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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

BRIDGE-BUILDING



NO. 159

APRIL 19, 1949

THIS ISSUE:

Democratizing Textbooks
Inland Shipping
Airbridge to Health

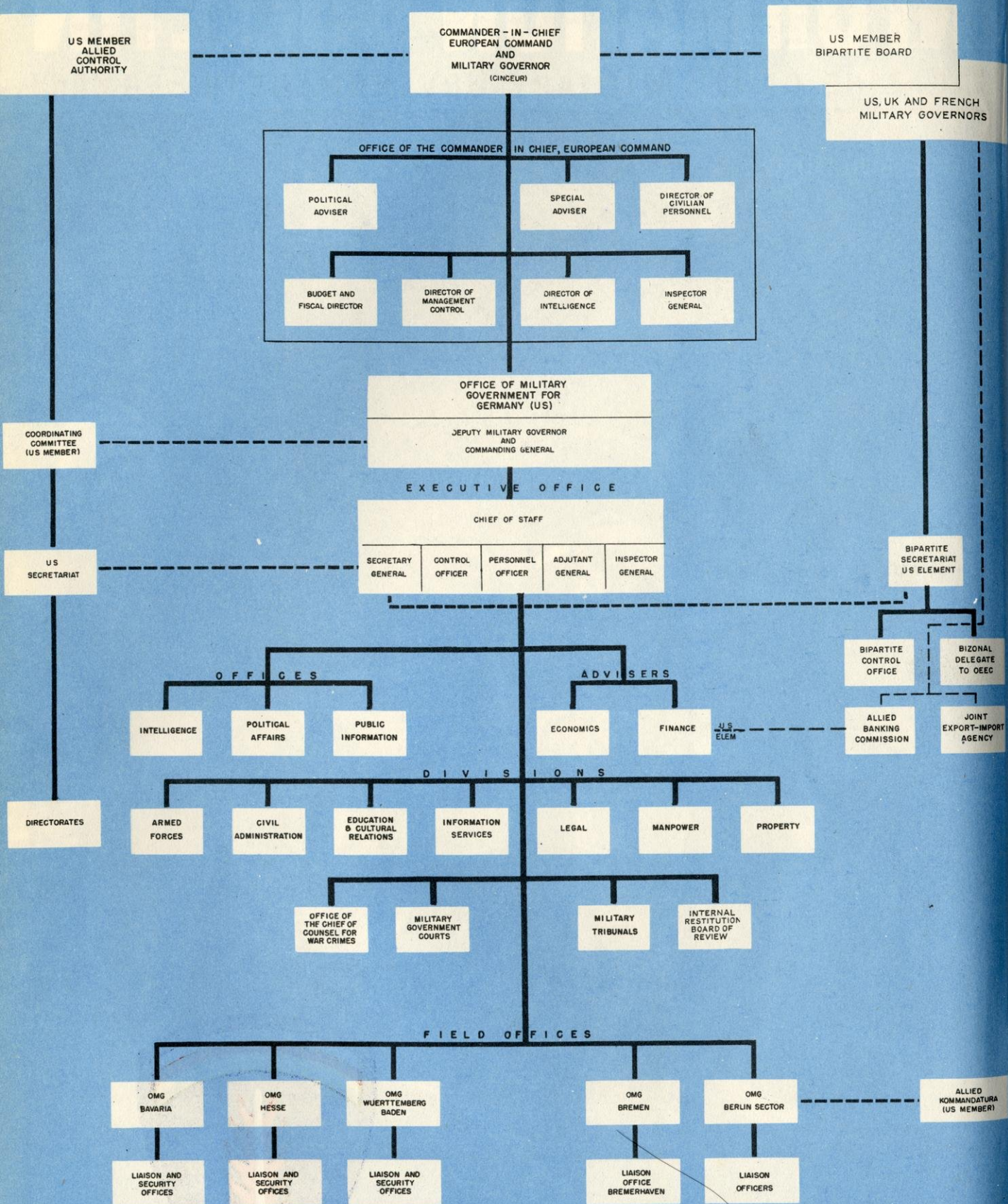
Visit to United States

MGO Teaches Democracy

CYA Meeting in Berlin



US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

BRIDGE-BUILDING—Men of Co. A, 547th Combat Engineer Battalion, are shown sliding an aluminum girder into place in the pontoon bridge which they constructed across the Rhine river near Leeheim last month. A pictorial story of the river-spanning exercises of engineer units of the American and French armies appears on pages 16 and 17. (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

Occupational ACTIVITIES

Sister-City Invitation—In the interest of international good will and understanding, the English seaport town of Hull has offered the German seaport town of Bremen an opportunity to exchange public officials of the respective cities, whose economic development has followed similar lines. The special offer from Hull invites the German officials of Bremen to occupy desks as observers of their democratic administration in England and suggests that Bremen make available the same opportunity to Hull observers.

Rhein-Main Reopened—Civil air lines temporarily forced to use the Stuttgart-Echterdingen airport because of expansion of the Berlin airlift last fall have been authorized to return to Rhein-Main/Near Frankfurt. Fourteen additional flights from their old base will bring the number of civil airline flights daily to 20. The additional traffic has been made possible because of improved weather and the success of the airlift.

Army Medical Center—A US Army Medical Center with an eventual capacity of 1,250 beds for EUCOM military and civilian personnel will soon be established in Munich. Built around the facilities of the present 98th General Hospital, the medical center will provide all specialized medical and surgical care except for tuberculosis and gynecology, which will remain at the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt.

False Teeth Contraband: A new item was found in interzonal smuggling traffic. False teeth were seized by Hessian border police in the town of Philipphthal near Soviet Zone border. The illegal shipment, destined for Berlin through the Soviet Zone, contained 4,048 artificial molars, 7,018 artificial incisors, 18 packets of dental powder and other dental supplies.

Stronger Beer: German brewers were authorized to increase the strength of beer for domestic consumption from 5.5 to 8 percent, subject to approval by the respective states, BICO announced. This move was made possible by the release of 50,000 tons of barley for beer production following collection of the full grain quota of 1,750,000 tons for human consumption.

Visitors to Use D-Marks—Foreign visitors will pay their expenses in western Germany with Deutsche marks beginning in May, JEIA announced. The new arrangement will discontinue use of devisen coupons used to pay for accommodations and meals in JEIA-licensed hotels and eliminate the licensing by JEIA of any more hotels or restaurants in western Germany.

Occupation Births—3,278 babies were born in US Army hospitals in the American occupied areas during 1948, EUCOM Hq. announced. The maternal death rate during that period was only one-third that for the United States in the latest year for which official statistics are available. Infant mortality statistics were not given.

Fishing Fleet Expansion—Sixteen US-owned fishing trawlers to aid in supplying food for the German economy are being purchased by the Office of Food Administration for Occupied Areas in behalf of the US government, OMG Bremen announced. The trawlers, many of which are relatively new, will be manned by German seamen after refitting of the vessels by the New York Port of Embarkation.

Welfare Activities—1,287 dairy cattle, a gift of the Brethern's Commission, an American religious organization, will be distributed to refugee families, religious organizations, research and

veterinary colleges in the eight west-German states. In order that the welfare plan will be a continuing one, it has been stipulated that the first heifer calf born by each cow will be given free to another needy family or organization.

Food Outlook Encouraging—The fat ration for normal German consumers during March was increased to 750 grams (1 lb. 10.3 oz.) and the meat ration to 500 grams (1 lb. 1.5 oz.). The ration increase, according to Mr. Stanley Andrews, BICO food chief, are largely due to stepped-up food collections and a decline in the price of fat.

Airlift Support Organized—The US Army Airlift Support Command, comprising all elements of the US Army in Europe which are working in direct support of "Vittles" operations was created effective April 1. Commanding general of the new command is Brig. Gen. Philip E. Gallagher.

Young Lawyers Aided—To aid in a training and reorientation program for young Hessian lawyers, DM 14,500 (\$4,350) have been contributed to the Hessian Ministry of Justice from the OMG Hesse reorientation fund. Under the program 35-40 young lawyers will attend one-week conferences during the next four months.

US Newspaper for German Labor—Sale in the Bizone of the US-printed German language labor newspaper *Neue Volkszeitung* (New Peoples Newspaper) has been authorized by the ECA under terms of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948. A guaranty contract between the ECA and the Progressive Publishing Association, Inc., New York City, will permit the publisher to invest dollars in the Bizone and convert its Deutsche-mark receipts into dollars up to the amount of dollar expenses incurred. A

(Continued on page 26)

Democratizing Textbooks

— — Efforts to Erase Nationalism

Article

by **Dr. Alonzo G Grace**

*Director, Education & Cultural
Relations Division, OMCUS*

NATIONALISM is patriotism with a superiority complex. Some say that it is back in Germany; others maintain that there is an evident ferment in the direction of democratic thinking about democratic ideas. With generations of training and indoctrination in the nationalistic spirit — a spirit that reached a climax in the late 19th century — one would be fairly naive to expect a people to change in the space of three years.

Unbridled nationalism usually buries its roots in the dishonest school textbook. And since 92 percent of all children 14 years of age or over receive little more than an elementary education, it is easy to see how, if boys and girls study "slanted" textbooks, the thinking of a whole country may move toward vicious self-glorification.

Two serious errors may be made in a discussion of nationalism: (1) That it represents a universal spirit generated centuries ago. While there is a long history of nationalism in Prussia, the general trend was not seriously evident until about the time of the Franco-Prussian War. (2) That no effort ever has been made to substitute honest and essential patriotism for nationalism. This, also is an error, for excellent textbooks were produced during the short period of the Weimar Republic. Likewise, hundreds of teachers aligned themselves with organizations dedicated to the development of a more effective learning experience for children and youth.

WHAT IS TAUGHT, how it is taught, and who teaches it is more important to the German educational reconstruction program than

the structure of the school system or its organization, especially at this particular time. Two important developments should occur within the educational structure: (1) The careful selection and training of educational personnel; (2) The development of a type of content for the Lesebuch (reader) and, in fact, all subjects that will de-emphasize the spirit of pride

boy asked him for a gulden (old Austrian coin worth about 48 cents). The emperor, evidently shocked by the boy's immodesty, asked him whether a kreutzer, a small coin (worth about half a cent), would not be enough. The boy explained that his mother, a widow naturally, was ill and that he was on his way to the doctor. The doctor, however, would not come unless a gulden was paid in advance.

The emperor asked the widow's address and after he had given the boy the money, he proceeded to the



and prejudice that contribute to the nationalistic spirit.

There is danger of over-simplifying this problem by presenting superficial evidence. But a few brief excerpts from German textbooks at least may indicate the importance of the problem. For example, "Kaiser Franz-Joseph" as Physician" is a story contained in practically every Lesebuch since 1872. It describes how "Our Gracious Highness, the Emperor Franz Joseph" while riding one day was accosted by a street urchin. The

woman's house. He found her "poor but clean" but was mistaken by her for the doctor. He pretended to write a prescription, which in reality was an order to the municipal clerk to pay her a pension. Then he departed. Five minutes later the real doctor entered and the mistake was cleared up. Everyone thanked God, with tears in his eyes, for giving them such a kindly, humane monarch. Naturally, it was not mentioned that social conditions under Franz-Joseph were exceedingly bad; that farmers were serfs in the employ of large land

(Continued on next page)

Photographs illustrating this article were taken in the demonstration school of the Stuttgart Pedagogical Institute (Teachers' College) where teachers study modern teaching methods and receive guidance from MG specialists. The photographs are by Madeline Winkler, photographer of the Educational Service Center.

* Francis-Joseph I, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary 1848—1916.



holders; that there was no child labor law.

THE INTERESTING part about this story is that a book published in 1925 called *Heimatland* (Native Country), is practically an exact copy of the one published in 1872. The only things that were deleted from the old edition were personal anecdotes of minor princelings and members of the aristocracy. Instead, it contained a great number of postwar stories which deplored the fatherland's position as a conquered nation—conquered not because its sons and daughters were not willing to kill the last Frenchman or Englishman (strangely enough Russia was barely ever mentioned), but because it was "betrayed."

There was another story which is an interesting example of the kind of literature incorporated into the textbooks after the war and the revolution. It was a story in three parts called "Der Feldgraue Vater" (The Father in Uniform). The scene was laid in a small town among small people, and centers upon one family,

consisting of father, mother and 4 children.

Part one describes the outbreak of the war and the drafting of the father. The parting was naturally, touching. The main emphasis was laid on the fact that everybody was proud to the point of exaltation that the father of the family was to go and avenge the insult inflicted upon the Holy Fatherland by the French and the English.

Part two dealt with the situation on the home front during the

war. From reading that essay, one might have thought that there was nothing more glorious than living on turnips and potatoes and going without meat and fat. The letters of the father to his family spoke of heroism and victories. The wish to return to his wife and children obviously never entered his head; the Fatherland comes first. Once he came home on leave, duly decorated with the iron cross, but he returned to the front.

In the third part he was killed. The grief among his family and friends was greatly alleviated by the fact that he fell fighting for the glory of the Reich and while killing the French. This was the conciliatory spirit of the textbooks in 1925.

IN THE SAME book, under the general heading *Weltkrieg* (world war) there was also a poem called "Germany and the World," written by Ernst von Wildenbruch. Its number of verses runs into two pages, but they are only variations on the first one. It goes like this:

*Wenn ich an Deutschland denke
Tut mir die Seele weh'*

*Weil ich rings um Deutschland
So viele Feinde seh'.¹*

The *Lesebuch* for grade schools under Hitler contained the same nationalistic spirit. It did not have to be changed. That part remained the same as in the books of 1872 and 1925. But instead of sob stories and scenes of family life there were stories of how little Fritz became the leader of a Panzerdivision (armored division) and of Hans, who excelled in the Hitler Youth and became an aviator. Automobiles, motorcycles and airplanes invaded the pages which until then had known nothing faster than the horse and buggy.

Robert Ley, Reich leader of the Party organization, once said, "We begin with the child when it reaches the age of three. As soon as it begins to think, a little flag is placed in its hands." Day nurseries, of course, were taken out of the sphere of education and welfare about 1933, for it was disclosed that "effective welfare work cannot be done on a personal (meaning volunteer) basis." These day nurseries not only relieved working mothers of their responsibility but they provided the first stage in the Nazi educational pattern. These were special uniforms for all, pictures of Nazi leaders, flags, heroes on the walls, toys of a military nature and there were songs like this:

*Unseren Fuehrer lieben wir
Unseren Fuehrer ehren wir
Unserem Fuehrer folgen wir
Bis wir Maenner werden.*

*An unseren Fuehrer glauben wir
Fuer unseren Fuehrer leben wir
Fuer unseren Fuehrer sterben wir
Bis wir Helden werden.²*

ONE MORE illustration of the use of textbooks to perpetuate and strengthen the nationalistic spirit is in "Wir Lernen Lesen" (We Learn to Read), a first reader. There is an illustration of a bomber squadron and

Translation:

1 When thinking of Germany
It grieves me to the heart
Because around Germany
So many foes I see.

2 We love our leader,
We honor our leader
We follow our leader
Until we are men.
We believe our leader,
We live for our leader
And die for our leader
Until we are heroes.

an "ack-ack" gun and a story entitled "We March to War" which goes like this:

"When the Fuehrer commands, we soldiers go to war. Our Fuehrer does not want to make war at all, but the enemy forces him to do so. There is no staying at home for a true soldier. I want to go as well.

