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# INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

EXPORTS ON DISPLAY



NO. 156

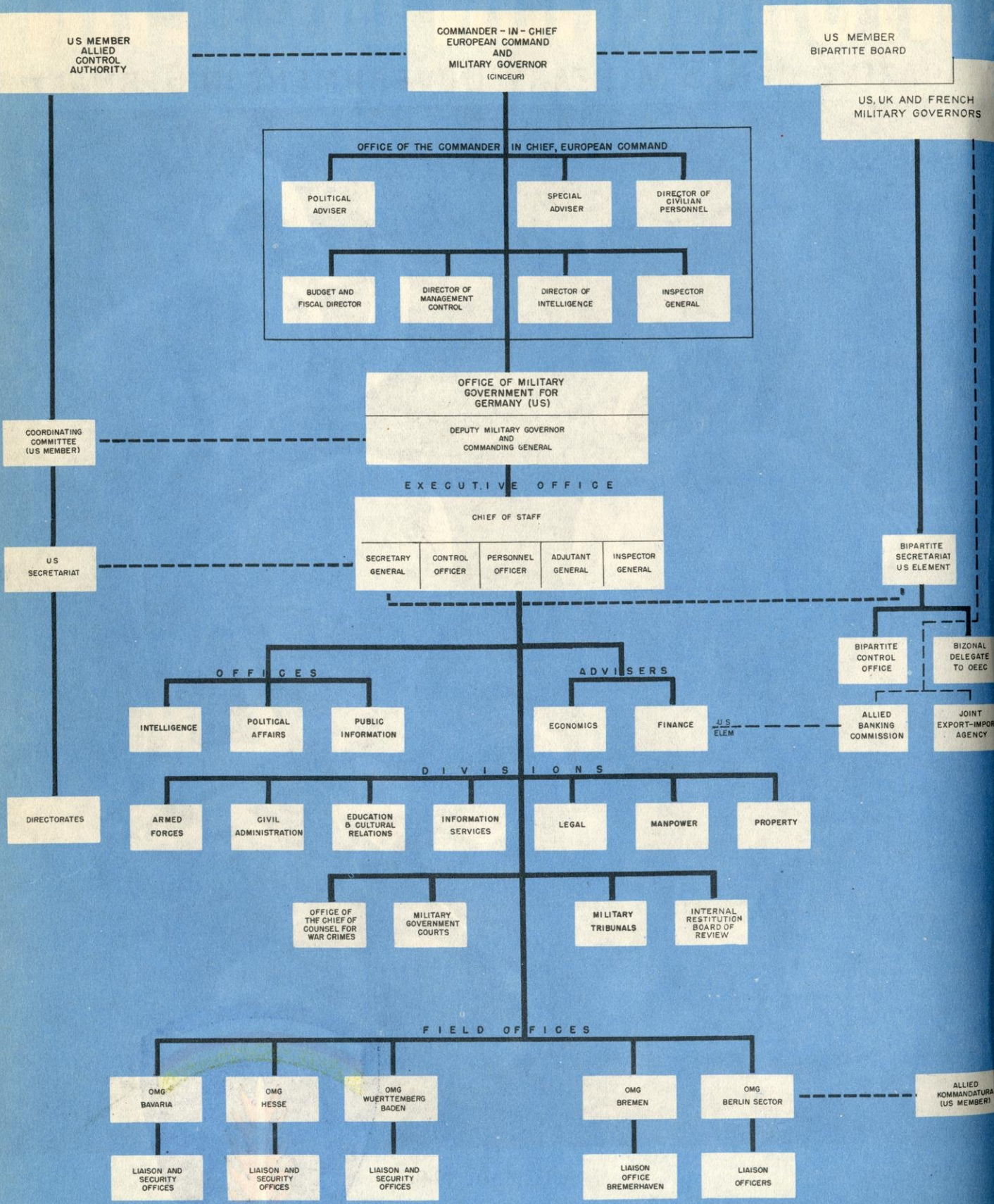
MARCH 8, 1949

THIS ISSUE: FREE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN





# US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY





## COVER PICTURE

**DISPLAY OF EXPORTS**—Among German industrial exports to go on display at the "Military Government German Industrial Exhibition '49" in New York City early in April will be porcelain products from Bavaria. A preview of the planning and prospects for the exhibition begins on page 5.

(JEIA 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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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)  
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# Occupational ACTIVITIES

**Press Forum** — To establish closer contact between editors and readers, the Heidelberg newspaper *Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung* sponsored a press forum at Heidelberg University during which complaints and suggestions were discussed by the audience, members of the editorial staff of the paper, and a representative of the Information Services Division, OMGWB. Similar press forums have been planned for other towns in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

**Baggage Looters Imprisoned** — Prison sentences ranging up to two and one-half years have been meted out in Wiesbaden, Hesse, to 16 members of a gang of thieves for looting household property sent home by US-bound American families. The gang, working for the Wiesbaden Military Post's packing and crating warehouse, returned to the warehouse after working hours to plunder the belongings of American families which they had packed for shipment to the United States. In place of the looted merchandise, the gang refilled the crates with heavy materials. The plunderers were caught when a Wiesbaden policeman became suspicious of several of the warehouse employees carrying heavily-laden gunny sacks through the city streets late at night.

**Tradition Spares Woman** — On the basis of an appeal by the Bavarian Ministry of Justice pointing out that no women have been executed in Bavaria since 1854 except during the Nazi regime, the Military Governor commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed on Maria Buck, a German national, in connection with a plot which resulted in the murder of her husband, a shepherd.

**New Breeding Cattle** — \$1,000,000 from the proceeds of German export sales have been allocated for the purchase of 1,300 head of high qual-

## School Reform Publicized

The Hessian minister of education, in an unusual move, published a 78-page booklet giving his views on the much debated school reorganization bill and inviting public discussion of this controversial issue. 15,000 copies have been distributed throughout Hesse.

The proposed law would extend the four year elementary school term to six years, with an overlapping high school term. The minister's interest in providing the public with an advance draft of the bill for public discussion has received favorable comment from several Hessian newspapers and from the education chief of OMG Hesse.

ity Dutch breeding cattle for the Bizone to help rebuild German livestock herds. The majority will be divided between Hesse and North Rhine-Westphalia, the balance going to Wuerttemberg-Baden. Farmers who receive new cattle will turn in for slaughter an equivalent number of cattle from old stock.

**Three Trade Pacts** — Trade and payments agreements between Greece, Finland, Sweden and the three western zones of Germany were announced by the Joint Export-Import Agency in early February. The agreement with Greece contemplates exporting from Germany between Jan. 1—June 30 goods valued at approximately \$10,083,000 while importing from Greece \$8,000,000. During 1948 exports from the Bizonal Area to Greece amounted to \$5,000,000 and imports to \$2,700,000. Finland and the trizonal area have agreed to exchange goods valued at approximately \$20,000,000, while the recently

signed trade pact between Sweden and the Bizone has been modified so that it will apply to the French Zone as of Feb. 15.

**Blockade Economy** — British public utilities officials in Berlin have pointed to one way in which western sector citizens could help blockade economies. About 150 tons of gasoline and diesel oil are used each month for the collection of garbage, they said. Householders could bring about a reduction in this consumption by burning refuse instead of throwing it into waste-bins. Diesel oil and gasoline thus saved could be transferred to priority transportation tasks or to oil boosting of power stations.

**Dismanteling Progressing** — Out of 537 units scheduled for dismanteling in the British Zone, 247 have been completely dismanteled and approximately 50 percent of the 598,000 tons of equipment involved have been loaded and dispatched to recipient nations. Of the eighteen recipient nations, the Soviet Union has received about 55 percent (163,896 tons), Yugoslavia about 15 percent (45,135 tons) and the others up to seven percent.

**New Breeding Method** — Artificial insemination — heretofore not used by Hessian cattle breeders — will be started in Hesse, according to Dr. James Hathcock, OMGH food and agriculture chief. The experiment is expected to increase milk production by as much as 15 percent per cow. Present cattle breeding requires 25 bulls for a normal sized area, at a cost for upkeep of DM 35,000 (\$10,500) a year. With artificial insemination, only two bulls will be necessary. The first station will be established near Wiesbaden and furnished with American equipment.

**Trizonal Unions Authorized** — The US/UK Military Governments have

(Continued on page 20)



# OMGUS Personnel

## — — A Retrospective View

Article

by **Paul G. Lutzeier**

*Chief, Employee Utilization Section  
Office of Personnel Office, OMGUS*

A COMPOSITE picture of the average OMGUS employee has been put together by the Employee Relations Office from records gathered during the past three years.

Now that this section of the Office of the Personnel Officer has been merged into the Employee Utilization Section an opportunity exists to look back to see why people came to occupied Germany and how their urges and needs were satisfied or found wanting.

The greatest number of persons accepting overseas employment gave as their primary or secondary reason their interest in seeing Europe. This urge affected personnel at all salary levels but was predominantly the reason given by women in clerical and secretarial groups. Many wanted to serve in Europe for broad cultural reasons, others wished to see places where their soldier relatives had been during the war while some were eager to visit specific European countries from which their forbears had emigrated.

ANOTHER strong incentive which prompted employees to serve Military Government was the opportunity to save money during the early days of the occupation when the 25 percent differential was offered and living costs were low.

Other reasons cited by incoming employees was their desire to serve their country in its role as an occupying power, the wish to help build a better world and preserve peace and similar patriotic, humane and democratic reasons.

While only a few OMGUS employees were typical soldiers of fortune, it is true that a strong sense of adventure was a common trait among OMGUS employees and the hardships that everyone endured during the early days of the occupation were cheerfully accepted as part of the game by the majority of employees.

