of Annual General Inspections and Nonappropriated Fund Inspections, AG 333.81 IGI-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 31 May 1949

Advertising, Troop I&E Bulletin Vol. 4, No. 22, TI&E Service, EUCOM, 29 May 1949.

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Labor Organization in German Public Administration and Services by Joseph Mire, Visiting Expert Series No. 8, OMGUS, May 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 126, OMGBS, 1 June 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 187, OEA CCG (BE), 1 June 1949.

News of Germany Vol. 4, No. 128, ISD OMGUS, 2 June 1949.

Corrected Copy of MG Law No. 20, "Election of Certain Public Officials to the First Bundestag", AO 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 3 June 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 128, OMGBS, 3 June 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 51, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 3 June 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4 No. 129, ISD OMGUS, 4 June 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 129, OMGBS, 4 June 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5 No. 66, 4 June 1949.

American Scene, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 23, TI&E Service, EUCOM, 5 June 1949.

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Order No. 9 Pursuant to Article III (5) of MG Proclamation No. 7 "Bizonal Economic Administration", AG 371.2 (LD), OMGUS, 8 June 1949.

Heute (in German), No. 86, ISD OMGUS, 8 June 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 188, OEA CCG (BE), 9 June 1949.

Food and Agriculture C 6 to Title 12 and C 90 to the General Table of Contents, AG 014.12 (CO) OMGUS, 10 June 1949.

Information Bulletin, No. 163, CO OMGUS, 14 June 1949.

Insignia for Airlift Work

Personnel of 27 US Army Ground Forces units in EUCOM have been designated by the Department of the Army as eligible to receive the new miniature C-54 insignia for serving a minimum of 90 days in direct support of the airlift to Berlin.

The names and records of other eligible army units have been submitted by EUCOM Headquarters to the Department of the Army for approval. The initial issue of the miniature gold-colored C-54 planes, which are to be worn on the occupation ribbon, will be distributed soon.

The following units were named in Army General Orders as being eligible for the Berlin airlift insignia: 16th Constabulary Squadron, 3rd Battalion; 16th Infantry Regiment; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of the 24th Transportation Truck Battalion; 559 Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company, Headquarters and Transportation Control Points I and II of the 7795 Transportation Corps Traffic Regulation Detachment; 7798 Traffic Regulation Detachment; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of the 7807 Motor Transportation Battalion; Labor Supervision Staff Section of

the Frankfurt Military Post; the 36th, 38th, 54th, 501st, 503rd, 506th, 523rd, 7880 & 7881st Labor Supervision Companies; the Transportation Branch, of Headquarters, Berlin Military Post; the 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th Transportation Truck Companies, Heavy; and the 70th, 76th, 84th, 543rd and 545th Transportation Truck Companies. — From EUCOM announcement.

Fire-fighting Equipment

The EUCOM chief engineer has authorized a contract with a German fire fighting equipment manufacturer for production of 15 combination fire trucks and four aerial ladder trucks at a total cost of more than DM 750,000 (\$225,000) for use by occupation fire fighting companies in the US Zone of Germany and Austria.

EUCOM fire prevention officials stated that the new fire trucks are needed to overcome present shortages of such equipment and to replace apparatus which has been in use since World War II combat and is now becoming unserviceable.

The two-axle, dual-wheel fire trucks will be manufactured by the Carl Metz works at Karlsruhe, Wuerttemberg-Baden. The design

of the new apparatus is based on standard German models, modified under EUCOM engineer instruction to suit US fire fighting methods and incorporating American ideas for greater efficiency of operation. — From EUCOM announcement.

Expulsion of Undesirable Persons

Where a Military Government Court, pursuant to MG Ordinance No. 29, "Expulsion of Undesirable Germans," recommends the expulsion from the United States Zone of an undesirable German citizen not ordinarily resident in the United States Zone, or of a person not a German citizen, pursuant to MG Ordinance No. 30, "Expulsion of Undesirable Non-Germans," the Chief Attorney will forthwith submit to this headquarters the recommendation of the Court together with a report of the relevant facts of the case.