"We have to travel and march a long way before we come to the frontier. Beyond it is the enemy. You cannot see him but he fires a few rounds at us everyday. We lie flat on the ground or behind a bank so that no shots can hit us. Then we creep up to the enemy and storm his positions. We rush forward so fiercely that the enemy is frightened to death. They leave their trenches and run away. Behind us the cannons are firing. Or a tank drives right into the enemy ranks. If they cannot get away, they put up their hands and surrender."

This is a first reader. After a school education based on this kind of content, there is reason to believe that formidable problems confront world education forces if this spirit is to be changed here and wherever it prevails. It is clear evidence that the educational reconstruction of Germany is not a matter to leave until material reconstruction and economic recovery are no longer problems.

IT PERHAPS is not important in this discussion to indicate the formula which ordinarily is used in school textbooks to accomplish the desires of a governmental centralized ministry of education or any group desirous of promoting, strengthening and making permanent a particular spirit in a people. It is of some consequence, however, to indicate procedures which are in progress in attempting to create in the German mind a belief in the natural rights of man; a willingness and fitness to participate in a peaceful world order.

Only six aspects of the program bearing on the problem of content in the materials used for classroom instruction are presented here.

I. The Educational Service Center—is an institution which I fully believe will become permanent in Germany once its value has been recognized and especially if we are able to sup-

port it either by government aid or voluntary contributions for the next three years.

This is a center in which one of the functions is to bring the best teachers together in committees to develop manuscripts for textbooks and materials for classroom use. In many cases parents and other lay members of the community serve on these committees. Much useful material has been produced. Over 600 titles and 17,000,000 copies of books have been made available to German schools thus far.

But this service center is more than a curriculum center. Through it, there will be developed a Child Guidance Center and a center for the study of human behavior and child development. This effort can result in the centering of the teaching act on the child and community as well as on the subject. In other words, a more effective learning environment can be developed and less emphasis on teaching as generally practiced is needed.

II. Seminar Social Science—The social sciences have had a tremendous setback in Germany. As a matter of fact, little attention has been paid to these fields. It is expected that, through an American foundation, a seminar will be organized out of which should come a sound development in the social science field.

Some of the scholars will have to be trained in other countries where social science has received attention. This is basic in the rewriting of history in many countries.

III. Comparative Education Conference—This month a comparative education conference is to be held at which 100 leading German educators will meet with 50 of the best experts in education and culture in European countries, Great Britain and the United States. This conference will indicate the educational progress which has occurred in all of these countries; also the dissatisfaction that many still feel in their system and the desire to continue improving the education of the people.

IV. Identification of Democratic Elements—In a country which has contributed so much to education in the past, one is somewhat at a loss to explain the reaction of the German people to the reforms proposed at the time of the Weimar Constitution. It indicates the resistance of the teaching profession itself to any kind of change, but there are tremendous potentialities within the teaching profession. German educators' desire to move ahead already has resulted in the development of a society for

(Continued on page 25)



HARD COAL INDUSTRY CONTINUES CLIMB

Incentive Scheme, Currency Reform and Improvement in Food Supply Given As Important Factors in Present Situation as Compared with Postwar Output

REVIEWING the development of the German hard coal industry since May, 1945 and the continued upward trend in coal production, Allied officials of the Combined Coal Control Group gave reasons for the existing favorable situation. The incentive scheme, effects of currency reform and improved food situation for the miner and his family were described as important factors leading to present developments.

It was emphasized that the German coal industry is now reaping the benefits of the policy followed throughout the occupation of striving to restore the miners to their prewar capacity. Since the occupation began there has been an acute shortage of essential materials and one of the main tasks of the Coal Control Group has been to ensure that materials available were used in such a way as to give a maximum return in production.

The recent upward trend in steel production has enabled a more satisfactory allocation of steel to be made to the mining industry, and if the current allocations are maintained there is no reason why, in the next few years, the industry should not be restored to its prewar capacity.

In the opinion of Allied officials the present favorable situation provides full justification for measures taken in the past two years to make the mining industry more attractive. During the period 1945/46 anxiety was felt with regard to the vicious circle whereby coal could not be produced because of steel shortage, while steel production could not be increased for lack of coal and other fuels. In order that this circle should be broken it was decided, that every effort should first be made to improve coal production.

It was agreed, after serious consideration that the method of achieving this object would be to make the industry more attractive. As a result of a 20 percent rise in wages in November 1946 and the various

incentive schemes formulated in 1947 coal production increased at a very considerable rate and with the advent of currency reform in June, 1948, the mining industry was in a position to furnish the coal demanded for the sudden industrial spurt which followed.

Referring to the strong opposition from other industrial workers regarding the miners' incentive scheme, Allied officials commented that whatever may be said for or against the plan, it is certain that the method succeeded in breaking through the vicious circle which certainly existed in the first two years of the occupation.

Following the currency reform, the miners became wage conscious, the usual monetary incentive was restored, and it was possible to discontinue the somewhat artificial incentives which had previously been necessary. At the end of 1948 an average daily production of 318,000 tons, 3,000 tons per day higher than the estimated peak for that period, was achieved. During January 1949 the daily average production increased to 324,000 tons.

A considerable portion of increase output is strictly attributable to the general improvement in the mining labor force and an improvement in individual efficiency in the period following currency reform. In January 1948, the output per man-shift for all employed was 0.9 tons whereas figures for the month of February 1949, give an average of 1.04 tons. Allied officials stated that although this is still far below the prewar average output per man-shift of 1.5 tons there is every indication that the present rate of improvement will be maintained and that a still greater contribution from this particular factor may be expected.

After the currency reform it was possible without hardships to place old and disabled miners on pensions while the intake of young labor resulting from this policy has created

a more balanced labor force and a gradual reduction in the average age.

Referring to the reduction in absenteeism, Allied officials pointed out that now that food, vegetables and other farm produce are available, the miner is concentrating on the earning of wages which will enable him to purchase such extras. Prior to currency reform he absented himself to go out into the countryside in search of such additions to his normal diet. Even more important, during the past months he has been able to work more efficiently, secure in the knowledge that not only he himself but also his family are obtaining sufficient food.

Current daily average production represents more than 80 percent of the 1936 production which was 284,000 tons. Allied officials stated that while this represents a great achievement since at the time of the capitulation in May 1945 only 30,000 tons per day were being produced, much expenditure of labor, capital and materials is necessary before the 1938 average of 448,000 tons daily can be achieved.

Concert Series in Bavaria

A new series of concerts of contemporary music from the international repertory was arranged in Bavaria. One concert a month is to be held from January through June in Nuremberg, Coburg, Wuerzburg and Augsburg. The purpose of the series is to develop, principally among youth, an interest in and knowledge of significant works being produced outside of Germany.

Small Attendance at Musical Events

Since currency reform there has been a noticeable slackening of attendance at musical events. Some managers have fallen back on old devices to encourage attendance such as the showing of more operettas and the presenting of old, favorite classics.

Visit to United States

— — Assurance of Assistance

THANK YOU very much for giving me a chance to make some short remarks with regard to my stay in the United States. I hesitated somewhat to accept this invitation, since the incidents and events in this city rendered it difficult for me to leave.

But in view of the fact that the mayor of the City of Berlin was given a chance to address the broad masses in America and to discuss over there the conditions of our city, we were all convinced that this trip was necessary and expedient.

I spent 10 days in that great country which is of such extraordinary importance for us, and as I review this short trip, I can only say that I am thankful for having had this chance, and that after my return I am convinced that my stay there was not in vain for our city . . .

It was not my task to make complaints about the present Berlin situation, and I did not do so. I said that things were difficult for us . . . and that our city is ruined. But I said that we are not in ruins ourselves; rather, we are facing our fate and will do anything in our power to master it. I also said that it is impossible for us to see this through if we do not have on our side the assistance of the great American nation, and I have expressed the hope that this aid in the future will not be withdrawn from us. I returned from the United States with the firm conviction that we may rely on this American assistance.

Digest of Report by **Mayor Ernst Reuter** to City Assembly of Berlin

THE AMERICAN public, the American government and all groups important and decisive to the development of American policy know and recognize the importance of this city, the only city behind the iron curtain where people are fighting for their freedom — not simply for their own freedom but for that of the whole world. The American public and American government will not abandon us in this struggle. This is the firm conviction that I gained after numerous contacts in the United States.

Naturally I had during my stay in Washington and New York — which surely are the two most important centers of American public opinion — the opportunity of talking both to officials and to important private groups. I had long conversations with members of Congress . . . I discussed with the State Department and the Department of the Army, which was officially responsible for my trip, all problems of the Berlin situation in detail, and also some of those problems connecting our city with the entire development of Germany . . .

I drew attention to the fact that our city cannot exist if it is not assisted; that the blockade as it is at present cannot become permanent, and that we absolutely must come to a solution. Before we arrive at this solution the possibilities for better living must be increased in our city: the tonnage brought by airlift to Berlin must be raised, and the connection



Mayor Reuter—filled with strong hope (DENA)

Mayor Reuter attended the recent United States Conference of Mayors in Washington as a special guest. During his 10-day visit to the United States, he also visited New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Grand Rapids, Detroit and Pittsburgh. On his return to Berlin, he made a detailed report to the City Assembly on April 7. The highlights of the text furnished by Mayor Reuter's office comprise this article. Translation from the German is by the Information Bulletin staff.

between Berlin and the west must be strengthened. Robert D. Murphy, former US ambassador in Berlin and now acting director of the Office of German and Austrian Affairs in the US Department of State, has expressly authorized me to declare that besides goods, the movement of persons between Berlin and the western zones will be increased . . .

(Continued on next page)

I particularly referred to the fact that the city of Berlin does not like to live on funds lent to it, but that we want to work, and that we must have an efficient industry and economy to surmount difficulties. Paul G. Hoffman, economic cooperation administrator, was not, to my regret, in New York during this time. But as a result of several discussions with his representatives I hope a study of the industrial and economical capabilities of our city may be achieved, and that then perhaps a number of very important problems will at last be successfully solved . . .

There is also no doubt that Berlin in its present situation is subject to extraordinary financial difficulties; that our industry and economy should have an opportunity to profit from their former vast and abundant possibilities, and that the city should be included in the great sources of aid open from the West.

MAY I SAY briefly that in general my impression of the United States is this: my American friends often did not like me to say so, but I think from our point of view it is correct to state that this enormous continent did not participate in two wars in our European sense (of involvement in wars), but only lived at their margin and did not experience the destruction and devastation which now belong to our daily life.

That great continent, during the 20 years since I have seen it, has changed to an incredible degree. When I consider the improvements which I could note while driving through New York—I studied New York 20 years ago in all its details—if I consider the enormous new traffic installations; the automobiles lanes on the two sides of Manhattan along the Hudson river and East river; the enormous bridges . . . if I consider the huge new apartment buildings taking the place of former slums . . . if generally I let the whole picture of today's New York pass before my eyes and compare it with the impression I had 20 years ago, then it is clear to me that that continent has made enormous and imposing progress.



International civil air service through Bremen was inaugurated April 5 with the arrival of the first Scandinavian Airlines System DC 3 passenger plane (above) on its scheduled flight from Copenhagen to Geneva via Bremen, Duesseldorf and Frankfurt. SAS flight facilities from Bremen to almost all countries of the world can be used by American and Allied personnel as well as German nationals, the latter are being charged in D-marks for flights within the German border.

(US Army photo)

The difference between us and that country, owing to the events of the past 20 years, undoubtedly has changed to their advantage, and the essential fact in this development is that the people of the United States . . . have recognized that the continuation of this progress will be possible only if they participate closely in the development of the whole world and particular Europe.

AMERICA is conscious of the fact that the world has become smaller, and that it must take part positively in the building and reconstruction of Europe and the world. America obviously has decided not to leave us alone in this development. This is the most important impression which I bring from America, and this impression fills me with strong hope . . .

Something else became clear to me in America: This development will not be possible in Germany unless we succeed in developing good relations with all other European nations. We cannot naively expect that American public opinion is interested only in Germany. It is interested in Germany as part of the European continent, and it is evident that our future development always will depend on our relations with our neighbors, not least, with France.

American public opinion in respect to our condition will not depend merely on our own opinions. It will also be conditioned by the opinions predominant in our neighbor countries, and it will be our German, particularly our Berlin, task to show that we are able to look beyond the borders of our city and to understand how much our problems are rooted in greater European and universal problems.

THE UNDERLYING reason for my trip was less the political discussions than the opportunity of addressing the American public . . . I think that the Americans at least understood the way in which I addressed them, and in spite of many language difficulties which are unavoidable, I think they understood what I wanted to say.

From the welcome I received I at least gained the impression that the trip was not in vain and from numerous individual discussions I have the feeling that the sorrows and desires of our city will perhaps play an important part in decisive decisions which may be made in forthcoming months. We shall not be abandoned, and we shall not be surrendered. We shall be and remain a free city.

+ END

Inland Shipping

— — Development of Waterway Transportation

NO REGION of Europe is more favored by navigable rivers than bizonal Germany.

The Rhine, for example, has long been recognized as one of Europe's greatest international highways. The river Danube, before it bisects Austria, flows through Bavaria and contributes 135 miles to bizonal inland navigation. Others like the Neckar, with headwaters in the Swabian Alps; the Main, the Elbe and the Weser are also suitable for inland shipping. Still others—the Lippe, Ems, and the Ruhr—although not navigable themselves contribute feed water to the canal system. In all, bizonal Germany possesses 1,615 miles of navigable rivers.

Interlaced among the rivers are canals. They are located mainly in the Ruhr district and across the northland plains, connecting areas of heavy industry with rivers and North Sea ports. These canals account for an additional 705 miles of waterways, bringing the total navigable distance in bizonal Germany to 2,300 miles.

INLAND SHIPPING plays such an important role in western German economy that without it, the Bizone's industrial recovery would be where it was even before the middle of last September. The backbone of inland shipping is the bizonal inland water transportation fleet. This fleet of barges, tankers and tugs at present numbers about 6,000. The average barge of the Rhine fleet is large enough to carry the equivalent cargo of a train of 40 freight cars. Nearly all inland waterway vessels are ample enough for family accommodations and standard house furniture, radios, bedrooms and kitchens are not unusual.

Before the war the inland fleet sailed at almost twice its present strength. Waterway transportation officials of the Bipartite Transport Group state that the fleet's tonnage reveals more concerning its capabilities than does its numerical size.

Article

by **Fred W. Welty**

*Bipartite Control Office Section
PIO OMGUS (Frankfurt)*

Present strength is 2,500,000 tons against 1938's 4,000,000 tons.

A comparison of the 1948 performance with that of 1938 reveals the extent of postwar progress in inland waterway shipping. Individual craft performance is now approximately equal to 1938, the best year in the history of German inland navigation. The fleet carried approximately 34,000,000 tons in 1948 compared with 62,000,000 tons for 1938. This amounts to over one-half the tonnage in 1938, and it was moved by aging vessels of only around one-half the prewar number.

Of products carried in 1948, coal from the Ruhr and Rhine districts headed the list with 15,000,000 tons. Stones and earths held second place. Other shipments advancing to new postwar records, some of them tripling the 1947 tonnage figures, were: ore, grain, flour, iron and steelware, scrap metal, fertilizers and salt.