Employee Relations counselors often pointed out that a great

many employees appeared to be "running away from something." This was not entirely a negative impression by any means. Those who sought escape included career civil service men and women who welcomed an opportunity to get away from an "old line agency" for a welcome break in their long years of service at one desk or in one governmental bureau. Others, bored with civilian jobs in both small towns and large metropolitan areas sought a refreshing change of pace in their overseas assignment.

Still others candidly admitted that they were "running away" from an obnoxious mother-in-law, from a broken romance, a boss they could no longer get along with or the climate in some far-off corner of the United States.

In the early months of the occupation, only a small percentage of men and women left OMGUS because of dissatisfaction with working conditions, wages or living conditions. The primary reasons for leaving which were most often recorded during 1946 and 1947 were the desire to return to another job or to school at the completion of an employment agreement, marriage, compelling personal reasons, special mission completed, homesickness and medical problems.

During 1948, as living costs rose and salaries were decreased due to reorganization and reclassification, an increasingly larger number of employees gave as their primary or secondary reason their inability to save money or to see any future chance for financial advancement for them in Military Government.

DURING the entire span of the occupation many employees admitted they were not really as much "homesick" as "here-sick" and they were unable to "take" the sight of the

cold and hungry German population living as it did in ruin and rubble. Although this was not often the number one reason why men and women left for the United States, it was in a large percentage of the cases a strong contributing reason. One young woman said in an exit interview: "I just had a man follow me for a block just to get my cigarette butt. That's the final straw. I'm going home."

As jobs were reclassified and wages brought into line, many employees and particularly those who had civilianized into good paying positions felt that accepting a lower rating at less money would harm their employment record. For that reason they preferred to take their chances on finding a job at home in preference to staying with Military Government.

DURING the early months of 1948 as the political clouds darkened, some employees gave as their secondary reason their apprehension over the threats of war and violence. This was particularly true in Berlin, where the blockade further intensified the "claustrophobia" felt by those working in the quadripartite island in the middle of the Soviet Zone.

A few employees frankly admitted their fear of personal safety while others who were apprehensive stood behind such "primary" reasons for leaving as completion of agreement, desire to go to college, or their wish to find employment in their home town.

AMONG the negative elements which affected the recruiting, retention and reemployment of qualified men and women in OMGUS were such factors as the insecurity felt by the individual for his personal safety, his doubtful civil service status, the oneness of his employment "agreement", the frequent reductions in force as occupation policy developed, the lack of a genuine overseas career service, and the frequent reclassification and downgrading of positions. (Continued on next page)



Although few employees found the occupation and military government rules and regulations intolerable, there were occasional outcries against red tape and over-organization. Some employees resented having to obtain formal Military Government permission to get married, the need for travel orders, entry permits and special passes, the difficulties encountered in finding a home of one's choice and the restrictions against visiting German restaurants and clubs. More than that, almost all employees at some time missed such American amenities as drugstores, supermarkets, hamburger stands, department stores and the varied menus of American restaurants.

Despite the ruins, early language barriers and other "hardship" factors that made up the background of life in Germany, nearly all US civilians found opportunities to broaden their horizons and to enrich their own cultural backgrounds.

**M**OST OMGUS employees took the opportunity to spend their generous allotment of leave days in nearby European countries. Unlike most Americans whose holiday trips abroad are concentrated and confined to a short number of days, US civilians in Germany by virtue of being stationed in the heart of Europe were able to take advantage of short leaves throughout the year, thus enabling them to visit Holland in tulip time, Salzburg during the music festival, the Rhine at Weinlesefest-time (grape harvest time), France during Mardi Gras and the Alps in the ski season.

Nearly everybody learned to speak a little German and some became proficient in reading, writing and speaking this language. Since excellent tutors were available at relatively small fees, many studied French, Russian, Italian, and here and there Finnish, Hungarian and Greek.

Employees and their dependents found rare opportunities during the past three years to discover and exploit latent talents for painting and music, and by virtue of their advantageous economic position were able to retain top-flight artists to teach them oil painting, watercolor and sketching; or high-ranking musicians to assist them in perfecting their skills

on the violin, piano or some other favored musical instrument.

Still others dabbled in ceramics, photography, weaving and other fine arts or practical arts. One young man even learned to become a contortionist, and guided by continental experts in that entertainment art became proficient enough to gain theatrical and nightclub bookings on his return to the United States.

**P**ERSONNEL fortunate enough to be located in Berlin and similar metropolitan areas, were able to enjoy German opera, symphony orchestras, ballet, the theater, as well as motion pictures in German, French, English and even Russian.

OMGUS employees and dependents, sometimes in association with GYA and Amerika Haus (US Information Center) programs but more often on their own, sponsored round table discussions, forums, Kaffeeklatsche (Coffee parties), afternoon teas and Sunday morning "breakfasts" in an effort to bring Americans, Allied and German persons with similar cultural interests together. These informal programs were not only fruitful and worthwhile for Americans but served in an unofficial way to further the reorientation aims of Military Government among German cultural leaders.

The ability of an employee to adjust to the constantly changing environment which was characteristic of occupied Germany and Military Government seemed to be a major factor in the individual's success on his overseas mission.

In this respect age played a minor role since the employee's aptitude or willingness to accept the adjustments which constantly confronted him was not confined to any age group.

A serious interest in serving one's country and humanity, as well as a keen interest in his job, were basic drives which goaded many an employee toward a successful completion of his mission.

**A**MONG those who turned in poor performances or failed in their assignment and who were subsequently discharged or sent home after the completion of their initial agreement were men and women

who were emotionally unfit for service with OMGUS.

This group of people included those who showed evidences of psychotic or psychoneurotic tendencies, heavy drinkers and persons having strong, unbridled, undemocratic prejudices. Men and women who hated Germans on one hand or those who were unreasonably fond of and sympathetic towards Germans on the other hand, were poor risks as employees. Those who disliked the French, British, Russians, Italians or other European nationality groups also failed to integrate themselves into the program, particularly on the bizonal and quadripartite level.

Curiously enough, employees with certain physical defects, which under a strict medical screening might have disqualified them, turned out to be good personnel risks. These included men and women with arrested tuberculosis, those suffering the loss of an eye or a limb and those with minor cardiac disorders. Much poorer risks were those men and women who required special diets which were difficult or impossible to obtain in Germany, or those with allergic, diabetic, ulcerous or similar conditions which would not be adequately treated in the European theater.

Among others who failed to keep the highest objectives of the mission in true perspective were those who succumbed to the temptations of the black market and those who spent an inordinate amount of attention on off-the-job interests and temptations.

**T**O KEEP recruiters in the United States aware of changing conditions in occupied Germany, a special report on overseas life was prepared at tri-monthly periods and sent to orientation and procurement personnel along all steps of the recruiting procedure. By keeping them informed and by calling to their attention the type of people who failed to make good, OMGUS personnel officials helped guide recruiters in their selection and screening of new recruits.

Now that Employee Relations has become an integrated part of Employee Utilization, this type of human relations information reporting will not be dispensed with but will serve as a

(Continued on page 21)



# New York Display

## — — MG German Industrial Exhibition '49

FOR NEARLY 20 years, Americans have had to judge Germany's peacetime industrial skill by a reputation built up before 1933. A scientist at a New England university who used pre-Hitler German products knows that Germany's craftsmen were once capable of producing fine, precision instruments, but, he wonders, does such ability exist today? A young Chicago businessman hears older acquaintances say that Germany once exported superior wines, electrical equipment and leather goods, but, he asks, can she still produce them now?

Western German trade fairs in Hanover, Munich, Wiesbaden and Stuttgart during the past three years brought the affirmative answer to European businessmen. Americans, too, soon will have a chance to see for themselves Germany's present-day industrial capabilities. At New York's Museum of Science and Industry from April 9 to 24, a "Military Government German Industrial Exhibition '49" will display a variety of western German products, which are ready for export.

When the proposal for such an exhibition was made last fall, German exporters greeted it with enthusiasm. The original plan to use 10,000 square feet of space was revised upward to 30,000 square feet. The show, under the sponsorship of the Bizonal Foreign Trade Administration and the Joint Export-Import Agency of the western Military Governments, is being organized by a committee of German businessmen representing German industries. Alexander Kegel, leader of the association of exporters and importers in the Frankfurt area, is chairman of the committee.

Information and photographs used in this article were furnished by the Public Information Office of the Joint Export-Import Agency in Frankfurt. The articles illustrated on these pages and on the cover are to be displayed at the New York exhibition.

SPACE HAS been allocated by the committee to the various German industry groups which in turn select the specific firms to participate. More than 500 exhibitors are taking part in arranging the exhibits. Each firm allocated 10 square meters or more of space is permitted to send

The dollar expenses will be paid out of the proceeds of German exports at no expense to the American taxpayer, but the German exhibitors will pay the equivalent in Deutsche marks into the export-import mark fund at the rate of 30 cents to the mark. It is estimated that the expenses of the



*Hallertau hops, used for 1,000 years to make good beer, comes from Bavaria.*

one representative under the fair's budget. However, the firm may send additional representatives if travel and living expenses are paid from special funds or by foreign business sponsors.

Besides a general strengthening of trade ties between the two countries, exhibitors will be individually benefited. Five percent of the proceeds of the foreign exchange received from sale of German products in New York will be credited to the German exporter and from this fund he can expand his plant or buy special imported materials. The other 95 percent of the proceeds will be paid to him in Deutsche marks.

display will be about \$410,000 but many individual firms will spend more for special displays or travel.