The report will be addressed, in the case of United States citizens or nationals, or persons claiming United States citizenship or nationality, to the attention of the Legal Division, this headquarters, and in all other cases to the attention of the Civil Administration Division, this headquarters. — From EUCOM letter AG 015.3 (LD), May 27.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS



Why does the Joint Export-Import Agency force German technicians to work abroad at low wages to earn foreign exchange when their services could be used to advantage in Germany?

The Joint Export-Import Agency does not force anyone to work abroad. Germans who take positions overseas do so of their own volition. For the most part these people are persons from the entertainment field, technicians or mechanics who install and repair German-made equipment in other countries, and ordinarily cover a short period of time. They receive a certain percentage of their salary in the currency of the country in which they work and the balance is paid to their dependents in Germany or deposited in the worker's account in Germany. The Deutsche Marks are converted at the rate of one mark equals 30 cents.

As to the question of salaries, occasionally prospective employers offer the inducement of working overseas with the idea that they can pay low salaries. However, no contract is approved unless the German worker receives at least a salary which is comparable to that being paid for similar work in the foreign country concerned. All these agreements specify that the travel expenses to and from Germany are paid by the employer. (JEIA).

* * *

What happened to former Nazi Party-owned properties?

Properties in Germany having belonged to Nazi organizations were disposed of in accordance with Control Council Directive No. 50 and Military Government Law No. 58. This directive provides that properties which, before they became the property of the Nazi organization, belonged to organizations such as trade unions, consumer cooperatives, political parties or other democratic organizations, and properties formerly devoted to relief, charitable, religious or humanitarian purposes, are to be transferred to either the original owner or to a successor organization

approved by Military Government. In cases where the properties are not subject to transfer, according to the above, to either the original owner or to a successor organization, they were transferred to the Government of the State in which the property is located. All of these properties were disposed of some time ago, with the exception of a few on which the facts necessary for decision as to disposition must still be determined. (PD-OMGUS).

* * *

Is it true that the Joint Export-Import Agency can only procure Marshall Plan goods which are surplus in the United States?

The Joint Export-Import Agency is procuring only such Marshall Plan goods which have been specifically requested by the Germans. The German requirements are drawn up by German industrial and agricultural experts. In filling these requirements, JEIA follows the specifications submitted by the industry groups of the Bizonal Economics Department, just as is done on all Category "B" imports. The majority of the ERP items being shipped to Germany are not surplus to the United States. (JEIA).

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Recently a statement appeared in the press that Germany exported \$29,000,000 worth of coal and at the same time imported \$548,000 worth. While the import is only a small percentage of the export, could not the JEIA divert some of the export coal to the import areas and thus conserve a great deal of transportation?

Like many other commodities, special kinds of coal are required for special purposes; it is, therefore, more economical to import specific

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

types of coal, say for use in Hamburg, and make available for export other types of coal produced in the Ruhr. As will be noted from the figures of export and import quoted in the question, only small quantities of coal are imported—and then, only when the corresponding export makes such a transaction economically desirable. (JEIA).

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Many foreign firms refuse to handle a product if the principal is free to appoint another agency in the same area. Is it true that the Joint Export-Import Agency will not approve the appointment of exclusive foreign agencies by German principals?

JEIA's policy is to discourage business practices which restrain competition, foster monopolistic controls and which may have harmful effects on the expansion of German trade. However, an agency contract may be approved if it will create an outlet for German goods where none would otherwise exist. JEIA recognizes that exclusive agencies are usually granted in the case of specialized products whose maintenance and repair require the agent to establish and maintain skilled workers and in the case of products whose introduction into a competitive field involves substantial advertising and other development expenses. (JEIA).

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Why does not the Joint Export-Import Agency make foreign exchange available for German exporters to advertise in foreign publications? This would certainly stimulate the sale of German products abroad.

It is a question of scarce foreign exchange; however, German export firms who have Bonus "A" funds available may use the money for advertising abroad. And there is absolutely no restriction on direct mail advertising. German firms are now permitted almost unrestricted use of telephone and telegraph facilities to negotiate with their foreign customers; German firms are participating in foreign trade fairs, and facilities are available for German businessmen to travel abroad. Air mail service from Germany is now operating regularly and at very reasonable rates. (JEIA)