IN 1945 there was no indication that within three years inland water transportation figures would compare favorably with 1938. Destroyed bridges obstructed many waterways at the rate of one per mile—some 1,014 bridges were destroyed of the 1,477 prewar bridges on the inland waterways of the combined zones. Vessels were sunk and scuttled at an even higher rate. They blocked and clogged the entire waterways system. The inland port of Duisburg, for example, was so jammed with sunken ships that the cleanup

task at first looked hopeless—at least for the next 10 years.

Approximately 500,000 tons of steel, 76,000 tons of concrete and more than 2,200 sunken craft had to be lifted before navigation could return to near normal conditions. By 1948 this work had been accomplished so well that potential capacity of the waterways is now far ahead of actual tonnage being moved. Of the 2,220 craft sunk or scuttled, only around 250 remain to be lifted—boats causing



(US Army)

Crane at Rheinau unloading coal from Rhine barge for Berlin airlift

no serious obstruction whose lifting might prove more costly than their salvage value.

BUT MANY OBSTACLES still continued through 1948. Floods at the beginning of 1948 delayed all waterway shipments and normal navigation conditions did not return until March. When the Duesseldorf Bridge collapsed in January, Rhine traffic was stopped for a month. The uneven flow of coal from Ruhr mines to loading ports prevented maximum use of the fleet. Periods of thick November fog blocked ships at many key points. At the end of the year water levels

(Continued on next page)

on the Rhine dropped to a point where craft could be loaded to only 45 percent of capacity.

Also, the fleet was badly in need of repairs. Between 30 and 40 percent of the fleet was under repair during 1948 against 10 to 15 percent for 1938. Lack of repairmen and short deliveries of steel and timber were bottlenecks for the first six months of 1948. Currency reform in June solved these problems, but another obstacle arose—lack of finances. When price controls were lifted on ship repairs, costs soared to twice the corresponding 1938 prices. Sometimes shipyards have been compelled to accept work other than ship repair in order to keep their yards open.

An even more critical problem, however, is the old age of the fleet. Eighty percent of the fleet is between 20 and 40 years old. Seventy percent of the fleet's engines are beyond 20 years of age. The present fear is that these ancient craft will drop out of service at a faster rate than new ones can be built. Virtually no new vessels have been built since the end of the war.

IN ALL, however, 1948 was considered a good navigational year. It was assuredly a better year than 1947, when the Rhine became so low it was almost possible to walk across it in some places. This prolonged drought nevertheless brought several advantages that improved transportation conditions for future years: it was possible to work on certain locks that ordinarily would be difficult to

repair and when water levels were at their lowest, bombs and other live ammunition were revealed to disposal squads.

The biggest bottleneck in the entire west German canal system, the Minden aqueduct, was virtually removed in 1948. Engineering work on this immense project ranks as one of the top inland waterway transportation accomplishments for the year. A gigantic overhead span that reaches across the Weser river, the Minden aqueduct was destroyed during the war.

It served as a vital link on the Mittelland canal, and German engineers rebuilt a neighboring embankment when the allied bombing hammered it out of commission in 1943, but destroyed the aqueduct itself in 1945. The German engineers did a thorough job of useless destruction. When it fell, a giant slab of girder and concrete 164 feet long and 98 feet wide crashed down at right angles across the river.

Mittelland canal traffic then slowly bypassed the aqueduct by using the Weser, entrance to which was possible through connecting locks previously constructed. The first two months of 1949 saw the completion of the rebuilding project. Final tests have been conducted and the Minden aqueduct opened for traffic in February.

RECONSTRUCTION of damaged canals, locks and gate structures claimed a great deal of attention from transportation engineers. This work

took priority over debris clearance, which already was largely finished by January 1948. The Dortmund-Ems canal, serving as a Ruhr outlet to the port of Emden, was restored, but lack of adequate maintenance, war damages and sinking of canal foundations because of coal mining operations beneath the canal are problems yet to be solved.

Varying degrees of improvements were conducted on other important bizonal canals—the Wesel-Datteln, Rhine-Herne, Datteln-Hamm, Kiel, Kusten, Dortmund-Ems and Mittelland canals. The Ludwig Canal in southern Germany is of interest to historians but a present offers little practical use to bizonal inland shippers. Built from 1836 to 1846 by King Ludwig of Bavaria it connects the Rhine with the Danube by way of the rivers Main and Altmuehl. Craft capacity on this historic canal is a mere 120 tons. Long range plans for expanding its capacity were considered by German authorities before the war, but because of limited postwar resources, the Ludwig project is of too great a scope to be initiated at present.

The Soviet blockade had few adverse effects on bizonal waterway transportation, except for the Elbe river fleet. Berlin had been supplied on the Elbe river route and there had been a mutually beneficial exchange of industrial goods between the Bizone and the Soviet Zone via the Mittelland canal as well the Elbe. This of course was cancelled and Berlin airlift planes are now carrying the



Barges carrying food into Berlin were brought to a standstill when Soviets imposed the blockade on the four-power city. (US Army photo)



Western Sector police check papers of transit lighter for illegal goods. (DENA)

goods that formerly went by inexpensive barge routes.

Fortunately, most Elbe vessels are suited for use on other bizonal waterways and half the fleet has been transferred. There are occasional local runs which the rest of the fleet makes up and down the 60 mile portion of the Elbe lying in the Bizone. The Russians originally detained 107 bizonal vessels but later released all but 27. Meanwhile 22 inland waterway craft from the Soviet Zone are being used in the Bizonal Area.

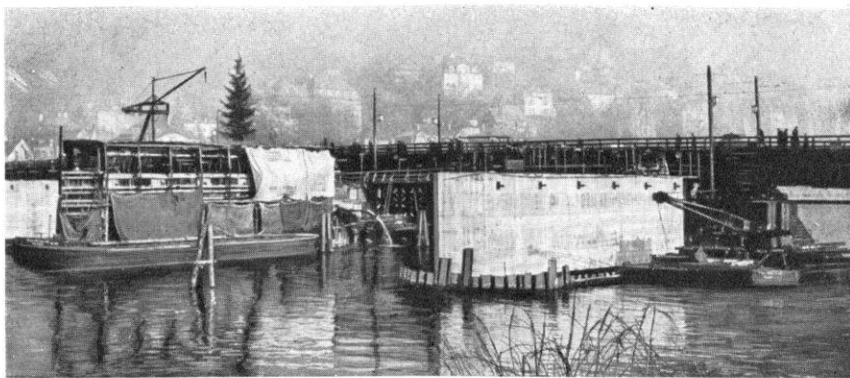
For the future, plans are being formulated to solve the most pressing problems of inland water transportation. A repair program has been drawn up, providing for repair of all war-damaged craft by the end of 1951. Work is thus concentrated on repair, and provides a more rapid increase in the fleet's capacity than a program of building new vessels. After 1951, it is estimated, there will be a surplus of shipbuilding facilities, and this surplus can then be devoted to building new craft. +END

Police Reserve Banned

Several German radio stations and newspapers, on the basis of a statement said to have been made by a Bavarian official, reported in November that the establishment of a German police reserve was to be expected. The reports alleged that such reserves were to be established with the approval of Military Government and would eventually take over the policing functions of the occupation forces.

Military Government released a statement to the press, inviting attention to MG policy which prohibits the existence of any police auxiliary or reserve and stating that no change in this policy was contemplated. A subsequent investigation conducted by members of the Bavarian press revealed that a German press agency, which caused circulation of this rumor, had misquoted the German official to whom the story was attributed. — *From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 41.*

APRIL 19, 1949



Wreckage left by retreating Germans had to be cleared from the Neckar river during reconstruction of this bridge in Heidelberg.



Main river traffic halted by damaged lock on channel near Fechenheim.



Workmen repairing lock before coal shipments resumed to Frankfurt area.



Wuerzburg depended on barge shipments of sand from several miles up river to start reconstructing war damage in city.

(US Army photos)



Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley, director of OMG Berlin Sector and commandant of the US Sector of Berlin, receives the star of his new rank from General Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor for Germany and commander-in-chief of the European Command.

(US Army photo)

Personnel Changes are Announced

Col. John M. Raymond, director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, for the past year, returned to the United States for retirement after 32 years of military service. He had been with Military Government since 1944. His home is in Washington, D. C.

Prof. William E. McCurdy, now on leave from Harvard University where he is professor of law, has been named acting director of the Legal Division, OMGUS. He had been associate director for the past year and previously was chief of the Legal Advice Branch.

Lt. Col. George H. Garde, adjutant general of OMGUS since March 1946, returned to Washington for new duties with the Department of the Army. He has spent 21 years in military service. His mother resides in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Mr. Douglas M. Clarke, chief of the Highway Equipment Branch, BICO, for the past year, has moved to Geneva, Switzerland, to assume new duties as highway transportation adviser for the Economic Commission

for Europe. His home is in Fenton, Mich.

Col. H. R. Booth, assistant inspector general, CINCEUR, since March 1947, has left Berlin for a new assignment on the staff of the Inspector General in Washington. His mother resides in Denver, Colo.

Mr. Jesse W. Callahan, former member of the Dallas, Texas, police department, has been named chief of the Public Safety Branch, OMG Hesse, to succeed Mr. Hubert I. Teitelbaum who recently returned to the United States. Mr. Callahan has been with Military Government since 1945.



J. W. Callahan.

Mr. George D. Hecht has been appointed chief of the US Information Center in Wiesbaden. Previous to his appointment he taught at the European Command Intelligence School at Oberammergau, Bavaria.

Awards Presented For Special Work

Mr. Joseph A. Horne received an award from the Netherlands government in appreciation for his services as a member of the OMG Hesse Property Division. Mr. Horne assisted in the return and restitution of objects of art, which the Nazis had looted from the Netherlands government and its citizens. He is now chief of the American Information Center in Frankfurt.

* * *

Maj Gen. Charles P. Gross, director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, presented on behalf of the European Command the Medal of Freedom with bronze palm to Mr. Guillaume Widmer, military governor of South Wuerttemberg in the French Zone of Occupation. General Gross also presented the Medal of Freedom to Mr. Jean Henri Gerville-Reache, chief of the French Liaison Mission to OMGWB.

The citation for Mr. Widmer stated that he exhibited "utmost patience, fidelity, understanding and resource" in coordinating French and US policy on problems arising from the division of Wuerttemberg and Baden as parts of the French and US occupation zones. Mr. Reache was also cited for contributing to the solution of "a variety of delicate problems" arising from the division of the two states.

* * *

Sgt. Gabriel Hendricks, chief of the Court Transcript and Mimeograph Branches, Reproduction Division, Office of the Chief of Council for War Crimes in Nuremberg, has been awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon for "meritorious achievement."

Sergeant Hendricks was cited for his "exceptionally fine spirit and indefatigable industry" in his war crimes position from Dec. 1, 1946, to Aug. 1, 1948. At the peak of the war crimes trial his office produced German and English transcripts simultaneously for six trials.

Court transcripts for the 12 cases tried before US Military Tribunal total 132,835 pages and 33,213,750 words of English text. In German text the transcripts contain 133,416 pages and 33,354,000 words.

MGO Teaches Democracy

— — Reorientation at the "Grassroots"

Article

by **Dr. Harold J. Clem**

*Democratization Coordinator
Civil Administration Division
OMG Bavaria*

RECENTLY a Military Government officer (MGO) received a visit from a local German district official who, having just been caught in the clutches of a local town meeting, appeared before the MGO with a worried look on his face and seemingly quite distraught.

"What is wrong?" the MGO asked.

"Ja, was ist diese 'reorientation' which you are having?" he wanted to know.

The MGO smiled, asked the official to take a chair, and then proceeded to give the official a little briefing on the purposes of town meetings, public forums and discussion groups. As it went on, the look of worry on the old man's face gradually gave place to an expression of shock, until finally the old man, unable to contain himself any longer, burst out with the retort:

"Ja, but the people—they are becoming too educated!"

In that single statement this official, in all seriousness and obviously unaware of its implications, voiced one of the greatest indictments against that ideology which has become traditional among German officialdom, and which Military Government has undertaken to eradicate.

BUT MORE IMPORTANT, the incident constitutes the best indicator of the effectiveness of the work which the MGO's are doing in the field. When German officials begin to complain about their constituents being in the political "know," then our mission in Germany is being achieved.

It is no easy task to implement this program called "Reorientation." When it was reported that during the month of October, more than a half million Bavarian citizens participated in town meetings, public forums, discussion groups and film showings, it was easily seen that many MGO's had sacrificed personal

comfort and worked far beyond the normal hours of duty in order to make that possible.

Again, when the Markt Oberdorf MGO announced that he held a town hall meeting in Oberguenzenburg with 600 persons present, that meant the two and half hours which he spent at the meeting were small as compared to the time and effort spent in preliminary preparation, in arranging publicity, and in urging county officials to attend.

Then there was the case of the MGO who, in an effort to solve a difficult housing problem, held nine public forums without 15 days with a total of more than 1,200 in attendance. Dare one venture the thought that Straubing may one day spearhead a revolt for true democracy? Yet, this was merely one of many cases where MG representatives in the field have been demonstrating their devotion to the cause of a democratic Germany.

AT THE SAME TIME, there has been growing evidence that their efforts to stimulate community discussion are bearing fruit in community action. To support this, have been two notable examples:

Recently a town-hall meeting was called in Marbach, Ebern county, upon the occasion of the sudden dismissal of a local school teacher by state authorities. Convinced that the dismissal was unjustified, and after sharp debate of the issue with officials the citizens of Marbach adopted a resolution demanding the reinstatement of the teacher.

Apparently it was quite a new experience for German officials to find their action challenged by the entire citizenry of a community. The result was a revocation of the order

of dismissal, followed by an investigation of the case, and a final admission on the part of state authorities that a mistake had been made. Certainly it might be said that the citizens in Marbach were beginning to "catch on."

As an example of a somewhat different nature were the general results of the local forum and group discussions in conjunction with the Bavarian legislatures consideration of a revision of the legislature election law. Efforts in stimulating public discussion of the issue between proportional representation on one hand, and plurality elections in single members constituencies on the other, are bearing fruit.

Many Bavarian citizens are now being won to the cause of reform who previously were never aware that it was possible to have any better representation in the legislature than now exists. And, though legislative delegates are not being overwhelmed with letters and petitions from an enthused citizenry, the mere fact that the issue has been placed before the people for open discussion is having a definite effect upon the deliberations of the legislature.

TO BE COMMENDED are the ingenuity and foresight in introducing techniques and methods hitherto unique in the annals of the reorientation program, and thereby demonstrating what individual initiative as well as cooperative enterprise can achieve under the freedom of democracy. A few examples can be cited—

Mellrichstadt MGO, recognizing that there were more than 1,900 needy children in his county, called a meeting of philanthropic-minded citizens and interested associations to determine the best means of assuring a happy Christmas to those children. At this meeting it was proposed that all local agencies unite and pool their

(Continued on next page)

efforts in a common plan, with the outcome that a community chest was organized such as is common in the United States. The MGO reported that this plan proved a huge success, and that DM 435 (\$130.50) were turned in to the chest on the first day alone.

Bad Toelz MGO has encouraged the holding of a series of dances for the purpose of raising funds for needy refugees and undernourished children. These dances, ostensibly held under the auspices of the county welfare agencies, are not only producing funds, but are proving a most effective means of revolutionizing German taste in dancing. The MGO reported that the Viennese waltz is gradually giving place to that form of rhythmic gymnastics permitting an individuality of interpretation and of freedom of expression—the "jitterbug."