EXHIBITS are to include individual examples of leather goods, textiles, chinaware, jewelry, toys, handicraft, ceramics, cutlery, precision instruments, optics, cameras, watches, cuckoo clocks, electrical appliances, furniture, musical and drawing instruments and many other products. In addition, special exhibits will feature the revival of tourist travel in western Germany, while the ports of Bremen and Hamburg will have their stands in the transport section. A general information booth will be maintained at

(Continued on next page)



the Museum during the show to expedite sales and answer inquiries on German industry.

**A**LL INDIVIDUAL items to be shown at the exhibition have been catalogued under 25 industry headings. They are: foundries; machinery; vehicles and tractors; electrical products; scientific and optical instruments; metal products; jewelry, silverware and clocks; Gablonz-ware; specialist products; sports items; glass products; woodworking; ceramics; chemicals; paper; leather; gloves; footwear; textiles; clothing; smokers accessories; wines and champagnes; handicrafts; Berlin products, and miscellaneous.

Before the Hitler regime, machinery was an important German export to America. In 1929, Germany exported to the United States a total amount of goods valued at \$237,864,000\* of which \$10,996,800 was machinery products. In the mid-April New York exhibition, machinery will be prominently displayed. The "twelve-in-one" wood-

\* Currency converted at 1929 rate of approximately 24 cents equal one Reichsmark.

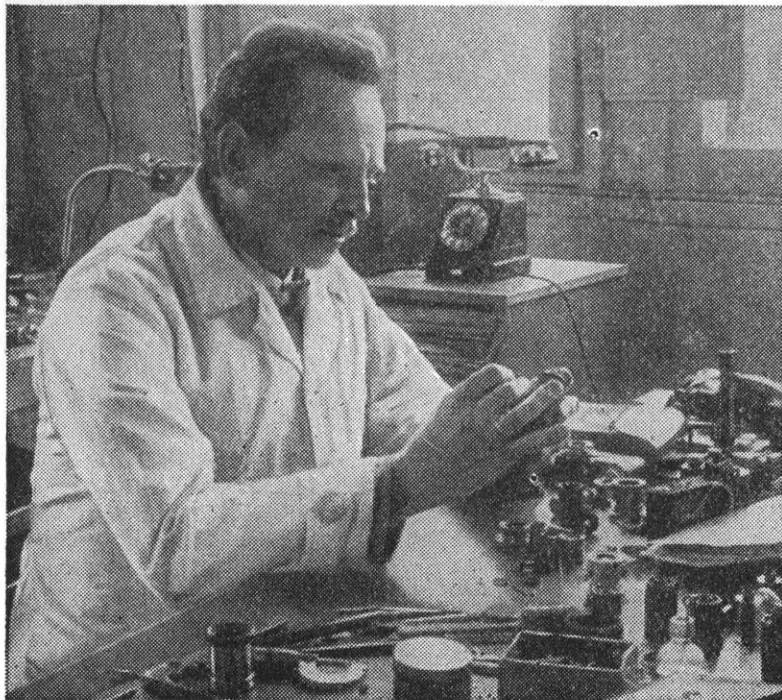
(below)  
*Oskar Barnack, inventor of the Leica, at his desk in Wetzlar, Hesse.*

(upper right)

*Dolls which their creator modeled after her children.*

(lower right)

*Liqueurs produced in Munich go into fancy bottles for export.*



working machine is an example of the efficiency-type apparatus to be shown. This machine can perform a dozen simultaneous operations. In addition, it adds the unique feature of individual work tables for the various attachments so that the wood-working can either be done in successive steps by one man or simultaneously by several men with no time wasted in changing tools.

**O**NE OF the more interesting displays to Americans will be the types of German cameras now in construction. Ikonflexes and Zeiss Ikon flown by airlift from the Zeiss Ikon Goerz plant in the US Sector of Berlin will be displayed. Besides other well-known makes including the Agfa, Rolleiflex and Leica, what is said to be the world's smallest automatic camera will be exhibited in the United States for the first time.

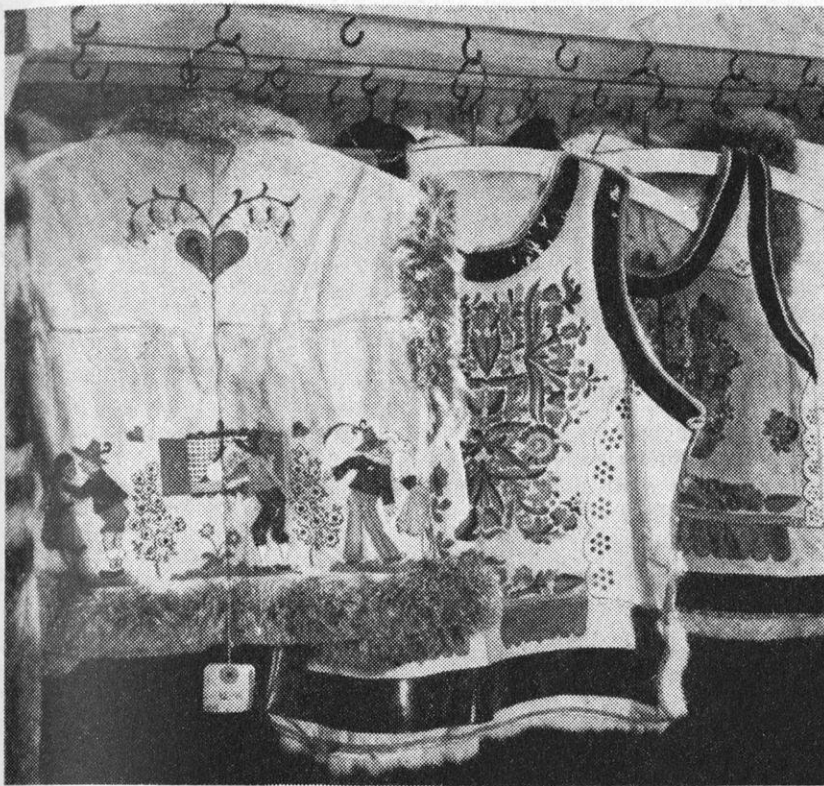
This camera, the Steineck ABC, weighs one and a half ounces and is the size of a wrist watch. It will take pictures which permit sharp, clear enlargements up to two and a half by three inches. When a button is

pressed on the camera, the release is operated, film exposed and an unexposed area of film brought into position for the next picture. Switching to color or other type of film can be done at any time for it is not necessary to expose all the film in the container before a changeover.

**H**IGH ON THE LIST of important export products are items manufactured by chemical and pharmaceutical industries. In 1929 they exported \$30,002,400 worth of products to the United States. At this spring's industrial show, complete plants will be shown for all types of X-ray diagnosis, short distance irradiation and deep therapy; plus ultra sound and short wave apparatus, electrocardiographs for electro-diagnosis, electro-therapy, electro-surgery and all items for the dental clinic. A new type stethoscope, the Kardiophon, will be demonstrated which the manufacturer claims gives undistorted sounds and requires no adjustments. The Kardiophon can be adapted for classroom or laboratory demonstrations,

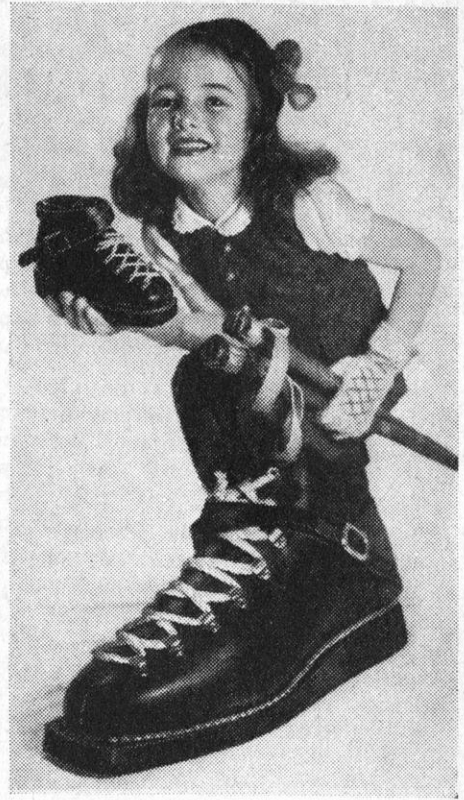






When Leipzig under Soviet control lost its importance as the fur center, many firms moved to American zone. Here are fur-vests decorated in Bavarian style.

German publicity for Bavarian ski shoes.



as any number of students can "tune in" on this electro-acoustic thethoscope and follow the explanations of the lecturer.

**A**N EASY-TO-OPERATE, precision-made microscope especially developed for comparative research work and for crime detection laboratories also will be exhibited. Effortless adjustments are possible by means of finger tip controls. Each object can be magnified up to 145 times and can be individually moved to any position while under observation. A built-in semi-automatic camera requires a minimum of setting.

An interesting item for the sportsman is a folding boat which will take its place among the sporting goods exhibits. This folding kayak achieved fame 20 years ago when Capt. Franz Romer crossed the Atlantic in one of them in 58 days. The boat can be collapsed and carried in two small bags weighing together about 50 pounds. The kayak can be reassembled in ten minutes.

The leather industry of Germany which in 1929 shipped \$17,894,400

worth of products to the United States will be well represented at the New York exhibition. The majority of belts, suitcases, wallets and other leather goods shown will have been produced by the 30,000 workmen in the district of Offenbach, Germany's famous leather-working center.

**T**WO BRANDS of Munich's noted beers will cross the Atlantic to prove that the city's brewing tradition is not gone. One, the "Loewenbraeu" brand, was produced as early as 1383 in Bavaria's largest brewery, while the other, the "Paulaner-Braeu", traces its origin back to the middle of the 17th century. At that time the Pauline monks were allowed to imbibe any quantity of anything they liked; they therefore began the most careful cultivation of the brewing art within their monastery walls—a study which has brought fame to this brand of beer.