AIBLING MGO, believing that the economic recovery of his county might be hastened by bringing its industrial and handicraft products to the attention of a wider public, aroused the interest of local businessmen and officials in holding a public exhibition along lines somewhat similar to the county fair in rural areas of the United States. The fair, held during the last two weeks of October, proved quite a success. The MGO reported that it was attended by more than 20,000 persons, and that orders amounting to DM 1,000,000 (\$300,000) were taken by the 95 exhibitors.

Mindelheim MGO, desiring to draw local German officials closer to Military Government but finding it difficult to call upon them all personally, has adopted the practice of sending out to the mayors of his county a periodic information bulletin under the title "Do You Know." Included are items relative to MG action and changes in policy, as well as suggestions of a reorientation nature. A periodic bulletin of this nature provides a means not only of passing on information, but what is perhaps of even greater value, serves to remind German officials that Military Government is active and interested in what officials are doing.

(Continued on page 26)



Mrs. Barney W. Slayton (right center), US dependent, inspects hand-craft of her girls' group in Augsburg.
(Youth-Echo photo)



Puppets at Munich. (Martelock)



Hand work at Hoechst. (Harz)



WAC sergeant assists several members of Munich group. (US Army photo)



Hoechst girls make new articles out of various materials given them.

New Clothes from Old

— — GYA Girls Handicraft Contest

Article

by **Margaret Sorenson**

*Adviser, Womens and Girls Activities
GYA Section, OPOT Division, EUCOM*

DID YOU KNOW there is enough yarn in an old baseball to knit a sock? Have you ever seen table mats, shopping bags and pillow covers made from commissary gunny-sacks, or dresses made from flour sacks? Have you ever worn a pair of hand-sewn gloves made from the leather of a pair of salvage boxing gloves?

For more than two years, hundreds of German girls throughout the American zone and Berlin have been making beautiful and useful articles from these seemingly useless, scraps, and soon they will test this skill in a GYA Girls Handicraft Contest.

German girls from each US Army post and subpost throughout the US Zone and Berlin will submit their articles for competition on a post level from May 15 to 30. Between June 15 and 30 the post prize winners in 18 classes will be sent to EUCOM Headquarters to determine the first, second, and third prize winners for the entire zone. Mrs. Clarence R. Huebner is sponsor of the contest on the European Command level.

GIRLS FROM the ages of 10 to 25 may enter the contest and will compete against their own age groups. Articles may be made of used material or they may be made of new material. They may be knitted, sewed or embroidered. Clay modeling, plastics, oil painting and water colors, metal work, or leather tooling—all of these crafts may be entered in certain classes.

The zone-wide GYA handicraft contest was suggested at the GYA training conference at Heidelberg last September as a way to provide new interests for German girls who, during Hitler's time, may have been even more susceptible to Nazi propaganda than were German boys. Uncertain as they are about their personal future as mothers and homemakers, German girls today need badly a varied program of interesting and democratic activities.

The girls' groups in all the GYA centers have been making beautiful and usable sewed and knitted articles from army scrap and salvage for more than two years. This contest provides an opportunity for each girl to do her creative best in order to win recognition for her efforts.

zone have already signed up to compete.

Enthusiasm among German girls participating in the contest is running high. In Berlin, the attendance at the girl's handicraft classes has doubled, and in some places has already tripled since the contest was announced. At the Tempelhof center a girls' handicraft class has been organized where formerly there was only a boys' program.

In Bremerhaven all the schools are represented in the contest.



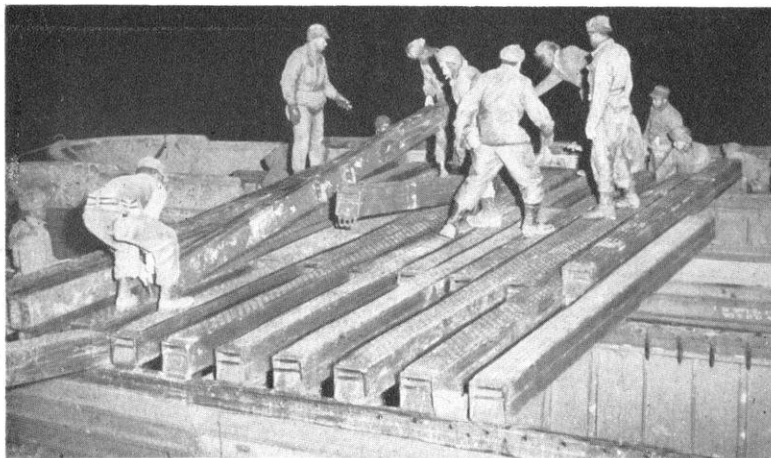
Miss Elizabeth Myer (left center), a colonel's daughter in Berlin, assists the girls of her GYA group in the Blockaded city in making articles. (US Army)

THE GYA HANDICRAFT contest is also open to girls who do not belong to GYA groups. Schools and licensed groups, who do not need to use the buildings and facilities made available by the Armed Forces for German youth, may also participate in the contest. Individuals or groups wishing to enter the competition may secure the rules and classes of entries by applying at the nearest GYA office. Many school handicraft groups throughout the

In Augsburg many American women have groups which meet in their homes to sew and knit. All the high schools in Augsburg are participating.

Heidelberg post has sewing groups in all towns and villages of its area. There are 400 girls sewing in Heidelberg, 300 in Karlsruhe, and 300 in Mannheim. Pforzheim has four groups of ambitious young seamstresses, Mosbach has three groups; Tauberbischofsheim, Billelheim, Neck-

(Continued on page 26)



Co. A, 547th Combat Engineer Battalion, laying aluminium girders across pontoons in building 1180-foot rigid bridge across the Rhine in vicinity of Leeheim



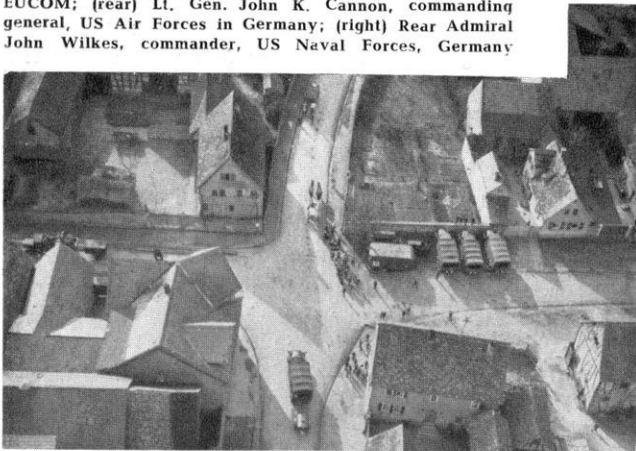
Two members of Constabulary engineers pounding iron pegs into place to secure bridge for troops



Starting inspection near Oppenheim; (left) Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, deputy commander-in-chief, EUCOM; (rear) Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding general, US Air Forces in Germany; (right) Rear Admiral John Wilkes, commander, US Naval Forces, Germany



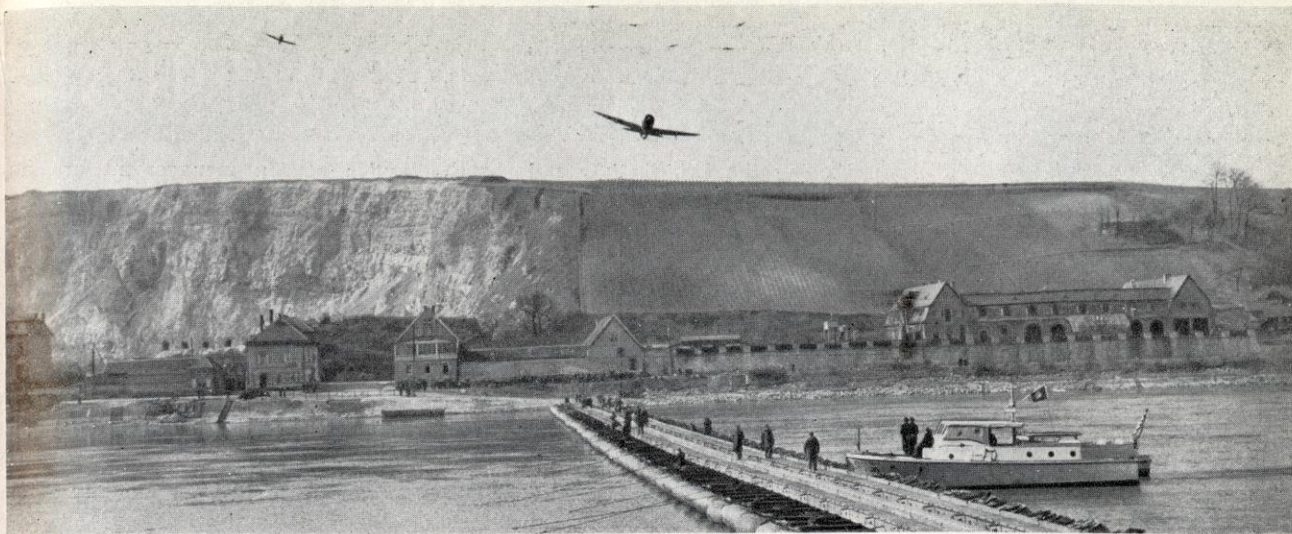
45-ton M-26 tank being guided across the specially designed 912-foot treadway span constructed by the 1st Engineer Battalion at Oppenheim



Aerial view of the 7766th Signal Photo Company's mobile laboratory (right center) set up at the main intersection in Leeheim



American, British and French officers are being briefed about the purpose of the exercises before beginning their inspection of the bridges



Fighter planes of the US Air Force swoop in at low level for mock strafing attack on pontoon bridge

Operation 'Essayons'

Engineer units of the American and French occupation armies, in a joint practice exercise called Operation 'Essayons' (French for "Let's Try") during the night of March 19—20, spanned the Rhine river in five separate places. These included an 1,180-foot rigid pontoon bridge four miles south of Oppenheim, a 912-foot treadway span at Oppenheim, a 720-foot modified Bailey bridge at Buehl (in record time of 1 hour 55 minutes), and two bridges by French units at Speyer. The US Air Force joined the exercise by low-level mock strafing attacks on the bridges. American, French and British officers inspected the work. Units taking part were 547th Engineer Combat Battalion, 552nd Engineer Ponton Company, 1st Engineer Combat Battalion, EUCOM Special Bridge Detachment, all of the US Army, and 12th Engineer Battalion of the French Army.



Anti-aircraft emplacement set up near Oppenheim

Photography by US Army

WARTIME SPANNING OF RHINE — This railroad bridge was built in ten days by four engineer units of the Ninth US Army across the Rhine at Wesel to speed supplies to the American combat forces then fighting their way across Germany. This photo shows the first train of the US Army Transportation Corps crossing the bridge on April 10, 1945, nearly a month before the unconditional surrender of Germany





QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Are motions pictures now subject to censorship or scrutiny before showings to Germans? If so, by whom?

Motion pictures made by US-licensed German producers are subject to MG approval of the script before production begins and, when completed, to screening by US officials prior to exhibition. US-made motion pictures are screened by the Department of the Army and by Military Government, and other foreign-made films require MG approval.

However, under the provisions of a proposed motion picture industry self-regulation code, supervision over the contents of films to be shown in Germany would eventually pass to a German motion picture review board. The proposed self-regulation code also provides for the establishment of a committee to hear appeals from the decisions of the review board and a final appeal authority to be made up of German jurists. Until this final appellate authority is constituted Military Government will continue its scrutiny functions. (ISD-OMGUS)

* * *

What is the position of Military Government towards a united trade union for all Germany?

US Military Government follows a policy of encouraging the growth and development of free, democratic trade unions and the federation of trade unions throughout as large an area of Germany as possible. Before approval for such a federation is granted, the Military Governments concerned determine, by examination of the draft constitution of the federation, that it conforms with democratic principles. Under this policy many trade unions operating in the US zone are now federated into bizonal organizations. The policy of encouraging federation was further illustrated in February when the US/UK Military Governments authorized three industrial unions in the Bizone to participate in the creation of trizonal unions embracing

the US, British, and French Zones of Germany. (MD-OMGUS)

* * *

Why are the MG incentive programs for increased production being discontinued?

Rising industrial production and increased availability of consumer goods and food since currency reform have improved the purchasing power of the Deutsche mark to the extent that incentive schemes are no longer justified. Therefore, although goods on hand or contracted for under incentive schemes will be distributed until exhausted, procurement of incentive goods except schnaps and tobacco has been discontinued. To date this action has had no adverse effect on production, undoubtedly because the increased miners food ration has largely replaced any loss formerly provided these workers through incentive schemes.

(OEA-OMGUS)

* * *

Will Radio Munich become an official station of the Bavarian government?

Radio Munich will not be an official station of the Bavarian government. On the contrary, this station has already been turned over, under Bavarian law, to a public service corporation designed to maintain radio's independence from political domination. A public radio council has been set up to run the station. It consists of representatives from educational, cultural and religious groups, from economic associations and only in small proportion from political parties. An administrative council and the

avtice station management are answerable to this council. Funds are provided from radio listener fees. Radio Frankfurt already operates under a similar law and a comparable arrangement is expected soon for Radios Bremen and Stuttgart. (ISD-OMGUS)

* * *

Why are Germans supplied with unrefined sugar?

Since April 1948 the monthly sugar ration of the normal consumer in the Bizonal area has been 1,500 grams (3.3 lbs.) of which 1,000 grams (2.2 lbs.) are refined and 500 grams (1.1 lbs.) unrefined sugar. This important increase has been possible through imports of raw Cuban sugar. Since there is a substantial loss in weight due to refining and since Germany can buy more tons of sugar in raw form with the limited amount of money available, one third of the ration is issued in unrefined form in order to maintain the sugar ration at the present level. (OEA-OMGUS)

* * *

What can the average citizen do to aid in the fight against TB?

The average citizen should understand that poor sanitation and overcrowded living or working conditions increase the prevalence of TB, and he should aid in every possible way the elimination of these conditions. This means taking an active part in local community health and sanitation questions. The individual person can help avoid spreading this disease by reporting to a doctor at the first sign of severe cough, chest pain, expectoration or loss of weight. He should avoid promiscuous spitting, the common drinking cup and the common towel. Children should be tested for the presence of TB infection and those with a negative reaction should be given a BCG vaccination¹. Where open cases of infectious TB exist, every effort should be made to have the person isolated. (CAD-OMGUS)

¹ See "Battle Against TB," issue No. 158, Apr. 5, 1949.

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.

Report on Germany

Part 2 — Political and Social Development

UNDER OCCUPATION, Germany... [has] made progress toward attainment of a democratic society. In the last analysis, this development of democratic institutions depends upon the people themselves. The American way of living cannot be transferred, nor can it be adopted as an absolute mold. The peoples of the occupied areas can only be guided to faith in democracy through experience as individuals and as nations. This may be a slow process. It must be a sure one.

Political and social gains in western Germany must be viewed against the background of a divided Germany resulting from refusal of the Soviet Union to join with the Western Powers in treating Germany as an economic unit.

The foreign ministers of the Western Powers, hoping for a comprehensive settlement which would overcome this division of Germany, met with Mr. Molotov in London from Nov. 15 to Dec. 25, 1947. From the outset, it became clear that the Soviet Government was not interested in immediate settlement of the German problem. The key issue on which the conference broke down was the question of reparations.

When it became apparent that agreement on any item on the conference agenda could not be reached, Secretary of State Marshall moved for adjournment.

As a result of this meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers the Western Powers decided that the only practical course open to them was unification of the areas under their own control. Such a solution would be only second-best to quadripartite unification, but it did offer the possibility of success.

THUS, WITH THE hope of achieving economic unity for western Germany and a degree of political democracy, the creation of a western German government was considered. At the Six-Power London Conference in May 1948, attended by the three

*Excerpt from Annual Report
by Secretary of the Army*

Western occupants and the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg), it was decided that the three zones of western Germany should participate fully in the European Recovery Program and should be unified as rapidly as possible.

It was further decided at the London Conference to issue an occupation statute, defining the purpose and minimum requirements of the occupation and the reserved powers of military government. The intent of this proposal was to give to the Germans of the western zones, an opportunity to establish a government of their own under a constitution approved and accepted by the people.

While the western Germans have been slow to accept the responsibilities of self-government, this opportunity to establish a provisional government supplied the impetus leading to early acceptance of such responsibility.

IN JULY, the ministers president of the 11 German states in the western zones agreed to call a constituent assembly charged with the task of drawing up a constitution. On Sept. 1, a parliamentary council, as it was termed, composed of 65 delegates selected by their state parliaments and proportionately representing the strength of the elected parties, convened at Bonn in North Rhine-Westphalia. The council was still in session in November.* In addition to the 65 delegates, five representatives from the western sectors of Berlin were participating in the discussions, without the privilege of voting.

The principal issues which have developed in the council include the powers and composition of the upper legislative chamber, and distribution of finance powers between the state and federal governments. Neither of these issues has been resolved and the

* Sessions also continued into April.

principal political compromise of the council probably will occur on these points. Briefly, the Social Democratic Party wants a weak upper house and a highly centralized public-finance structure; the Christian Democratic parties want the opposite on both points.

The proposal for a western German government was well-timed to utilize experience gained in local and state governments by the Germans over the preceding year: a process of political construction which has been slow and undramatic, but invaluable. The drafting of democratic state constitutions, the formation of political parties and the holding of elections at all levels of state administration are now German milestones along the road of political self-determination.

THE POLITICAL role of Military Government has become more and more that of giving guidance and encouragement to the various elements of German government and society, so that the democratic processes evolve as the basis of the future German way of life, but on matters vital to the occupation authorities there is still the power of control. The experience gained by doing throughout the past year will give the western Germans confidence and know-how to perform the tasks that lie ahead.

Within the framework of social development an intensive reeducation and reorientation program has been continued in the United States Zone of Germany aimed at inculcating within the Germans an understanding of and a desire for the benefits and advantages of a living democracy.

The following specific projects were either commenced or advanced during the past 16 months.

A PROGRAM was inaugurated for bringing to Germany for 30- to 90-day visits outstanding experts and
(Continued on next page)

specialists from the United States and England, and from the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and the other democratic countries of Europe, to work and confer with German administrators on problems of government, civil liberties, education, press, industry, and other fields.

By April 1, 1948, democratic education plans submitted by the various states had been approved by Military Government authorities and steps were taken to initiate them during the 1948-49 school year. These reforms provide for equal educational opportunity for all children through free tuition, textbooks, and scholastic materials. Compulsory education is extended up to 15 years of age. Training is provided for civic responsibility and the democratic way of life. The level of teacher education is raised and participation by the citizens of each community in the organization and administration of the education system is encouraged.

In spite of shortages of paper and other materials for the publication of books, over 6,000,000 textbooks were published during the last fiscal year, making a total of over 15,000,000 textbooks published since the beginning of the occupation, not including books intended primarily for the use of university students. Curriculum and Textbook Writing Centers were opened in the US Zone and Berlin to provide libraries for German committees engaged in this work.

Several million books have been contributed to the reeducation program in Germany by groups and organizations, most of which are in the United States. The Smithsonian Institution acted as an intermediary for the shipment of scientific and cultural journals and books contributed by agencies in the United States. Prior to July 1948, a total of 67,949 packages of books and magazines were forwarded through the Smithsonian Institution to the four zones of Germany.

SPONSORSHIPS for German students to study or receive special training in the United States were opened during the fiscal year; 43 students arrived in the United States before July 1, 1948 and more than 200 others were to arrive by the end of December. German universities,

permitted to admit foreign students up to one percent of the total student body, enrolled approximately 175 American students in the summer session of the Universities of Heidelberg, Marburg, and Munich. Thirty-six foreign professors participated as guest lecturers at various universities in the US Zone. Under funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, the University of Chicago initiated a 3-year aid project sending seven professors to the University of Frankfurt.

The membership of organized youth groups in the US Zone on March 1, 1948, totaled 1,256,712 out of a total population of 2,299,507 young people between the ages of 10 and 18. A German Youth Activities (GYA) program was initiated to train young people in a democratic approach to youth and community problems. Summer camping opportunities were provided for 267,239 and \$1,500,000 worth of US Army surplus camping and recreation equipment was released for the use of youth organizations. A full-time youth leadership training school was established in the US Sector of Berlin in February 1948.

Military Government has abolished the Nazi religious segregation and anti-religious laws, and has fostered cooperation among the various religious denominations. Opportunity was granted several delegations of German church representatives to attend major religious gatherings in foreign countries.

WHILE NEWSPRINT continued in short supply, the situation eased sufficiently to allow Military Government to lift newsprint allocation. Nine newspapers in the State of Hesse, which formerly published twice weekly, became dailies in increased size; all newspapers in Wuerttemberg-Baden increased publication to four times weekly; and papers in Bavaria and Bremen increased in size.

As of Oct. 31, 1948, there were 54 licensed newspapers in the withdrawal of Americans from supervision of German newspaper editors and from the German News Agency, DENA; a single liaison officer now represents Military Government at DENA headquarters.

To insure security of property tenure for publishers of licensed German language newspapers in the US Zone, Military Government promulgated a plan under which its Property Control Branch would, if necessary, take custody of any plant where a licensed paper was being published, and lease it to the licensee for a period of five years, with an additional three-year option.

UNITED STATES Information Centers have been established with library collections of between 8,000 and 12,000 American books and approximately 300 current American periodicals. In addition, each contains a 16-mm film projector and film strips, record-playing instruments and recorded American music, American art, facilities for exhibits, lectures and discussion groups, through which the story of America and democracy is brought to the German population.

Use of these materials is free. Steadily increasing patronage of the Information Centers indicates the importance placed upon them by the Germans. During the year the program was expanded by opening additional centers and establishing reading rooms in isolated rural areas and small towns of the US Zone.

There are now 25 functioning Information Centers, nine curriculum and textbook writing centers, 80 American reading rooms, and 21 bookmobiles traveling to communities where center and reading room facilities are unavailable. American feature films, newsreels and documentaries are being exhibited to packed theaters.

TRIALS OF major war crimes suspects were held at Nuremberg before military tribunals whose jurisdiction is found in quadripartite agreements of the four powers occupying Germany. By selection and joinder of defendants 12 cases were prepared and referred to trial. Eleven trials involving 156 accused have been completed. Thirty-three accused were acquitted and 123 were convicted. Death sentences were adjudged against 24 of those convicted, of which seven have been carried into execution. Other sentences ranged from life imprisonment to 18 months' imprisonment. The trial of the twelfth case,

involving 21 accused, has been completed except for judgment . . . [at the end of the calendar year 1948]. United States participation in this program was under the supervision of the United States military governor.

Trials of conventional war crimes suspects at Dachau were concluded in December 1947. This was in accordance with the desire of the Secretary of the Army that no further trials be held unless special circumstances warranted them. The review phase was completed in June 1948. This program, a military function of the Commander in Chief, European Command, was carried out under the direct supervision of his judge advocate.

Charges on which trials were based included murder, cruelty and torture of American aviators who had crash-landed or bailed out and had surrendered to German captors, as well as atrocities committed at some of the notorious concentration camps in Europe, such as Buchenwald and Dora-Northausen. The following are statistics of trial activities at Dachau:

Number of cases tried	491
Number of accused	1,682
Number convicted	1,416
Number acquitted	266
Number of death sentences adjudged*	426

AN INTERESTING development of the European war crimes program has been the attempt of convicted war criminals to obtain hearings on appeal before United States courts. Petitions for writs of habeas corpus have been filed in the United States Supreme Court by more than one hundred war criminals convicted at Nuremberg and at Dachau. All of these petitions were treated as applications for leave to file original petitions, and all were denied by the court, for want of jurisdiction, by a split vote of four to four except in one case in which the petition was denied by a vote of five to three. In another case, a similar petition was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and was denied on the grounds that the petitioner was not within the court's territorial jurisdiction. In this case, appeal has been taken to the United States Court of Appeals for

the District of Columbia where it is pending.

In January 1948, General Clay invoked a general stay of execution of death sentences adjudged at Dachau because at that time, although the Supreme Court had denied petitions filed by Nuremberg war criminals, no Dachau case had been passed upon by the court. In July 1948, in response to a request from General Clay concerning the status of those condemned defendants awaiting execution at Dachau, as well as in deference to suggestions from members of Congress and others, the Secretary of the Army arranged for Judge Gordon Simpson of the Texas Supreme Court and Judge Edward Van Roden of Pennsylvania to make a general survey of the Dachau war crimes program.

The report of the Simpson Commission states in substance that the trials were essentially fair and recommended commutation in a limited number of cases based upon the circumstances of those cases. The report also recommended establishment of a permanent clemency program.

The Simpson Commission findings have been communicated to General Clay for his consideration and action on the recommended commutations and clemency program. While General Clay has not yet reported any specific action taken on these recommendations, he has since lifted the general stay of execution of death sentences and executions have proceeded weekly since Oct. 15, 1948. However, special stays have been and are being granted in cases in which petitions for writs of habeas corpus have been or may be submitted, and in other special cases under his consideration.

CCARE, CONTROL and disposition of United Nations displaced persons (DP's) and refugees in the United States Zones of Germany and Austria continued to be one of the major problems of our occupation. A solution to this problem was considered paramount to a peaceful Europe.

On July 1, 1947, the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO) was established pursuant to a directive

by the United Nations General Assembly. Effective that date, PCIRO accepted responsibility for refugees and displaced persons, as defined in the IRO constitution, by assuming the former functions, activities and general responsibilities of UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (ICR).

Agreements made between the PCIRO and our military authorities in the United States Zones of Germany and Austria were approved by the Department of the Army and put into effect. These agreements, while recognizing the supreme authority and responsibilities of the occupation authorities, provided that PCIRO will exercise major responsibilities for the care, maintenance, resettlement, and repatriation of the DP's. The PCIRO assumed definite supply responsibility for United Nations displaced persons. In order to help the PCIRO establish the necessary pipe line of supply, the military authorities in Germany, subject to reimbursement, continued to supply DP's during the first three months of the year.

REPATRIATION practically ceased to exist as a factor in the solution of the displaced persons problem. All the required facilities and services for repatriation were kept available to those desiring to return to their country of origin, yet during the year only a few, mainly from the Polish group, returned to their homes. For all practical purposes, those remaining were considered political and ethnic refugees who will not return to their homelands. Resettlement of these people to western European and Western Hemisphere countries assumed substantial proportions and resulted in a further decrease in the number of DP's on hand in the United States Zones.

The resettlement of United Nations displaced persons from the United States Zones of Germany and Austria continued at an accelerated rate of about 10,000 a month, thus diminishing the burden imposed upon the occupation forces by the presence of almost half a million DP's. Major receiving countries were Canada, primarily for Poles and Balts; and Israel, for Jews. South America, western Europe, Australia, the Unit-

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* Includes 16 cases tried in Austria.

ed Kingdom, and the United States also received displaced persons.

The implementation of the United States Displaced Persons Act of 1948 has begun. The Department of the Army, by agreement with the Displaced Persons Commission, assisted in this program by conducting loyalty and integrity investigations of DP candidates for immigration to the United States, providing logistic assistance to agencies and personnel engaged in administering the Displaced Persons Act, requiring indigenous authorities to make rail transportation available to DP's departing from occupied areas and assigning Army transports to move DP's from Europe to the United States. The first 813 displaced persons to arrive in the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 docked at the Port of New York on Oct. 31, 1948. The act authorizes admission of 205,000 DP's through June 30, 1950.

THIS MOST EVENTFUL year of occupation in Germany came to its close with Soviet-blockaded Berlin being supplied by airlift and being assured by the Western Powers of their intention to remain in the former German capital. In its publication, "The Berlin Crisis, A Report on the Moscow Decisions," the Department of State has recorded the events leading up to Soviet interference with the Western Powers' access to Berlin... *

Hoping to reach a satisfactory solution, the governments of the Western Powers proceeded to make direct representation through their ambassadors at Moscow to the government of the Soviet Union. A series of notes was exchanged in the period of July 6 to Sept. 25.

These protracted negotiations accomplished nothing. The major issue concerned the currency problem. The Soviet demands, if acceded to, would have given them complete, unilateral control of the currency to be used in Berlin; the Western Powers held that quadripartite control of currency for the Berlin area was the only acceptable solution, from the stand-

* Full text of State Department's White Paper was printed in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 146, Oct. 19, 1948.

US Experts Survey Conditions in Germany

Dr. Harvey C. Mansfield, chairman of the Political Science Department of Ohio State University, has come to Germany to help democratize the selection and training of German governmental employees, according to Civil Administration Division, OM-GUS.

The visiting expert plans to spend three months in western Germany with headquarters in Frankfurt. As part of his work he will study the selection of students for civil service schools and the training they receive for key positions in government.

"Germany, like some other European countries, traditionally has operated state-sponsored schools to train its civil service officials," Mr. E. C. Wolfsperger, chief of the Civil Service and Administrative Courts Branch, CAD, said. "We are interested in seeing that these schools admit their candidates on an equitable basis. Second, we want to encourage courses of study which fit the graduate for his actual duties in modern administration."

Proper "social connections" or acquaintance with someone already in government frequently were the entrance requirements to prewar Ger-

man civil service school, Mr. Wolfsperger said.

* * *

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, visiting expert consultant for the Women's Affairs Section, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OM-GUS, has arrived in the US Zone of Germany for a two-month visit.

Mrs. Sayre, who is president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and president of the International Associated Country Women of the World (a federation with a membership of more than 5,500,000 country women of twenty-five nations), is to visit rural women's groups in Wuertemberg-Baden and Bavaria, survey educational facilities for German farm women and girls, and explain the role of her association in furthering the Farm Bureau Extension Service.

Mrs Sayre was invited to come to Germany, according to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Holt, education specialist of E&CR, because the majority of women in Germany are rural and severely handicapped by lack of educational opportunity. Programs to remedy this situation are required.

point of legal, economic, and moral grounds.

On Sept. 29, Mr. Warren Austin, permanent United States delegate to the United Nations, formally presented a note to the Security Council, requesting that the Berlin problem be considered by that body inasmuch as continuation of the blockade constituted a threat to the peace. The Soviet Union, through its power of the veto in the council, killed the proposal.

A COMPROMISE resolution was presented to the Security Council by the representatives of six countries not directly concerned with the question (Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, China, Canada and Syria) and was brought to a vote on Oct. 25. The vote was 9 to 2 with the Soviet Union and Ukraine in the minority. The defeated resolution

provided for the immediate lifting of the blockade, and simultaneously, for the four military governors to discuss the establishment of the Soviet mark throughout Berlin under four-power control. The deadline for these negotiations was to have been Nov. 20, and the Council of Foreign Ministers was to have convened 10 days later to discuss the entire German question. On Oct. 27, the United States, United Kingdom and France issued a communique declaring their readiness to abide by the resolution of the six neutral powers.