The automobile with which all MG occupation personnel are so familiar—the Volkswagen—will make its first public showing in the United States at the German exhibition. Since the

end of the war, 20,000 Volkswagen have been turned out and today they are seen in every part of western Germany. Large numbers are being shipped to Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Sweden.

These and a host of other German products displayed in New York this spring will bring buyers in the United States visible proof as to what Germany is ready again to produce and export to the world.

#### Licensing of Foreign Trade Banks

Responsibility for licensing of foreign trade banks operations in the US Zone has been transferred from Military Government to the Bank Deutscher Laender (Bank of the German States). This step was taken in accordance with the policy of increasing the pursuant responsibility of the Bank Deutscher Laender in the fields of foreign exchange and banking. Foreign trade banks operating in the US Zone were notified that authorization to carry on these functions after Oct. 15, 1948 had to be obtained from the bank.

# CIVIL SERVICE LAW ISSUED FOR BIZONE

## Reforms Include Elimination of Official-Employee and Class Distinctions, Prohibitions on Legislative Position, Party Politics and Discriminations

**A** NEW PERSONNEL law for public servants of the Bizonal Area presents several reforms which British and American MG officials believe will place civil service on a much sounder basis, satisfy the demands of the public and improve relationship with the public servants.

The new law, scheduled to go into effect March 15, is based largely on a German draft with certain basic principles added by the Allied authorities.

The principal departure from the traditional German system is the elimination of the distinction between "officials" and "employees". Under the law the position of employees (Angestellte) whose duties are of a permanent character and require full time activities will, within four months, be made permanent officials (Beamten). Such officials will be selected under procedures set by the Bizonal Personnel Office from among those employees who have worked for the administration one year or more.

All permanent officials and workers (Arbeiter) at present employed in the Bizonal Administration, including the German post office and the railroad system will retain their status. Officials on recall acquire the status of officials on probation

**T**HE REMAINING employees may be retained as temporary officials. The "temporary officials" may serve temporarily in a regular position if no regular appointee is available or they may be engaged for the duration of a specific temporary project or assignment.

The following important reforms in the law were inserted by German bizonal authorities:

The public service is open to all who are loyal to democratic principles. Appointments and promotion will be solely on the basis of the fitness of the individual. Discrimination because of race, creed, sex, political beliefs or social background is prohibited.

A public servant must follow orders in line of duty, regardless of his personal political beliefs. He will take no active part in party politics. The public servant is required to serve the welfare of all the people and to be polite and helpful to all individuals who depend on his official actions.

Teeth are put into his standard of conduct by the provision that officials who cannot or will not properly perform their duties may be dismissed by the department head. This is new to German civil service. The official has the right to appeal.

**T**HE PAST practice of concealing official action from the public is substantially corrected. Unless a matter is one designated as secret, the head of the agency concerned must give information to the press and news agencies, and secret matters must be disclosed on order of a court.

The following additional reforms were included by Military Government: Abolition of the class distinction between officials and employees, and the new definition of permanent and temporary officials so that permanent status now depends on the permanence of the job, whether it be a "referent" or a stenographer.

The monopoly of university graduates for the higher service and especially of those trained in law is broken by the provision that promotions are to be given solely on the basis of ability and not for academical training and that legal training may not be required except for juristic positions.

**T**HE UNDUE influence of the officials through their election to legislative bodies is wiped out by the provision that no one, while he remains in the civil service, may become a legislator.

Mr. Ellsworth Wolfspenger, chief of the Bipartite Civil Service Group, described the new law as "legal foundation for an improved public service."

"Whether a truly democratic public service develops in the bizonal departments and agencies now depends to a large extent on the administration of the law in accordance with its basic principles."

"It is now up to the public servant and the citizens of the two zones to keep a close watch on the administration of the law in order to ensure the benefits it makes possible," Mr. Wolfspenger stated.

### German Documents

Certain international and US policy documents regarding Germany have been compiled and published in one volume by the Office of the US Political Adviser, CINCEUR. Documents in the volume include:

Report of the Crimea Conference (Yalta), Feb. 3-11, 1945.

JCS 1067/6, April 26, 1945, Directive to Commander-in-Chief of US Forces of Occupation regarding the Military Government of Germany.

Report of the Tripartite Conference of Berlin (Potsdam Agreement) Aug. 2, 1945.

Allied Control Authority Control Council, Proclamation No. 2—Certain Additional Requirements Imposed on Germany, Sept. 20, 1945.

Allied Control Authority, The Plan for Reparations and the Level of Postwar German Economy in accordance with the Berlin Protocol, March 28, 1946.

Stuttgart Address by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Sept. 6, 1946.

Agreement for Economic Fusion of the US and UK Zones in Germany (Byrnes-Bevin Agreement), Dec. 2, 1946.

Statements and Proposals by Secretary of State Marshall at CFM Moscow Conference, March 10—April 24, 1947.

Appendix A to Proclamation No. 5. Agreement for Reorganization of Bizonal Economic Agencies, May 29, 1947.

Directive on US Objectives and Basic Policies in Germany, July 15, 1947 (superseding JCS 1067/6).

Revised Plan for Level of Industry for US-UK Zones of Germany, Aug. 26, 1947.

Statements and Proposals by Secretary of State Marshall at the Council of Foreign Ministers London Conference, Nov. 25—Dec. 15, 1947.

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# Jewish Communities

## — — Postwar Revival in US Zone

Article

by **Rabbi Simon G. Kramer**

*Jewish Liaison Representative  
Education and Cultural Relations  
Division, OMGUS*

**A**FTER THE liberation of German Jews from the concentration camps and from hiding places at the end of the war, the Jewish communities in Germany—small, scattered, leaderless, without synagogues and without any substantial form of organized religious or cultural activity—had to start all over again. What has been achieved since 1945 is very admirable, but is nevertheless, still a far cry from the life which the German Jewish community possessed in the pre-Hitler days.

The temples and synagogues, the schools and seminaries, the libraries and museums, the art, the literature and the cultural output of the German Jewish communities of only 600,000 before the Hitler period, were the pride and glory of European Jewry. It will take a long time, if ever, for Jewry to recover from the blow which Hitler struck with such fury and barbarism.

**S**INCE 1945 some synagogues have been opened in various communities—a few rabbis have been engaged—some teachers have been hired to train the young—some cantors to chant the services during public worship, and so on. At this writing, the largest Jewish communities in Germany are the following:

Berlin with some 8,000 members.

Munich with some 3,000 members.

Frankfurt with some 2,000 members—its number is rapidly increasing, because of the influx of Jews hitherto unaffiliated.

Stuttgart, including all of Wuerttemberg, with some 1,700 members.

Fuerth with some 350 members.

Wiesbaden with some 250 members.

A large number of smaller communities ranging from a bare Minyan (the quorum of 10 males required for public Jewish worship) to 150 and 200 members.

All told, the number of Jews settled in the cities and towns of the US

Zone of Germany certainly does not exceed 20,000. Only a fifth to a third of this number can be spoken of as German Jews in the sense that they were born in Germany or had been citizens of the German Reich before the Hitler period. The rest are Jews of eastern European origin who their the liberation have given up their residence in displaced-persons camps and have settled in the cities and

phased out, the Jewish populations will grow to 30,000 or more. This will largely depend upon the attitude of the general population—what opportunities will be made available to the Jews to rebuild their lives in dignity and in freedom, and to what degree the spirit of democracy will prevail in the land.

Whatever the numbers and however scattered, their religious needs must be met. This is not a small matter: special foods for the holidays, prayer books, bibles, prayer shawls, phylacteries, candles for ritual purposes and other such religious materials are needed.



*Prayer service at a mass-grave cemetery in Landsberg, Bavaria. At left are Rabbi Kramer, Dean Sar of Yeshivah University, New York City, and Rabbi Shapiro of AJDC.*

towns and succeeded in adjusting themselves to life within the German economy.

**I**T IS DIFFICULT to ascertain how many of these Jews—German or eastern European in origin—will remain in Germany. Many will no doubt emigrate, either to Palestine, to the United States or to some other country; others may come to take their place.

Some people think that in the course of a year or two, when the DP camps will have been completely

**T**HE VERY JOB of "digging out from under" the ruins of synagogues and to repair some of them for use is a tremendous tax upon the energies of the community leaders. It should be said in this connection that the community leaders harassed though they are by their personal problems, have shown remarkable initiative and have accomplished wonders with the limited means at their disposal.

In all this work the aid extended by the American Joint Distribution

(Continued on next page)





*Rededication of renovated synagogue in Berlin.*

Committee remains as a monument to American Jewish philanthropy which sustained body and soul for hundreds of thousands of people—the remnant of the millions of European Jewry that had been practically wiped out during Nazi times. The work of the AJDC has proved indispensable and will probably continue to be so for a long time.

Other Jewish organizations like the Jewish Agency for Palestine render help especially in the field of cultural activities. They supply teachers for the religious schools and counselors for the youth groups who are interested in the study of Hebrew, Jewish history and the Zionist achievements in Palestine.

The American occupation forces—both the Army and Military Government—have been understanding and cooperative in the effort to aid in the reestablishment of Jewish religious life in Germany. These efforts will long be remembered by the survivors of Nazi persecution, who not only look upon the Americans as their liberators, but in their terror and bewilderment since liberation, have learned to look upon them as friends who sincerely believe that Jewish rehabilitation must be part of the general rehabilitation of the country upon foundations of democracy and equality.