In his handling of the extremely delicate and difficult Berlin crisis, General Clay has again demonstrated his qualities of sound statesmanship and capable leadership.

The third installment from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Army, concerning the economic development, will be printed in the next issue of the Information Bulletin. + END

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



Building of Homes

The **Schwaebische Donau-Zeitung** (Ulm, Wuerttemberg-Baden) praised the action of the state legislature in voting credits for the sorely-needed building program:

"We have often had to criticize our legislature and government. It is therefore with deep satisfaction and sincere joy that we pay tribute to the way the law on 'financial measures for the promotion of reconstruction and the building of dwellings' was handled . . .

"According to the plan, approximately 12,000 new homes will be built in 1949 . . . These financial measures must be coupled with a decrease in building costs and a rise in building material production in order to achieve maximum results . . . It is now up to cities and communities to put the plan, which is envied by all West German states, into practice."

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich, Bavaria) praised church authorities who put the building of homes before the rebuilding of churches:

"The Archbishop of Cologne has ordered his pastors to make every effort to relieve the housing shortage, giving it priority over church repairs and the building of organs and bells. The Bishop of Wuerzburg recently declared God does not want his churches restored while his children live in misery; that today the building of homes is work for God . . . Too bad that the same spirit does not seem to prevail in Bavaria."

The **Hessische Nachrichten** (Kassel, Hesse) announced a campaign for the building of dwellings:

"The lack of food which tortured us for three years has apparently been overcome. The greatest immediate need is now the building of dwellings . . . At least 365,000 new dwellings are needed in Hesse . . . of which we can build at most 20,000 a year . . . Masons and construction workers in many districts . . . are being paid unemployment insurance, whereas the money could be applied

to long-term building credits . . . Our government should not use the occupation powers for alibis. In spite of the occupation there are many things we can do to bring our own house in order."

Advice to Bonn

The **Darmstaedter Echo** (Darmstadt, Hesse) commented on the Military Governors' memo to the Bonn Assembly* by quoting the German 19th century Socialist Ferdinand Lassalle who asked in 1862: "When is a written constitution good and enduring?" and answered "Only when it corresponds to the real constitution, i. e. the actual distribution of power in the state." The *Echo* continued:

"These words are as true today as they were 90 years ago . . . The actual power distribution makes it impossible to regard the problem of the provisory German Basic Law as a purely German affair, just as little as it permits of a solution by dictate of the Western powers . . .

"France which rules itself centralistically demands of Germany a loose federalistic union of separate states each with far-reaching powers . . . If through British and American concession to the French demand a real and permanent understanding is reached between France and Germany the price paid will not have been too great . . . After the first shock this seems to be the view gaining ground in Bonn . . .

* See "Bonn Council Advised on Basic Law Draft" in Issue No. 157, March 22.

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

"The most difficult snag in the memo of the military governors is the demand to leave legislation for the election of the federal parliament to the individual states. We have to expect . . . a parliament most curiously and variedly composed and unable to function. If the military governors don't relent in this point only one possibility remains, viz: that all eleven West German states adopt the same election law — a most unlikely event, which would amount to a political miracle."

The **Wiesbadener Kurier** (Wiesbaden, Hesse) thought the Bonn constitution makers, like German politicians in general, have lost almost all standing with the people, because they are constantly lost in illusions:

"The commentaries of the occupation generals . . . seem moderate and reasonable and coincide with the wishes of a considerable part of the population. They will have to be acted on . . . As regards the then necessary approval by the people one seems to entertain no doubts in Bonn. It will be gotten — so one thinks — most easily from the state legislatures, but it will be gotten also if there are plebiscites. This may be a new error . . . Those who are interested in the general mood and are listening especially to what is said by the younger generation would not be surprised if the people were to stay away from the election booths in droves and were to leave the game to the lurking 'Nay' sayers."

The **Neue Wuertembergische Zeitung** (Goeppingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden): "In Bonn, as elsewhere, it seems that German legislators do not realize the fundamental situation, which is simply that a German Basic Law can only come into being if it does agree essentially with Allied demands . . . This may be deplored or criticized, but is an inevitable consequence of the power situation arising from the German defeat. Above all, we must reconcile ourselves to the fact that the Allies reject any constitutional provision which would

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lead to a strengthening of federal power at the expense of the states."

Tribute to Military Governor

The **Abendpost** (Frankfurt, Hesse) said that many Germans will regret the departure of General Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor, from Germany, if he does leave, commenting:

"The question is of decisive significance for us Germans, even though we have nothing to say in the matter There has been a visible change in German public opinion in recent months General Clay has shown that he is no longer merely the representative of a victor power; in many important questions he has proved himself to be a trustee and spokesman for the interests of the conquered. Our people should recognize this, despite certain reservations

"It should not be overlooked that General Clay has put through many a basic law, over the opposition of German officialdom, which contributes to our personal freedom and had to be enacted lest our democracy be suffocated by our own bureaucracy The Berlines regard General Clay as their protector Many of us will be sorry to see the day come when Lucius D. Clay leaves his post."

The **Frankfurter Rundschau** displayed prominently an interview of a woman correspondent with General Clay:

"The West German, even the Berliner, who reads the name of the US Military Governor several times a day in the paper knows little or nothing about the man When one is talking about the air bridge the General is being praised. When the ration cards provide for corn (which the Germans loathe) the remarks are less friendly

"General Clay is 51 years old and hails from one of the oldest families of the southern state of Georgia

"I asked him why he maintains no personal relations to the Germans. 'First of all, due to lack of time — but even more because I want to avoid favoring any group, strata or party.' He also finds no time for theater and reading. 'I'm probably the man who reads most about German

theater and books and sees least of them,' he averred smilingly.

"Clay does not go in for personal 'publicity' As to my remark that he is so unknown that not even jokes are made about him he shrugs it off

"The quality of the Germans which the General likes least is their excessive docility, but he adds that in dealing with the German ministers president he has met with a not inconsiderable degree of independence."

Troubles of the Press

The **Nordsee-Zeitung** (Bremerhaven) said: "Hardly has the official obituary on the newspaper tax law in Wuerttemberg-Baden been written, when there is a new report on press trouble from Bavaria In a session of the Munich aldermanic council a

motion was carried to limit 'the sale of flowers and newspapers in the streets' because 'their stands are eyesores.' The Munich city fathers quickly agreed. So now for a change it is the Bavarian press which is up in arms

"One thing this commentator is convinced of: these are no local occurrences but expressions of the general ill-will against the press which speaks when—in the opinion of those it speaks about—it should keep silent. The particular circumstances don't matter, it is the critical and independent character of the new German press which is found irksome. The representatives of the people in Stuttgart and Munich could give no sadder proof of their reactionary way of thinking than by the newspaper-tax and the prohibition of the sale of papers in the streets."

German Translation of Article Criticized

The German edition of an American magazine, the Readers Digest, was taken to task by the oldest German newspaper in the US Zone for the tone of an article dealing with Otto Skorzeny, the SS leader who gained notoriety by his liberating Mussolini from Allied custody after Italy's surrender. The March 31 report of ISD's Weekly Newspaper Analysis contained the following comment:

"Through the handsome face a scar ran from the left ear to the chin. He snapped a saluting hand to the rakishly cocked cap with the death's head insignie of the SS-Elite Guard . . ."

The **Frankfurter Rundschau** said that this tone might have been expected from a publication of the Hitler Youth, but that it comes as a shock in "*Das Beste aus Reader's Digest*":

"Yes, if we didn't have the '*Best from Reader's Digest*,' these 'articles of lasting value,' we might in spite of all the concentration-camp propaganda quite forget what magnificent brutes these men of the SS-Leibstandarte (Hitler's personal guard) were: really stunning fellows! Full of all kinds of devilry! . . .

"General Clay recently stated that demilitarization is largely completed. However, occasionally the Military Governor finds cause to reprimand one or the other German magazine for militaristic tendencies. It is the more surprising that an American periodical which wants to tell the Germans something about the 'American way of life' in a specially, and one should think carefully, selected edition presents its readers with a glorification of SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Otto Skorzeny and his deeds."

(A comparison of the article in the two editions of *Reader's Digest* shows that the title changed in the translation from "The Most Dangerous Man in Europe" to "Skorzeny's Most Dangerous Task." In English he is called "a brown-haired giant with a handsome face," which in German becomes "a blond giant" and "a handsome, daring face." Also a different, more idealized picture is used in the German edition, which shows little of a facial scar, but instead the "Ritterkreuz" (knight's cross) under the shirt collar. There are other small changes to attune the article even better to the glorification of a Nazi hero.)

Airbridge to Health

— — Ailing Berlin Children Move West

A HUMANITARIAN relief operation—the winter evacuation of delicate and undernourished children from Soviet-blockaded Berlin to western Germany—is coming to an end.

Registration for the airlifting of children to the western zones was discontinued on Feb. 16. At the end of February, 9,100 children had been flown out, leaving a backlog yet to be moved of 6,496 who had filed application prior to Feb. 16.

Last fall, the British Military Government initiated the plan of airlifting children out of Berlin via Luebeck. The children are sent to relatives, children's institutions and country foster homes in the British and American Zones. Of the children already flown out, 42 percent were from the US Sector, 41 percent from the British Sector and 16 percent from the French Sector.

Homes are located by the Main Youth Office from Berlin through the agencies of the Berlin Welfare Organization (Hilfswerk Berlin) in Frankfurt and Hanover. The local youth offices in each community in the western zones inspect the places where the children are going. The private agencies, Arbeiterwohlfahrt (Labor Welfare Agency), Caritas (Catholic) and Innere Mission (Protestant) also assist in investigations, and in many cases assume full responsibility for the child.

THE PROCEDURE for transportation of children was simplified to a minimum. Parents residing in the American, British and French Sectors made application through the appropriate district welfare office in Berlin. They submitted a letter of invitation from the relative or friend in the western zone, stating that financial care was available, and a statement of willingness for the child to remain in the west for an indefinite period of time. A doctor's certificate also was included to show that the child was in poor health and needed a new

environment. Each district office referred cleared names to the Main Youth Office for space allotment.

The age range of children being moved is from 6 to 16 years, with accommodations in every plane for one mother with a baby who acts as official escort. She must also remain in the zone. Military Government and many German welfare officials questioned the advisability of separating children from their families and sending them to the western zones to live in institutions. However, only a relatively small proportion of the children are being placed in welfare institutions.

THE AIRLIFTING of so many children who must remain for an indefinite period in the western zones naturally presented some difficult financial problems. This was particularly true for the children placed in foster homes and in institutions. The city of Berlin is today dependent on the Bizone for a big share of its budget, and cannot, therefore, pay for the care of these children.

To meet these costs, the Hilfswerk Berlin, an emergency agency com-

posed of the voluntary welfare agencies and city municipal governments, is financing the home costs. A special drive was made in the zones to find suitable private homes or space in institutions for approximately 10,000 children.

The total cost of home care, DM 3 (90 cents) per day, is paid through Hilfswerk Berlin funds, which are raised through voluntary contributions. About 7,000 of these children are now in private families and approximately 2,500 are in institutions.

INFORMATION received by the Main Youth Office from the western zone indicates that on the whole the airlift program has been a success. In health, children are showing marked improvement. In letters to their parents, many children show excitement over the fact that there is "plenty of heat and it can be regulated, so that it will be as warm or as cold as you like."

When one child arrived in Luebeck and saw the shop windows full of good things, he said: "Uncle, we will stay here, it is so wonderful; it is not necessary that we go on to another place." +END

Plan to Reunite German Families

To reunite families who became separated during and after the war, provision has now been made for immigration into the US Zone of Germans of ethnic Germans residing outside of Germany.

On Jan. 1 procedure for new Sudeten Germans living in Czechoslovakia to take up residence in the US Zone was established. Since there have been many requests from relatives in other countries, particularly in eastern and southeastern European countries, it has been decided to extend the immigration opportunity to applicants in all countries.

Under this procedure the individual desiring to immigrate into the US Zone of Germany applies for a Military Entry Permit to the military permit officer in the country in which he is presently residing. This application is referred through MG channels to the refugee authorities of the state concerned.

Issuance of a residence permit by the local authorities where the individual plans to take up residence, as well as approval by the state refugee authorities, constitute authorization to the appropriate military permit officer for issuance of the Military Entry Permit.

(Continued from page 2)

Occupational Activities

weekly circulation of 10,000 copies is anticipate.

School Space Released—A 32-room school building in Frankfurt will soon be released from army control to alleviate the unsanitary and overcrowded conditions of 1,200 German pupils in the city's Eckenheim district. Action was taken to alleviate the serious condition following discussion of the matter at a public forum . . . In Berlin, the former Oliver Barracks, which housed American troops, has been returned to city authorities as the new home of the Berlin Teachers College, until recently located in the Soviet sector. The school's 900 students and 85 teachers aided in the rehabilitation of their new quarters.

Protection for Household Goods—A new collapsible-type corrugated steel container for transporting household goods from the European Command to the United States is being tested, EUCOM announced. The container is equipped with a built-in combination lock, the combination to which is mailed in a confidential letter to the owner in the United States after loading and sealing under the supervision of the post transportation officer. Tests have shown the new containers to be practically pilferage-proof.

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Democratizing Textbooks

the promotion of education which is the result of the zone-wide radio conference of last August, and the development of a committee of German educators on German educational reconstruction.

V. Exchange of Persons—Thus far, the exchange program has been a one-way program. Nearly 700 Germans are to be sent to the United States this year and of these, 350 will be sponsored by the Division of Education and Cultural Relations, many in the field of teaching. As soon as possible this program should become a two-way venture with more American and European professors and students coming to German universities and schools.

VI. German Educational Journals—There is beginning to develop in Germany a revival of the German

educational journal. Two or three excellent journals here are now being published or are contemplated. These should be supported and through this medium, progress in the attainment of the desired goals will be evident.

IT CANNOT BE emphasized too strongly that all this will have to be accomplished by the German people themselves but advice, observance and assistance must mean more than a series of pleasant conversations with political leaders or representatives. If we really are serious in our desire to bring Germany intellectually, emotionally and spiritually into world cooperation it will not be done merely by hope.

The educational program is a long-time venture but the most important foundation stones will determine in large measure whether or not we shall be successful. One cannot measure the result of the educational reconstruction easily. If we really begin to think of educational reconstruction not solely as a military government matter but as a world responsibility, I believe there will be some hope of success. +END

(Continued from page 14)

MGO Teaches Democracy

And such reminder is often far reaching in its effects.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT representatives have attacked problems with ingenuity and vision. The MGO's cannot but succeed in impressing upon the German mind the important rule which individual responsibility and individual initiative play in a democracy. At the same time, they are proving to them that community problems can be solved by public discussion and decision, and by cooperative effort.

Direct and genuine community action is virtually a new idea in a Germany where, even under the Weimar Republic, the tradition has persisted of viewing the state as that remote and omnipotent god which alone has power to order the affairs of men. Yet, through the MGO's efforts, that tradition is beginning to crumble, and a conception of the state as the instrument of the people is being revealed. +END

(Continued from page 15)

New Clothes from Old

argemuend, Buchen, Eberbach, Gartenstadt, Weinheim, Sandhausen, Altlussheim, Schwetzingen, Durlach and Bruchsal all have groups of 40 to 50 girls busily preparing for the contest.

THE GREATEST problem which GYA faces in connection with the handicraft contest is a shortage of sewing materials. In Hoechst, a suburb of Frankfurt, one little girl saw a picture in an American magazine of the very thing which she wanted to duplicate for the contest. It was made of red-checked gingham. The American in charge of the Hoechts center was asked for a piece of red-checked material but none was available. The little girl went home and traded a pencil box, her prized possession, for her sister's doll blanket, which was red-checked. Out of that doll blanket, the desired article could be created.

Interested persons are doing what they can to solve these shortage problems. Last summer Mrs. Jouett Shouse, a visitor in the US Zone, became interested in GYA. When she returned to the United States she interested friends in alleviating GYA's problem of supply. She also spoke over national hook-ups on the same subject.

Mrs. Shouse has sent \$25,000 worth of CARE packages to GYA centers since last November. Most of the packages are those containing cotton or wool cloth, or yarn. With her generous help, many little girls are making articles of beautiful new material for the handicraft contest. After working on scrap and salvage for so long, this in itself is a joy to the German girl. Mrs. Shouse has been invited to return to the zone this summer to act as one of the American judges.

The judging committee, composed of three German and two American women, will determine the top first, second, and third price winners in the 18 entry classes. Each post will give prizes for its own area and important prizes, as yet not definitely decided, will be awarded to winners for the whole US Occupied Area.

+END

PRESS and RADIO COMMENTS



Joseph Alsop, columnist in a Berlin dispatch "What Sort of Germany?" published in the **Washington Post**: By any test, remarkable progress has been achieved in Germany. The time when you found here a whole nation living as scavengers among the ruins is drawing to a close. The simplest proof lies in the fact that industrial output in the merged Anglo-American zones has risen by 250 percent since 1947.

To be sure, this brings production up to only three-quarters of the 1936 average, and western Germany now has millions more mouths to feed on the same poor acreage. Yet rations have already been increased to an average of 2,000 calories daily. The shattered cities are beginning to be repaired. The ordinary German, after three years of slow starvation, is beginning to experience a sort of drab sufficiency.

Perhaps this will disturb the school of thought that blandly approves slow starvation for tens of millions of human beings. The more civilized must warmly admire Gen. Lucius D. Clay for jamming through the needed measures in the teeth of passive resistance at home and bitter opposition abroad. But all thinking men must also recognize that the material improvement in Germany does not help much to solve the crucial German problem. As it has developed, the German problem now has three fundamental elements.

First, Soviet policy in Germany has been frustrated by the failure of the Berlin blockade. There is no ground for the fear that western Germany may be attracted into the Soviet orbit, unless the Western powers behave downright insanely. Indeed, so long as Berlin remains an island of freedom, the Soviets will have the utmost difficulty in organizing even their own zone to suit their purpose.

Second, the orderly British Foreign Office accepted the permanent division of Germany as a basic policy assumption more than a year ago.

This is true because the Western powers cannot allow Germany to be united under Soviet auspices, while the Kremlin will not tolerate a truly independent, united Germany. If they cannot make all of Germany into a satellite, the Soviets will hang onto their own zone. Hence the division will endure.

Third, in these circumstances, the Western powers have no alternative but to build up a healthy economic life and decent political system in western Germany without delay. This was the aim of the London Agreement, providing for the establishment of a west German government. But the French, with their racial fear of the Germans, have been whittling away at the London Agreement ever since it was signed.

The French have had two aims. In their own zone of Germany, many important industries are strangely passing into French ownership. The zone staggers under a swollen occupying force that consumes nearly 60 percent of the tax revenue. For these and other reasons, one French aim has been to insure that their control of their zone will be impaired as little as possible. Second and still more important, the French recognize no need to give the Germans a decent national life. Their attitude and arguments are almost exactly the same as those used against their own country by the Prussian Blucher after Waterloo....

There is no space here for technicalities. It is enough to say that the French have succeeded in reducing the projected west German government almost to the status of a colonial administration operating under not one viceroy but three—the French, British and American military governors or their civilian successors.

It is better, of course, to have a west German government on this model than to continue the impossible expedient of direct rule by the occupying forces. But if the west German government is to be merely colonial in stunts, it will have all

the familiar defects of colonial administration. Furthermore, if Germany is to be condemned to a colonial period, it must be also recognized that any constitutional system set up during this period cannot last. For it will be tossed into the discard by the Germans as soon as they regain their independence.

While colonial political patterns always vanish in this manner, economic patterns survive. Hence, some of the wiser Americans and British here are taking new interest in the future of the Ruhr, which has always in any case been the key to Germany. They argue that the eventual German political structure will be shaped by German's economic structure. German economic structure, in turn, will be determined by the fate of the Ruhr. And for this very reason these men actively advocate socialization of the Ruhr industrial complex.

They point out that if the German economy is handed back, the old gang will either attempt new aggressions, or will try doing a deal with the Russians as they are now trying to do a deal with the French Right. On the other hand, it is argued, either development is almost unimaginable in a Germany drawn into free social democracy by the socialization of the Ruhr, and led by such men as Berlin's magificently courageous, deeply civilized socialist mayor, Ernst Reuter.

In short, they believe that granting the broad masses of the German people the maximum of social progress is the only guarantee against both the great dangers of the German future. In the present sorry situation this line of reasoning is singularly appealing. Certainly some such bold, imaginative measure must be taken if the western powers are not to risk losing by their own follies and hesitations all they have gained here by Soviet brutality.

DM Value Not Given In Outside Exchanges

The Deutsche-mark fluctuations on the unofficial money exchanges in Switzerland and in the United States are receiving a degree of attention out of all proportion to their significance, the Office of the Finance Adviser, OMGUS, recently declared.

These Deutsche-mark quotations reflect day-to-day changes in the supply and demand within Switzerland and the United States of so-called "hot" money—bank notes which have been smuggled illegally out of Germany. They reflect in no way the purchasing power of the Deutsche mark within the German economy nor do they afford any basis for comparison with the purchasing power of other currencies.

As nearly as can be ascertained, a great portion of the supply of Deutsche-mark notes traded abroad results from the proceeds of the sale of consumers' goods, such as cigarettes and coffee, which have been smuggled into Germany without the payment of duty and excise taxes. Deutsche marks acquired in this fashion, which are not disposed of abroad at whatever the market will bring, are used for the purchase within Germany of scarce commodities, such as ballbearings and cameras, for illegal export.

In addition, following the currency reform, a sizable number of persons have realized large profits from the sale of hoarded goods which it was desired to transfer beyond the reach of German authorities. There are others who are willing to dispose of a portion of their Deutsche-mark holdings at substantial discounts in order to avoid the levies which the law for the equalization of burdens may impose.

Fluctuations of the Deutsche mark in Switzerland, now and in the future, are likely to be affected in great measure by the degree of customs control exercised by German or Allied authorities. In a system of loosely exercised customs control, smugglers will find it to their advantage to engage in the illegal export of scarce goods rather than of money. In a

ERP Tobacco Cuts Black-Market Price

A specific example of what the Marshall Plan has accomplished in Germany can be seen in tracing the history of the German tobacco industry during the months of the Marshall Plan's assistance, according to a report by the Frankfurt office of the ECA Special Mission to Germany.

Previous to the arrival in Germany of raw leaf tobacco purchased through Marshall Plan funds, the price of one carton of cigarettes on the black market was between 60 and 70 marks (\$18—21). Shortly before Christmas the first load of ERP tobacco arrived in Bremen — in the nick of time to prevent the closing down for lack of raw materials of German tobacco plants during the Christmas season.

Knowledge that increasing quantities of Marshall Plan tobacco were on their way forced the black market price down. By the end of the Christmas season the price of a carton of cigarettes was depressed to 45 marks (\$13.50). Steady declines were

situation of this description the Deutsche-mark supply in Switzerland might grow short and quotations might remain relatively high.

On the other hand, in a system of rigidly enforced customs control, smugglers may find it less risky to export currency than goods, which condition, by increasing the supply of currency to the Swiss market, would cause the Deutsche-mark quotation in Switzerland to sag.

An efficient system of customs control, reducing the value of illegal imports and exports alike, will, in the end, curb the illegal outflow of Deutsche marks, although in the beginning it may cause a decline in the foreign quotation of the Deutsche mark.

The true value of the Deutsche mark, as represented by its purchasing power, is not to be sought in the quotation on the Swiss exchanges. More significant is the fact that 90 percent of the legal exports currently moving out of the western

registered as subsequent shipments arrived, until the present price of 30 marks (\$9.00) per carton was reached.

The internal price of cigarettes manufactured in Germany is also 30 marks per carton, and JEIA officials who have been most concerned with the purchase of the tobacco estimate that in the western zones no extensive black market in cigarettes now exists.

Military Government production experts estimate that arrival of sufficient tobacco to meet the German cigarette ration has had a marked incentive effect on the German worker, not only because it makes available to him a semi-luxury but because the shipments amounting to some \$18,000,000 this year have served to stabilize the tobacco industry. The steady flow of raw materials keeps employed the 37,000 people who work in German tobacco factories and thus contributes to the general overall revival of German industry.

zones, and amounting during two recent months to more than \$140,000,000 are moving out on the basis of the willingness of the exporter to sell for one Deutsche-mark goods which in the world market bring a price of the equivalent of 30 cents.

Alarm Clocks Manufacture

A firm in Peine, Lower Saxony, has started the manufacture of alarm clocks, which, up until now, have been produced chiefly in the French Zone, and completed 500 in December. Its future output is expected to be about 10,000 per month.

Manufacture of Bicycles

The German Bizonal Department for Economics expects that 220,000 utility bicycles, or about three-fifths of the current production, will be produced in the first quarter of 1949. The consumer price has been tentatively set at DM 145 (\$43.50).

US Zone Activities



N. H. Collison, chief of the ECA Special Mission to Germany, receives the "drinking spoon" in Seligenstadt at a meeting of German businessmen (ECA Photo)



Lt. Col. Walter De Forrest, assistant chief of Public Health Branch, E & CR. OMGUS, and Mr. Alban F. Giggals, assistant chief of Democratization Branch, CAD, OMGUS, confer with four German medical men who will tour the US to observe American public health facilities and medical schools in the states (US Army)



Augsburg Women's Club choir sang at the recent Women's Club meeting in Munich. (Left to right) Mrs. Aibery Williams, Mrs. Watson Combs, Mrs. James Cutter, Mrs. Tinker Williams, Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mrs. Morris McGee, Mrs. John Clyatt. Second row (left to right) Mrs. Robert Benn, Mrs. George Carter, Jr., Mrs. William F. Williams, Mrs. Vernon Files, Mrs. Edward T. Salhaney, Mrs. Fred E. Smart (US Army)



Connie Bennett shown here with her husband, Col. Theron Coulter, stationed in Germany with the Air Force. Mrs. Coulter came to Germany from Hollywood to put on play "Over 21" for occupation forces (US Army)



Mrs. Agnes Huegenell (right), first woman newspaper publisher in US Zone, smiles as Mr. Stuart L. Hannon (left), acting chief of ISD OMGWB, hands a similar document to co-licensee Johannes Conradt for "Ludwigsburger Kreis-Zeitung" (PIO OMGWB)



Thanks to the GYA mobile library provided by Berlin Military Post, the orphans of Kinderhof (children's home) in Berlin are able to have good, selected books delivered to them. This enterprise is under the direction of Major George R. Briggs, GYA officer (US Army)

OMGUS Directive Clarifies Licensing Procedures

This directive, "Licensing," AG 680.44 (EA), OMGUS, March 28, 1949, is published in response to informal requests from the state Offices of Military Government for further clarification of MG policy and objectives concerning licensing. It is intended primarily for the information and guidance of MG officials charged with passing upon German licensing legislation and procedures.

The first specific policy statement on this subject is contained in OMGUS letter, "Licensing of News Businesses", AG 010 (PD), Nov. 29, 1948, which provides in substance that licensing shall be eliminated except in activities affecting the public health, safety and welfare. In addition, that letter provides that in the fields where licensing will be permitted, licensing boards shall not consider economic need, reliability, nor, in general, whether the applicant has sufficient capital or is able to secure the necessary materials to carry on the proposed activity. The letter provides further that established businessmen, trade associations, guilds, etc., shall not be given a decisive voice in passing upon applications for licenses.

The term "activities affecting the public health, safety and welfare" is not capable of exact definition. It is intended to connote those businesses and professions which are particularly imbued with the public interest in the sense that the personal or financial security or health of the persons whom they serve might be impaired if those rendering the service are not possessed of requisite special skills, or, in the case of banking and credit institutions, insurance companies, and similar enterprises, not financially responsible. The term must be strictly construed in determining whether licensing is permitted in a particular field of activity.

In the inclosure attached hereto, there are set forth lists of activities as to which OMGUS headquarters considers licensing should be permitted. Other activities may be licensed where the interests of public health, safety or welfare clearly require it.

It is recognized that other activities not listed in the inclosure attached to this letter, including restaurants, bakeries and other food handling and processing establishments, slaughter houses, butcher shops, etc., concern the public health and welfare. However, it is pointed out that even the most stringent licensing requirements would not, in themselves, ensure that foods are not diverted from legitimate channels, or that sanitary and health standards are maintained. Satisfactory protection of the public in these regards can be provided only by the enactment and full enforcement of pure food laws, sanitation laws, rationing regulations, etc. For example, in the case of bakeries and butcher shops, legislative requirements in the interest of sanitation should be such as to ensure that the enterprises have adequate facilities and equipment to preclude spoilage and waste. This is particularly important because of the present short supply of grains and meat. The full enforcement of such laws and regulations would require the shutting down of establishments not meeting minimum sanitary and health standards.

With respect to the building trades, a comparable situation exists. In these fields, the public protection is ensured through the enactment and full enforcement of comprehensive building and safety codes. Therefore, licensing as a condition precedent to entering into those activities is not required.

Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed to prevent the state governments from requiring business and professional establishments to be registered; nor from charging a reasonable registration fee therefor, provided however, that regulations concerning registration must not be used to circumvent MG policy with respect to licensing.

German legislation requiring licensing in permissive fields should provide:

1. Specific objective criteria relating only to the proficiency of the applicant and his ability to carry on the activity in question. Such criteria shall be applicable alike to all

persons desiring to engage in that activity.

2. That to determine whether applicants satisfy those objective criteria, governmental licensing boards shall be constituted for the purpose of examining into the applicant's qualifications.

3. That established businessmen, trade associations, guilds, etc., shall not be given a decisive voice in passing upon the qualifications of applicants, and neither the passing of a master's examination, nor the possession of a master's certificate, shall be a condition precedent to the securing of a license.*

While the directive, cited in the second paragraph above, provides that reliability shall not be considered in passing upon licensing applications, OMGUS headquarters recognizes that, in limited instances, it may have some relevancy. There would be no objection to the inclusion in licensing legislation of provisions to the effect that a license in one of the permissive fields may be denied because of the lack of reliability of the owner, or of the person charged with the management of the establishment, under the following conditions:

1. Unreliability may be established only by proof of the conviction of the applicant (or manager) by a competent court of law for a crime affecting the activity in question.

2. The prohibition against engaging in the particular activity because of such unreliability shall be handed down either by the trial court of law; or by an administrative court before which the licensing authority must bear the burden of proof.