**I**N THE MEANTIME, the dire need of rabbis and spiritual leaders—teachers, shochtim (ritual slaughterers of fowl and animals for kosher meat), cantors for the synagogues, and the like—is still the worry of the community leaders and of all those agencies, including the American Military Government, that are trying to help them.

As specific examples of MG aid in these fields, the following can be cited:

With the permission of Military Government, Dr. Steven Schwartzschild, an American rabbi, was sent to Berlin to serve the religious needs of the liberal members of the Berlin community. A suitable rabbi to serve the needs of the orthodox and conservative members of the community also is being sought.

When there was difficulty in getting kosher meats for the Jews of Berlin the American Military Government sent kosher meat products from the western zones by the airlift. Whenever ritual supplies such as Chanukan candles or Passover Matzo (unleavened flat cakes) and wine are sent by American Jewish organizations for Berlin, Military Government ships these supplies by air for the benefit of the Jewish community.

In the matter of Jewish property—individual or community property, now heirless—the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization has been set up, and is delegated by Military Government to handle this problem. A Commission of Rabbis, (headed by the author) is to advise this organization in the Jewish religious law pertaining to the disposition of synagogue properties and holy objects which have been destroyed or damaged.

**I**T IS INTERESTING to note that the Jewish Kultus Gemeinden have already succeeded in building the framework of countrywide organizations. Each state in the US Zone has state organizations of communities for mutual aid and cooperation. There is also an association of all state organizations in western Germany which brings together Jewish representatives to periodic conferences for mutual understanding and discussion of problems.



*Rabbi Kramer, author of this article, has been Jewish liaison representative with the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, since March 1948 when he was named by the Synagogue Council of America to serve as liaison between US Military Government and the Jewish religious organizations of Germany. Rabbi of the Hebrew Institute of University Heights, New York City, he was been elected president of the New York Board of Rabbis and is returning to the United States to assume his new duties.*

If given the sympathy, the understanding the opportunity to live in freedom and in a democratic environment, free from the fear of antisemitism and hatred, it may well be that the German Jewish communities will be enabled to take their place among the Jewish communities of the world. +END

All photographs furnished by the reports and information officer, E&CR, OMGUS

### **Soviet Ban Ineffective**

The Soviet ban on the sale of Western-licensed newspapers in the Soviet Sector of Berlin has not affected circulation of the two US-licensed papers in that city. October 1948 circulation figures disclosed that *Der Tagesspiegel* (The Daily Mirror) was printing 240,000 copies in Berlin and 10,000 copies in Frankfurt for distribution in the US Zone. *Der Abend* (The Evening) printed 116,000 copies per issue during this period.



# MISSING UN CHILDREN HUNT INTENSIFIED

## OMGUS Plan Directs Registration and Check of All less than 17 Years of Age in German Foster Homes, Institutions, and Those Adopted since 1939

A PLAN to make a final effort to locate missing United Nations children believed to be in the US Zone of Germany has been worked out by the Displaced Persons Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, and forwarded to the states to be put into operation.<sup>1</sup>

After the war, UNRRA and later the International Refugee Organization through its International Tracing Service endeavored to locate missing United Nations children, but in spite of their efforts, there are still more than 65,000 names of missing UN children in the ITS card files.<sup>2</sup> This new plan represents a final effort to locate the children.

The plan, which was proposed by the International Tracing Service, provides for registration by German authorities in the US Zone and the US Sector of Berlin, of all children among the German population under 17 years of age as of Jan. 1, 1949 in each of the following categories: (1) children in foster homes; (2) children in institutions, and (3) children who have been adopted since Sept. 1, 1939.

IT IS BELIEVED that complete registration of all children in the above mentioned groups and detailed study of all cases which are not clearly German will achieve as nearly complete coverage as possible of the displaced unaccompanied children regardless of the circumstances under which they came into Germany.

The limited registration plan was selected from three major search plans tried out in 1948 in Esslingen in Wuerttemberg-Baden. The first provided for registration of all children under 17 years of age but was considered too comprehensive to be

practicable. The second, which envisaged the utilization of returns of the German population census of 1946, was discarded because it provided insufficient information.

Various German agencies will assist in the registration. The state youth offices will furnish copies of statistical reports covering children in foster homes and institutions, and county youth offices will provide information on all foster children registered with them.

German child-caring agencies and institutions will be required to make available to child search officers of ITS, in accordance with their already established responsibilities, information and documentary proof regarding origin, circumstances of displacement, nationality, identity and family ties of children in their care.

With regard to the registration of adopted children, the staff of each guardianship court is to complete and return questionnaires regarding all children adopted since Sept. 1, 1939. Registration is expected to be slight in this field since few adoptions were approved during the war.

Details of the registration will be worked out in conferences in each of the states to be called by the state MG public welfare adviser and attended by representatives in the US Zone of the Child Search Branch of the International Tracing Service, and representatives of German authorities who have been concerned with tracing United Nations nationals. The registration is scheduled to be completed within one year's time.

THE CENTRALIZATION and expansion of the search for unaccompanied United Nations' children in Europe has resulted in an increase of names of such children in the ITS card index from 28,769 on Jan. 1, 1948, to 65,690 on Jan. 1, 1949. EUCOM Headquarters announced.

Efforts to locate unaccompanied UN children in the four zones of Germany date back to the early part of 1946,

when orders were issued to German authorities to register all Allied nationals who had resided in Germany during the war. Subsequently, a thorough search was instituted in every county and district, covering schools, hospitals and children institutions.

AT THE SAME TIME, German records were scrutinized by officers of the International Tracing Service in efforts to locate UN children and, where possible, reunite them with their families. In this manner, the US Zone was well covered, but due to fluctuations in population and even intentional movements of children in order to avoid detection, the program did not produce desired results.

Then interested agencies in the US controlled areas embarked on a general plan which needed military approval and the cooperation of German authorities. The plan was aimed at the reconstruction of the Nazi plan of "Germanization" in order to identify Nazi agencies, records and personnel involved in the "Germanization" drive which was carried out especially from 1940 to 1944.

Evidence revealed systematic kidnappings of children in German occupied areas, falsification of records, concealment of identity, changing of names and placement in German homes and institutions—all steps in the Nazi plan of racial extermination. Former Nazi officials and war criminals were interrogated, document centers were scrutinized and efforts were made to centralize search activities.

At a conference a year ago between IRO officials and MG tracing officials, it was decided that, when a UN child was found in a German home or German institution, an application would be made to Military Government for the transfer of the child to an IRO children center. +END

<sup>1</sup> Two OMGUS letters: AG 383.7 (CA), "Tracing of United Nations Children Believed to be Missing in the United States Zone of Germany," Feb. 16 and Feb. 21.

<sup>2</sup> See Information Bulletin, "Missing Children", Issue No. 96, June 9, 1947, and "They Seek the Missing", Issue No. 144, Sept. 21, 1948.

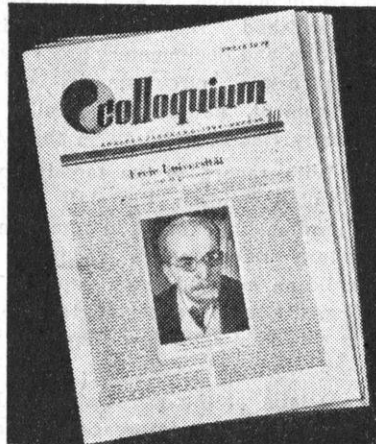




University's main entrance



Mayor Reuter (right) confers with director, student group on problems



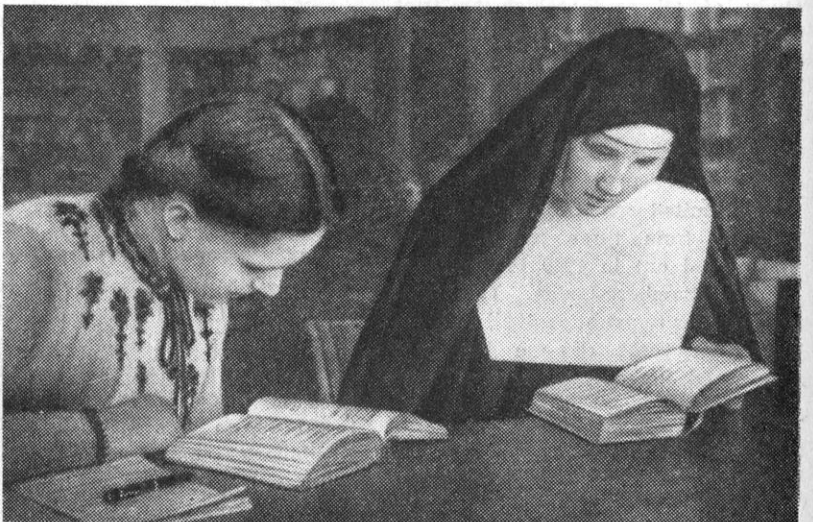
Voice of freedom



Repair of clothing



Student bookstand



400,000 books available to students



# Free University of Berlin

THE Free University of Berlin (Freie Universität Berlin) stands today as a symbol in the struggle for academic freedom

and human dignity. As its 2,200 students walk through the streets of Dahlem in the US Sector of Berlin to their classes, it would seem difficult to realize that eight months ago the Free University was no more than a hope in the minds of some forward-looking Berliners.

The Free University has come to be known as a fighting university, for its professors and students are aware, from personal experience, of the dangers of totalitarianism. However, it is primarily a growing educational institution, utilizing what would have been half-idle buildings, students and professors. It conserves the traditional values of European universities and at the same time serves as an instrument for realizing university reforms.

THE STORY of the development of the Free University cannot be separated from the story of Soviet efforts to rebuild the old University of Berlin into a communist school. Berlin University on Unter den Linden—prior to 1933 one of the world's greatest universities—had a very special meaning for hundreds of Americans who studied in its famous halls.

From the time of its founding in 1809 under the leadership of Wilhelm von Humboldt it had a decided influence on Germany and the world. Hegel, Mommsen, Hartmann and Meinecke were among its renowned teachers. In size it was impressive, with 11,000 students and 120 scientific institutes.

In 1933, its friends were grieved to see the Nazi hand fall on this center of academic freedom. With the coming of peace in 1945 these friends hoped

Article

by **Howard W. Johnston**

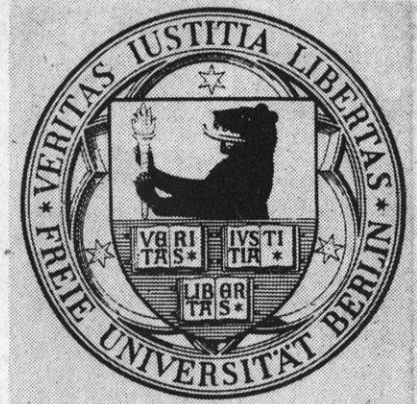
*Chief, Higher Education  
Education & Cultural Relations  
Branch, OMG Berlin Sector*

that once again a great university could be rebuilt on Nazi ruins. BERLIN fell to Soviet forces in April 1945. During the three succeeding months before the French, British and American occupation forces entered the city, Berlin institutions, including Berlin University, were being organized according to eastern ideas. The education officers of the three western sector occupation authorities were, therefore, immediately confronted with a Soviet proposal to reopen Berlin University under the direct control of an occupation power. The Soviet area of responsibility in Berlin included Stadt Mitte (Middle borough) with its Unter den Linden university buildings.

The American educational representative made a counterproposal in the Allied Kommandatura of Berlin to the effect that the university be placed under the Berlin city government where it had always been so that each occupation power would have equal responsibility for the university's development. The Soviet representative argued that the university had served a wider area than the city of Berlin and therefore should not be controlled merely by the city government, and that Berlin University had been a hotbed of Nazism and could not be entrusted to a German governing unit. The French and British backed the American proposal for quadripartite control.

Because the Soviets vetoed the measure, the matter went to the deputy commandants and then to the commandants without agreement. Finally, in October 1945 the problem reached the Allied Control Authority, the highest Military Government level in Germany, where the Russians used

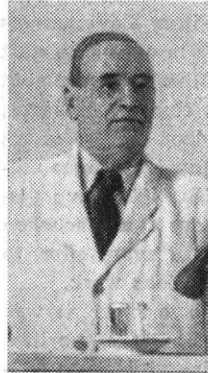
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**Dr. Friedrich Meinecke**  
*President*



**Dr. Edwin Redslob**  
*History*



**Dr. Paul Schaefer**  
*Medicine*



**Dr. Hans Leisegang**  
*Philosophy, Physics*

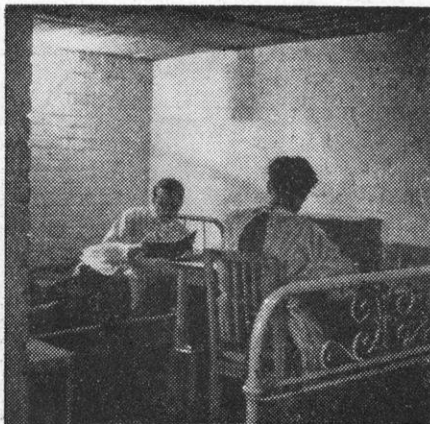


**Dr. Erich von Schubert**  
*Obstetrics, Gynecology*

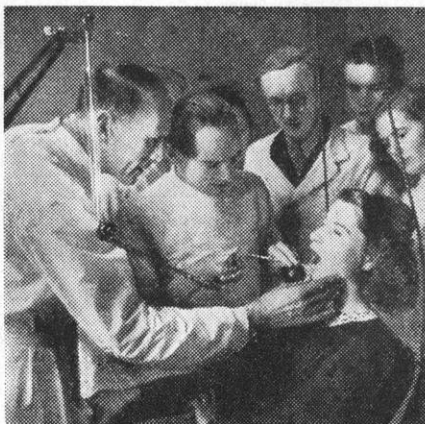


**Dr. Hans Knudsen**  
*Dramatics*





Study room



Dental clinic



Dental techniques

the same arguments and again vetoed the attempt of the three western powers to place Berlin University under quadripartite control.

Russian-controlled newspapers announced that Berlin University would open in November 1945 under Russian control. The opening date was postponed twice but finally in January 1946 the university resumed classes.

**M**EANWHILE, a group of professors under the leadership of Prof. Eduard Spranger appealed to the British and the US Military Governments to open a university in one of the west sectors. Neither Military Government could at that time comply, however, because to have helped the professors would have constituted a serious unilateral action which might have disrupted Allied relations at a time when the West was bending every effort to make fourpower relations work.

As 1946 drew to a close it was apparent that the Soviet authorities were fitting the university into a definite plan. Extra food and coal were allotted to professors and special favors granted to students. The sons and daughters of workers were favored over those of professional men and "capitalists". A strongly communist preparatory school was established to provide the university with party-liners. A separate teachers faculty was formed and this was being filled with communist instructors. Communist professors were brought in to fill key positions on the legal, economics and philosophical faculties. By making some of these courses com-

pulsory, by requiring special examinations and by making sure that ample brochures for instruction were printed, the new school soon felt the pressure of the Communist Party line.

In spite of this, the majority of students tried to go quietly ahead with their studies as if nothing was happening. However when six student opposition leaders were kidnaped in the spring of 1947 student opposition became more vocal.

**A** STUDENT paper printed by opposition students came to life. This monthly magazine, *Colloquium*, presented many thoughtful articles on the meaning of academic freedom and on the problems of university reconstruction. As the party line drew sharper and opposition became more articulate, *Colloquium* became more and more the spokesman of student opposition throughout the Soviet Zone. In April 1948 three of the editors of *Colloquium* were expelled as students from Berlin University because of articles they had written. Their articles constituted a sharp attack on Soviet occupation methods of dealing with East Zone universities.

The question raised by the sudden expulsion was not so much whether the articles deserved disciplinary action but whether or not the students should have been dismissed by the occupation power without reference to the regularly constituted system for student discipline. Two large student demonstrations against the Soviet action helped to focus public attention on conditions at Berlin University.

On May 10 the city assembly, meeting in the Soviet Sector, voted 83-17 to try again to place the school on Unter den Linden under the Magistrat and, should this fail, to establish a Free University in the western sectors of Berlin. The Russian SED party and Soviet authorities were violently opposed to the proposal, and of course, refused to share control of their school which then enrolled 6,000 students.

**B**ERLINERS who wished to make a firm stand for academic freedom were therefore faced with the problem of developing a new university. Several suitable buildings were available in the American Sector, and teaching equipment and books were known to exist in scattered places throughout the western sectors. Moreover, scores of professors and thousands of students already lived in the American Sector. However, the Germans were promised nothing, therefore, except temporary assistance and whatever help might be possible through regular MG channels.

Several committees had suddenly mushroomed, each committee wishing to do something about the new university. A meeting of all interested persons was held June 19 and a German preparatory committee of 12 was formed. Prof. Ernst Reuter, later elected mayor of Berlin, became chairman of the committee which evolved a workable plan. Dozens of buildings had to be inspected, prospective professors had to be interviewed and numerous



*Interclass trolley*



*Coffee room*



*Snack bar*

problems had to be studied with great care.

On July 23 the committee issued a proclamation stating the meaning of Berlin's struggle for academic freedom and asking the world to assist in establishing a free university. On July 24 a newly organized Secretariat moved into an empty building in Dahlem. Dozens of willing students hustled in and out and within a few hours chairs and tables began to appear. That same day two telephones were installed. A tremendous cooperative effort was begun.

**P**ROBLEMS facing the secretariat were complicated by the Soviet blockade and by currency reform. Securing equipment from the West, which had looked easy in June, appeared insurmountable after currency reform. Even the problem of contacting professors in the West proved difficult because the airlines over the Soviet blockade had to be reserved for food, coal and economic necessities. Money was scarce and as students brought in books and furniture it was still not clear how much money would be available. Dr. von Bergmann and his student assistants in the secretariat volunteered their time.

It was not until August that the preparatory committee learned that 2,000,000 Deutsche marks (\$ 600,000), from a fund which had accrued from the sale of US-issued German publications, would be available. Two million Deutsche marks was a lot of money, but only a small sum for starting a university. Development of a natural science faculty with its expensive lab-

oratories had to be postponed, and effort had to be exerted to make each mark go as far as possible.

By September students were busy furnishing the building across the street from the secretariat's office and repairing a wing of a large museum three blocks away.

Special committees carefully drafted proposed statutes for the university. On Nov 10 the statutes giving the new university a legal basis were approved by the city government, which was no longer subject to Soviet vetoes.

**D**URING October and November, more than 5,000 prospective students procured application blanks at the Secretariat. Because the standards were high and because the new university was in no position to offer every field of study, only 3,500 applications were returned. The faculty committee who interviewed and screened these 3,500 students found great difficulty in selecting only 2,200 because the caliber of the applicants was excellent. Selection was based chiefly on the student's academic record and on his promise of success.