3. In the event the trial court by its sentence imposes no prohibition against entry into the activity in question, the licensing authority may submit the matter to an administrative court and be guided by the court's decision, provided: (1) the nature of the offense and the personal circumstances of the offender are such as to render such action necessary in the interest of public health, safety or welfare; and (2) the administrative court, by its findings, specifies the time during which the prohibition shall be effective, and specifically limits it to the particular activity related to the crime for which the applicant (or manager) has been convicted.

In examining German licensing legislation, the state OMG'S will continue to follow the procedures previously established by OMGUS headquarters with respect to review of all German legislation. It is not the intention of OMGUS headquarters to concern itself with details of phraseology provided there is no conflict with MG policy. However, ambiguous language which the average German might construe as representing a change in the enunciated MG policy should not be permitted. For example, use of the term "meisterprüfung" when referring to the examination into a handworker's proficiency is undesirable in that it ordinarily connotes a certificate issued by the guilds.

Through the media of the press and radio, and by public forms and discussions, the fullest publicity should be given to the details of MG's licensing policy. In particular, it should be emphasized that this policy is designed to ensure that the maximum number of craftsmen, professional workers and businessmen have an opportunity to utilize their talents, thereby contributing in a greater measure to Germany's economic recovery. Further, Liaison and Security Officers should fully publicize the fact that they are prepared to investigate complaints of Germans against the licensing authorities with respect to the actual implementation of the new licensing policy; and if necessary, to aid in rectifying abuses.

In addition, the state governments should be encouraged to establish complaint bureaus

* There is no objection to giving of examinations and the issuance of certificates of proficiency by guilds, industrial firms or schools. However, the possession or lack of such a certificate should in no event be the basis for the issuance or withholding by a licensing board of a license to the individual artisan.

independent of the licensing authorities and the responsible ministries, which can investigate and rectify abuses in the field of licensing. The L&SO's and the Decartelization Branches of the state OMG's will render assistance and guidance to these complaint bureaus in carrying out their functions.

The provisions of this letter do not affect the validity of MG requirements for licensing of certain activities, or the validity of prohibitions against engaging in certain activities imposed under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

Activities where Licensing is Permitted

A. Categories of persons as to whom licensing requirements may be established:

- (1) Amateur radio operators
- (2) Architects
- (3) Attorneys-at-law
- (4) Blasters*
- (5) Chiropodists
- (6) Chiropractors
- (7) Consulting engineers
- (8) Dentists, oral surgeons and dental hygienists
- (9) Embalmers
- (10) Installers and repairers of plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment, and electric and gas facilities (where such persons offer their services to the public)
- (11) Marine engineers and pilots
- (12) Midwives
- (13) Notaries public
- (14) Nurses (including registered and visiting health nurses)
- (15) Operators of high pressure steam boilers (pressure more than 15 pounds per square inch)
- (16) Operators of motor vehicles, marine vessels and power driven vehicles
- (17) Optometrists and opticians
- (18) Osteopaths
- (19) Practitioners engaged in diagnosing or treating physical or mental ailments, including but not limited to physicians, surgeons, pathologists, neurologists, psychiatrists, psychologists, oculists, physiotherapists and hydrotherapists
- (20) Pharmacists and apothecaries
- (21) Public auditors and accountants
- (22) Ships' officers
- (23) Surveyors
- (24) Veterinarians

B. Categories of enterprises as to which licensing requirements may be established (but not the employees thereof unless such employees come under subparagraph A above):

- (1) Banking and credit institutions
- (2) Brokerage (pawn)
- (3) Brokerage (stock)
- (4) Commercial freight and passenger transport
- (5) Dealers in surgical and orthopedic equipment (trusses, braces, etc.)
- (6) Producers, dealers, and warehousemen of industrial explosives³
- (7) Dry cleaning and laundering establishments
- (8) Employment agencies
- (9) Gambling establishments and lotteries
- (10) Hospitals, sanitariums, and welfare and nursing homes
- (11) Hotels
- (12) Insect, vermin and rodent exterminating establishments
- (13) Insurance companies
- (14) Private detective and property protective agencies
- (15) Private educational institutions
- (16) Producers, dealers, distillers, distributors and retailers of alcohol, and of beverages containing alcohol, whether sold in containers or otherwise
- (17) Producers, distributors, dispensers and sellers of drugs, narcotics, poisons and pharmaceuticals, including pharmacies and apothecary shops
- (18) Public auditors and accountants
- (19) Public utility enterprises
- (20) Undertakers.

* Before licensing in these categories, the licensing authorities must first determine that all pertinent Military Government regulations have been complied with.

Excerpts from Official Instructions, Announcements

Injury of Germans in GYA

The following provisions are applicable regarding the liability of the United States in case a German employee or a German youth is injured while participating in any of the activities sponsored by the Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities.

All German employees utilized by the US armed forces are covered by Workman's Compensation Insurance, the cost of which is borne by the German authorities, and by Social Insurance payable in the event of death, injury, or occupational diseases arising out of or in the course of employment. Claims of this nature are the responsibility of the German authorities and are processed through the local mayor, upon report by the immediate commanding officer concerned by any injury, death, accident, or occupational disease involving German employees....

Claims of German youths for injury or death, while taking part in any activity, in connection with the Army Assistance Program to German Youth Activities, the cause of which is either the direct or indirect result of wilful, negligent, wrongful, or otherwise tortious acts or omissions on the part of military personnel or civilian employees of the Armed Forces (including volunteer workers) who are citizens of the United States, would be considered and, if meritorious, ordered by the United States Claims Commissions to be paid by German authorities.

Claims of German youths for injury or death incurred in the course of authorized activities of GYA, such as through uses of playgrounds or other facilities of the program, although not caused by particular acts or omissions of citizens of the United States, also would be considered as above. — From C1 to CIR 149 of 1948.

Off-Limits at Grafenwoehr

Off-Limits signs in Grafenwoehr Reservation read "Restricted Area, Drive on Roads Only." Such areas are restricted in order to protect clay water pipes which are easily damaged by vehicular traffic, with resulting drinking water contamination and costly repairs. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 10.

Hotels in French Zone

The French High Command in Germany has announced that American and Allied occupation personnel may utilize the facilities of hotels and messes operated by the French occupation forces. Fees vary in accordance with whether personnel have travel orders in their possession; fees being approximately 50 percent higher for those not in possession of travel orders.

All persons desiring hotel accommodations will report to the local French Visitors Bureau (Bureau d'Accueil) where the necessary registration forms will be filled out prior to assignment of a billet in one of the hotels operated by, or under the sponsorship of, the French occupation forces. Wherever possible, reservations should be made with the local French Visitors Bureau, by mail or telephone, prior to travel.

The following is a list of transient hotels in the French Occupied Zone of Germany available to American and Allied occupation personnel. Payment for all services is made in Deutsche marks and French francs: Hotel Sommerberg in Wildbad; Hotel Kurhaus in Sand; Insel Hotel in Constance; Hotel Bellevue in Boppard; Hotel Roemerbad in Badenweiler; Hotel Starkenberg in Bingen; Hotel Central in Mainz; Wittelsbacherhof in Spire; Hotel Hildenbrand in Ravensbourg; Hotel Zollerhof in Sigmaringen; Hotel Krone in Loerrach; Hotel Blume Post in Villingen; Hotel Rheingold and Hotel Victoria in Freiburg; Hotel Bristol, Hotel Terminus and Hotel Hirsch in Baden-Baden; Hotel Tanne in Triberg. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 10.

Alien Dependents

No special preference or priority in the granting of US immigration visas to alien children adopted by Americans or to alien parents of American children will be given except in special cases.

Adopted children, the American Consulate has announced, may receive preferential treatment only when the adoption occurred prior to Jan. 1, 1924. Similarly, alien parents of American children receive preference only if the American children are 21 years of age or over.

The ruling is the same for a step-child unless one of the step-child's parents is a US veteran of World War II. This being the case, the child will be given first priority in a non-preference category.

This procedure, according to the Consulate, follows a recent decision of the Department of State which says preferences outside the exceptions are contrary to US immigration laws. Alien adopted children and alien parents not coming under the exceptions must be registered on the Consulate's quota waiting list and await their turn for consideration.

Issuing Business Licenses

To assure that in the future the financial qualifications of an applicant applying to Military Government for a license under MG Laws Nos 52 and 53 to do business in Germany are adequately considered, the following procedure will apply:

1. All offices to which applications are referred will be responsible for obtaining from applicants evidence of financial reliability and adequate resources to properly finance their proposed enterprise, in addition to other requirements presently prescribed.

2. The Office of the Finance Adviser, OMGUS, will establish in all instances the financial reliability of an applicant prior to issuing a license under MG Laws Nos 52 and 53, and will assume responsibility for a subsequent review of the licensee's financial position at the end of each calendar quarter.

3. In the event that the licensee becomes financially unreliable or his financial position becomes insecure, the Office of the Finance Adviser, OMGUS, will initiate action to revoke the license of the person or enterprise in question.—from OMGUS letter AG 680.44 (Co), March 24.

Cases for High Court

Regulation No 2 under MG Proclamation No 8 requires the presidents of German courts of last resort to report to the solicitor general cases pending before such courts involving questions which are within the jurisdiction of the High Court and empowers the solicitor general to petition the High Court for rulings in certain cases.—from OMGUS letter AG 010.6 (LD), March 23, with text.

Overseas Post Differentials

Further clarification of the payment of the 10 and 15 percent foreign post differentials for Department of Army civilian employees in Military Government installations in Germany was announced by the Office of the Personal Officer, OMGUS.

The change announced by the Department of the Army in December 1948 revising the payment of overseas post differentials for civilians from 25 percent base per annum salary to 10 percent for these employees located in the Zone of Occupation, and 15 percent for those employees located in Berlin, has been in effect for MG civilians with few exceptions.

However, determination of which classes of dependent personnel are eligible to receive the foreign post differential has been made and such payment for MG employees will begin with the pay period started March 6, 1949.

The Personnel Office defined those eligible, dependent and husband and wife employees, as, generally speaking, those who have been brought to overseas posts for the primary purpose of employment with governmental

agencies. Each such case presents individual problems and will result in individual determination.

As a general rule, a spouse who was married subsequent to her employment in overseas post, if otherwise eligible on the effective date, Dec. 26, 1948, continues to be eligible as long as he or she remains at the post of assignment. The movement from one post of assignment to another if for the convenience of the government or as the result of a general move of functions, will result in the employee continuing to be eligible. A move for the convenience of a spouse results in ineligibility.

Other categories of dependents, such as sons and daughters of occupation personnel, are not eligible if they were brought to the foreign area at government expense. Those who by reason of age or desirability paid their own passage to the theater, are eligible provided they are in the theater for the purpose of study or travel.

It was also announced that individuals sorely agencies, such as EES, or Stars and employed by US firms and government-sponsored Stripes, whose employment agreement or contract with such agencies provided return transportation to the United States, are also eligible.

International Frontier Control

(MG Law No. 17)

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, Military Government Law No. 161 prohibits any person crossing the international frontier of Germany, except as authorized by Military Government, and

WHEREAS, Military Government Law No. 53 and Military Government Law No. 161 prohibit the import and export of property and the movement of currency across said frontier, except as therein authorized, and

WHEREAS, German law also regulates the crossing of the international frontier of Germany by persons and the import and export of property across said frontier, and

WHEREAS, it is desired to provide for more effective enforcement of said laws,

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

Article I

Special Frontier Crossing Points

1. On or after the effective date of this law, persons subject to Paragraph 2 hereof shall cross the international frontier of the United States Area of Control of Germany at Special Frontier Crossing Points designated pursuant to this law which shall be established in or near the following points:

a. Czechoslovakia.

- (1) Schirnding: rail
- (2) Furth-Im-Wald: railway and highway

b. Austria.

- (1) Freilassing: railway
- (2) Salzburg: highway (Autobahn)
- (3) Passau: railway and highway
- (4) Lofer: highway
- (5) Kufstein: railway and highway
- (6) Scharnitz: railway and highway

c. Port.

- (1) Bremerhaven

d. Airports.

- (1) Stuttgart
- (2) Frankfurt (Rhein Main)
- (3) Munich (Riem)
- (4) Bremen
- (5) Nuremberg

Article II

Inspection of Occupation Personnel

2. Military and civilian personnel who are members of, serving with, sponsored by or accredited to the United States or Allied Forces of Occupation in Germany (other than Displaced Persons and permanent residents of Germany) and their dependents are prohibited from entering or departing the United States Area of Control across the international frontier of Germany, except at

(Continued on next page)

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

The European Recovery Program, No. 2, Joint Report of the United States and United Kingdom Military Governors, December 1948.

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the Special Frontier Crossing Points specified in Paragraph 1 hereof.

3. To ensure compliance with applicable law, all persons subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2 hereof shall be subject to customs inspection when entering or departing the United States Area of Control of Germany. Such inspections shall be accomplished by the competent German authorities at a Special Frontier Crossing Point under the supervision of personnel of the Customs Unit, Provost Marshal Division, Headquarters, European Command. Upon the request of the person or persons inspected, such inspection shall take place in the presence of the personnel of the Customs Unit, Provost Marshal Division, Headquarters, European Command, assigned to duty at such crossing point.

Article III

Other Inspections

4. Persons other than those specified in Paragraph 2 hereof may cross the international frontier of Germany when entering or departing the United States Area of Control either at the Special Frontier Crossing Points established pursuant to Paragraph 1 hereof or at such other frontier points as have been or may be designated by the competent German authorities and shall as heretofore be subject to applicable law and to the frontier and customs control of such authorities.

Article IV

Enforcement and Penalties

5. Personnel of the Customs Unit, Provost Marshal Division, Headquarters, European Command, assigned to duty at Special Frontier Crossing Points, shall have full authority to detain or arrest any person subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2 hereof who violates the provisions of this law or regulation issued pursuant thereto and to seize any property in the possession of such person involved in said violation.

6. The competent German authorities are specifically authorized and directed to prevent the crossing of the international frontier of the United States Area of Control of Germany by persons subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2 hereof except at Special Frontier Crossing Points and shall be required to report any attempted crossings to the Customs Unit, Provost Marshal Division, Headquarters, European Command for appropriate action.

7. Any person subject to this law who shall violate or attempt to violate any of its provisions shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment not to exceed two (2) years or by a fine of not to exceed Two Thousand (\$2,000) Dollars or by both.

8. Any person subject to this law who is found upon inspection at a Special Frontier Crossing Point to be violating or attempting to violate any of the applicable provisions of any other Military Government or German law pertaining to the entry or exit of

persons or the movement of property or currency across the international frontier of the United States Area of Control of Germany shall be subject to the penalties in such law provided.

Article V

Prosecution of Violations

9. United States Military Government Courts shall have jurisdiction of offenses arising out of violations of this law or any regulation issued pursuant thereto by persons subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2 hereof and shall have jurisdiction of any criminal offense committed or alleged to have been committed in violation of this law or any regulation issued pursuant thereto by Displaced Persons, PROVIDED HOWEVER, that the appropriate military justice agencies of, or subordinate to, Headquarters, European Command, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of violations of this law committed or alleged to have been committed by military personnel of the United States Forces of Occupation in Germany.

10. German Courts shall have jurisdiction over all cases of violations of this law other than those where jurisdiction is specifically reserved under Paragraph 9, hereof.

Article VI

Effective Date

11. This law shall become effective within the Laender (states) of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuertemberg-Baden on 15 April 1949. — From OMGUS letter AG 010 (LD), April 1.