According to a definite system, extra points were given for resistance to Nazism. As a result, less than eight percent of the Free University students were officers in the army or held offices in Hitler organizations. This percentage is perhaps the lowest for any university in Germany. Twenty percent of the students are the sons and daughters of laborers, as compared with three percent for German universities before the war. Twenty-five

percent are young women, a figure which is high for any German university, particularly in view of the fact that almost no women attended German universities prior to World War I.

At present there is a waiting list of more than 6,000 prospective students. Of those men and women now studying at the university, 30 percent are from the Soviet Zone, 20 percent transferred from the Berlin University and five percent from the west zones. From outside Germany are 30 students of 17 different countries.

During November, classes were organized under three faculties: philosophy, law-economics and medicine. By December, the organizational work was well in hand and students were thronging the university halls. A formal opening was planned for Dec. 4.

**T**HIS ceremony, held at Titania Palast, a large theater in the American Sector, was a memorable occasion. Professor Reuter described the work of the preparatory committee to 2,000 students, parents, leading German civic leaders and Allied representatives present. Prof. Friedrich Meinecke, who had been elected rector, was ill; nevertheless he spoke through a recording. Prof. Edwin Redtslob, pro-rector, gave the main address.

Col. Frank L. Hawley, commandant of the US Sector of Berlin, who had given the university strong backing from the start, urged the Germans to follow the example of Diogenes, who was destitute materially but who asked Alexander the Great merely to step

(Continued on next page)



aside and let the sun shine through when Alexander came to him with offers of aid.

Mrs. Louise Schroeder, then acting mayor, spoke in behalf of the Berlin population. Thornton Wilder, famous playwright, brought greetings from American universities. Representatives brought messages from the students and professors of the universities of western Germany.

Behind the professors, civic leaders and students who sat on the stage—it was new to have students share such honors—a huge university seal had been erected—Freie Universitaet Berlin, Veritas, Justitia, Libertas (truth, justice, liberty).

**A**FTER the flourishes of opening, the steady tasks of teaching and building have gone on. One hundred and thirty-four professors and assistants have already been selected for the three faculties and more are added each week as top-ranking professors seek refuge from eastern universities. On the philosophical faculty are teachers of philosophy, history, languages, art, psychology, literature (including English and American), journalism, dramatics, archeology and musicology. The law-economics faculty has teachers in many aspects of these fields as well as in political science. The medical faculty so far

offers work in the clinical semesters of both medicine and dentistry and is in the process of developing pre-clinical courses.

Gaps and weaknesses as still exist in the Free University's offerings can be remedied in part by exchange relations with Berlin's specialized colleges—the Technical University (Technische Universitaet) and the Academy of Political Science (Hochschule fuer Politik) in the British Sector and the Evangelical Seminary (Kirchliche Hochschule) and Teachers College (Paedagogische Hochschule) in the American Sector.

Fifteen buildings are used by the university. Some of the hospitals used by the medical faculty are located in the British and French Sectors. The university is centered, however, around the buildings in Dahlem which offers an excellent site for study and for campus activities.

Approximately 400,000 books are available to the university. This aid includes the nearby OMGUS Reference Library with more than 110,000 volumes, a sociological library of 5,000 and an international law library of 40,000 books.

The Free University is governed by a board of 12 members—Berlin's mayor, the city finance minister, the city education minister and three

others from the City Assembly, the rector, a representative of the professors and another of the students. The three remaining places are filled by outstanding laymen—this year a judge, a labor leader and a Nobel Prize-winning chemist. For internal affairs there is a senate on which two students sit for all matters except those pertaining to professors.

One student said that it is wonderful to be able to discuss problems freely without the feeling that the student sitting nearby is a spy. The emphasis at the Free University is definitely on studies, but there is also a sense of community responsibility that has been lacking in German universities.

The Free University faces a serious problem of financial support; DM 1,800,000 (\$540,000) will be needed before the end of the summer. The City Government stands ready to help, but is itself faced with the financial difficulties of the blockaded city.

The Free University is providing a democratic experience for the hundreds of Germans taking part in its development and is fulfilling the moral obligation of the community to talented young people whose education was interrupted by the war. The Free University is an example of cooperative democratic activity. END

## Three-Zone Officials Prepare Uniform Agricultural Output Policy

The Bipartite Control Office has announced the signing of an agreement by bipartite and French zonal food and agriculture officials on procedures to be adopted in equalizing the food ration for the trizonal area and in establishing a uniform agricultural production policy for the three zones.

Fat, fish and dried fruit have already been moved into the French Zone from the Bizone, under this agreement, BICO food officials stated, enabling the normal consumers ration in the three western zones to be equalized during January.

The Memo of Understanding signed by food and agricultural representatives of the three western zones provides for the establishment of three permanent committees on which the Bizonal Area and the French Zone sit

as equal partners.

These three new joint committees cover the programming and coordination of indigenous food production and imported foods, the internal distribution of all foodstuffs and the establishment of a uniform statistical and reporting system for the three zones.

A booklet, giving basic statistics on food and agriculture for both the Bizone and the French Zone, has been published. The booklet gives data on farm to market deliveries, population figures, livestock census, etc. in the three zones during the prewar as well as postwar period. It is written in English, French and German.

BICO also announced that German economic experts are expected to consider at an early date measures de-

signed to achieve in the Bizonal Area and in the French Zone a uniform system of allocation and rationing controls in the field of economics.

An official spokesman stated that Military Government had requested the Bizonal Executive Committee to invite experts to study the establishment of a uniform system of allocation of raw materials and power and of a uniform system of rationing of goods. An exception has been made in the fields of food, agriculture and forestry.

The Bizonal Executive Committee has been requested to make all arrangements necessary to arrive at a common coal allocation and a common steel allocation for the industries of the Bizone and the French Zone beginning with the second quarter of 1949.



# EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



## Cardinal Mindszenty's Trial

THE TRIAL of Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary, the US reply to Stalin's overtures and the diplomatic maneuvers about Norway turned the attention of the German editors toward the east in early February. While practically every newspaper in the US Zone had presented editorial comment on Stalin's statement, there was almost none, other than the straight news stories, on the American reply.

However, that this had nothing to do with pro-Russian sentiment was indicated by unanimous reaction to the Mindszenty trial. Papers also showed preoccupation with Russia by the many articles on Russian atom bombs, submarines in the Caspian Sea, spies, Antifa (communistic-indoctrinated) prisoners of war, Communist strike threats and alleged NKVD listing of anti-Communists in the western zones.

The **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden) regarded the Mindszenty trial as a symptom of the innermost poisoning of our age:

"The great significance of the case lies neither in the personal tragedy nor in the spiritual dignity of the accused. It rather lies in the fact that a state proclaims obvious injustice as justice in such a diabolic and shrewd manner that it will cause uncertainty and distrust to grow a thousandfold in the world."

**Die Abendzeitung** (Munich) commented: "A political trial in Communist countries is always conducted in order to prove the defendant in the wrong rather than to establish truth. As in all dictatorships, whatever is useful to the system, is right. The only difference between Hitler and the Soviets is that the former blatantly proclaimed this as a principle whereas the Communists are cleverer but follow the same method... The East-West cold war is rising in temperature... The world reaction to the verdict reveals how far we have drifted."

## When is News News?

The **Wiesbadener Kurier** (Wiesbaden, Hesse) reported that a journalist in Hanover petitioned the court against an injunction which prevented him from using the typewriter after 10 p.m. The judge upheld the injunction with the argument that "after all it doesn't matter if news gets into the paper a little earlier or a little later."

The **Schwaebische Post** (Aalen, Wuerttemberg-Baden) said that newspapers which spoke of "sensational turns" in the Mindszenty trial only betrayed their lack of political understanding, it continued:

"No, nothing was sensational in this trial, everything was cut and dried beforehand... The clearest proof lies in the sentence itself. The crimes of which the cardinal was accused demand capital punishment. Why was it not pronounced? Because that would not have served the Hungarian state. A cardinal executed on account of his faith could be canonized by Rome. With that he would become even more of a danger to the present regime... What was enacted in Budapest was a crucifixion of all mankind. Cardinal Mindszenty is a martyr in the struggle against truly satanic powers."

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) said that the Hungarian presiding judge Dr. Olti was "far smoother, cleverer, less noisy" than Freisler, president of Hitler's "People's Court." But "anybody who has seen the film of the trial of the July 20 conspirators knows how these effects are produced... If this trial proves anything... then only this one fact: that now two worlds talk in different tongues... When the others say 'trial', 'court of justice', or 'confession,' they only speculate on conceptions and associations of ideas which still exist with us, but which mean to them something quite different or maybe nothing."

"How many victims must still be piled up, together with Petkoff and all the others, until one will understand that it is fruitless to delve eagerly into things which already Joseph ('Mission to Moscow') Davies failed to fathom? What is happening here is the final suspension of all human conditions as we know them. Mankind stands at a last border."

## American Attitude Puzzling

The unfavorable American reception which caused Felix Furtwaengler, noted orchestra conductor; Walter Giesecking, concert pianist, and Heintzen Hoff, heavyweight boxer, to abandon their scheduled professional visits to the United States, was described by the **Frankfurter Neue Presse** as puzzling. The Frankfurt newspaper commented:

"Undoubtedly, these protests have had a shock-like effect on Germany. The nation which has applied the Marshall Plan to a defeated enemy seems gripped by an anti-German wave. Without knowing details we find it difficult to understand how the hospitality extended by Military Government after careful examination could be annulled in practice..."

"German politicians, economists, clerics, scientists, publicists, journalists and students have been welcomed to the US for the purpose of study... Perhaps we know too little about the process through which the democratic mind of the United States is made up to understand... how the protest of — if we are correctly informed — numerically rather weak groups could become so effective..."

"We can find consolation only in the words of Mr. Edward Ryerson, president of the Musicians' Association of Chicago, on the Furtwaengler incident: 'Here we have the tragic proof of the fact that our victory in the war is not yet complete.'"

The **Augsburger Tagespost** (Augsburg, Bavaria) advised dignified

(Continued on next page)



silence in the face of foreign demonstrations of anti-German feeling:

"The protests of American artists... caused Furtwaengler to withdraw from his contract... The invitation of German heavyweight champion ten Hoff caused much adverse criticism in the American press... These and many other symptoms should show us once again that hate against us has not abated as much as we thought...

"We relied too readily on what was told us, as long as we were required to play a certain role in world affairs... Let us remember that we are a vanquished people, still widely vilified and outlawed... Let us therefore be silent!"

### Politicians' "Shock" Belittled

The *Abendpost* (Frankfurt) confessed itself little impressed by the "shock" German politicians declared they suffered when they got an advance peek at the Occupation Statute. But, if there is to be any life in the future West German state, one thing is indispensable:

"The place of the three Military Governments must be taken by a common organ which will act as a partner in negotiating with the federal government. The prerequisite for this would be a unification of the American, British and French occupation policies. If this fails it will be practically impossible for the federal government to find a tolerable political line and to legislate for the western zones. This point is as important as the constitution itself and more important than the whole Occupation Statute.

"So far this question has not been decided. For that reason our politicians should not be so rash in their criticism of a document which has not yet been made public. Even an Occupation Statute which we consider bad would — in spite of all protests — become a fact, if the western powers want it. And it would all depend on how it is applied. If we Germans are willing to cooperate, a way will certainly be found to make things tolerable. After 3½ years of occupation we ought to remember

how many unreasonable demands were dropped in the meantime and how much the originally very harsh conditions have been alleviated."

### Payment for Import Costs

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) called the decision of Military Governments\* to make the Germans pay full price for imports of "category A" (food, fuel, fertilizer and medical supplies) into a German sinking fund "a fantastic experiment" and "a task which comes at a decidedly unfavorable moment." It continued:

"That western Germany cannot continue to exist as an economic island which, so to say, lies under the sea level of the world market, is self-evident... For western Germany that will mean a rise of living costs amounting to approximately DM 600,000,000 (\$180,000,000) for bread grain alone. (So far — we should not ignore this — the American and British taxpayers subsidized our living expenses to this extent. And as we well know, we would all have died from starvation without these gigantic imports on a loan basis)...

"If there were no other solution than to simply raise bread prices, then tomorrow's wage and salary earners, 85 percent of whom already have an inadequate income, would be deprived of a monthly sum of DM 50,000,000 (\$15,000,000) in purchasing power. That this is a social impossibility need hardly be said... The task before which the decision of the Military Governments has placed us... can be solved only by a masterpiece of our best economic brains."

\* see "Germans Pay Costs in D-Marks" in *Information Bulletin*, Issue No. 155, Feb. 22, 1949.

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

### Editors to Help Draft Bill

The Social-Democratic faction of the Bavarian legislature decided in an internal meeting in favor of complete freedom of the press and rejected the government draft of a state press law. A committee of eight was formed to prepare a new draft. Four are editors-in-chief of licensed newspapers, including Goldschagg of *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) and Josef Felder.

In the *Suedost-Kurier* (Bad Reichenhall), Felder called the SPD resolution "one of the most important and welcome of recent years. It is to be hoped that other factions of the legislature, especially the CSU (Christian Social Union) will also invite professional newspaper men when they deliberate on the press law...

"We noticed that the misgivings of the SPD faction are essentially the same as those of the newspaper publishers: the abolition of licensing comes too early! It destroys the organic development of democracy. This development demands that party newspapers should immediately be licensed, but that the complete abolition of licensing should be postponed for at least a year. Those are purely political considerations. (A modern press law is not an economic, but a political question of the first order.)

"OMGUS should really take up this question. We hope we won't be misunderstood: the complete abolition of licensing is part of absolute freedom of the press and we are for it. There is a difference of opinion only about the timing. If OMGUS should adhere to its decision, then we could very well understand the efforts of the SPD fraction to put into the press law additional safeguards for a limited time."

To whom should a democratic official be responsible, if not to the public? — *From Mannheimer Morgen*.

### Study of Refugee Problem

The US, British and French Military Governors have announced the establishment of a tripartite working group to study the problem of redistribution of German refugees within western Germany.



# Collection Shortage Brings Allotment Cut

## German Grain Deliveries only 37 Percent of Quota; BICO Schedule Reduces Delinquent States' Shares of Imports to Assure Year-round Bread Ration

A STRICT schedule for the release to each state of imported grains in order to insure year-round maintenance of a bizonal bread ration was adopted by the Bipartite Control Office. In announcing this schedule, the joint chairmen expressed confidence that the bizonal food supply will generally be far better than that of a year ago if the farmers accept their responsibilities for food deliveries and the consumers accept their legitimate share of rationed commodities at legal prices.

For the period of July 1 to Nov. 30, the deliveries of grain had been 887,000 metric tons in flour equivalent or 37 percent of the 1948 quota and 95 percent of the deliveries for the same period of 1947. Deliveries of fodder grains fell behind the most. Deliveries of barley and oats were, respectively, 68 percent and 30 percent of the figures for the same period in 1947. Deliveries of bread-grains, which constitute the major part of all delivered grains, although lagging behind expectations, exceeded those of 1947 by one percent.

Food imported into the Bizonal Area in December for feeding the German population amounted to 472,314 metric tons as compared with 300,245 tons for December 1947. Of the December food imports, six percent was procured by the Joint Food Procurement Office, nine percent by agencies of the United Kingdom, and the balance of 85 percent by agencies of the United States.

The Bizonal Area between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1948 received 6,835,730 tons of food, the bulk of which came from the United States and consisted chiefly of grain and flour, which amounted to 4,397,406 tons. The imports for January-December 1948 were 37 percent higher than those for the same period in 1947.

A SPECIAL commission on grain collection composed of representatives of the Bizonal Economic Council, the Laenderrat (Council of

States) and the Executive Committee reported on the unsatisfactory progress of grain collections in the Bizonal Area and recommended that the continued control of grain collections and prices be stressed officially, that incentives be introduced for over-delivery of quotas, and that retro-active payments be made to producers for grain delivered between July and October. Military Government has instructed that the necessary funds be provided in the bizonal supplementary budget to give effect to the last recommendation.

According to figures compiled and accepted by responsible German officials, there remained available, but uncollected, sufficient grain supplies within Germany which, together with imports of grain being brought into Germany by the western occupation powers, would be adequate to maintain an 11,000-gram bread ration until June 30. By the end of November the collections of grain were slower than anticipated, and, as a result, imported grain stocks were being used at an excessive rate.

MANY REASONS were advanced by the various German officials for the slow rate of collections; namely, that additional time was required by the farmers to harvest potatoes and sugar beets and that a shortage in electric power for threshing existed in some areas. Although these reasons may be accepted in part, the fact remains that, in spite of a bountiful grain harvest, the farm-to-market deliveries of grain to date

were inadequate and did not conform to the collection pattern of past years.

As Military Government does not have access to an additional grain supply to be used to make up for a failure in German collections, it was realized that a collapse of the bread ration during the latter months of the fiscal year could result if the excessive use rate of imported grains was continued and domestic grain collections did not materialize.

As MG policy has always been to release grain on a fair and equitable basis to each of the states in the Bizonal Area and as this grain, coupled with a satisfactory collection rate of German-grown grain, will permit each state to sustain the 11,000-gram bread ration, Military Government took the following step to safeguard against any bread ration failure:

IT WAS ORDERED that, to the extent that a state fails to meet its collection quota in December, one ton of its allocated imported grain for that month will be withheld and placed in a general pool for each ton of home-grown grain by which the state fails to meet its collection quota. For each ton of grain by which a state falls below its collection quotas for January and February, two tons from its February and March import grain allocations would be withheld. The imported grain thus withheld and accumulated will be placed in a general pool for distribution at the discretion of Military

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Tonnage of Imported Grain Withheld from the Various States for December Grain Collection Failures				
Thousand Tons in Flour Equivalent				
State	Shortfall in Meeting Dec. Quota	Original Jan. Import Allocation	Withheld from Jan. Import Allocation	Net Jan. Import Allocation
TOTAL	79,300	129,000	47,300	81,700
Bavaria	40,400	18,000	18,000	—
Wuerttemberg-Baden	1,900	8,000	1,900	6,100
Hesse	5,000	8,000	5,000	3,000
Lower Saxony	—	14,000	—	14,000
Schleswig-Holstein	15,600	6,000	6,000	—
North Rhine-Westphalia	16,400	75,000	16,400	58,600

Government in the spring and early summer of 1949.

It was repeatedly stressed that there was sufficient grain within each state, if collected, which, added to allocated and imported grains, would sustain the present bread and cereal ration through June. It was pointed out that the responsibility for collections of German-grown grain and for obtaining an equitable distribution of the available supplies fell squarely on the shoulders of the various state officials. These state officials were not limited by Military Government in their freedom of action in discharging this responsibility.—Compiled from Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 42.

(Continued from page 2)

## Occupational Activities

authorized three industrial unions in the Bizonе to participate in the creation of trizonal unions embracing the US, British, and French zones of Germany. The unions are the Music, Stage, and Theater Arts; the Chemical, Paper, and Ceramic Industries, and the Graphic Arts Trades.

**Bavarian Meat Control** — The Bavarian Food Ministry has been warned by OMG Bavaria that, unless an immediate improvement in meat marketing control is made, Bavarians face a meat ration cut in the near future. It was pointed out that to maintain the normal consumer ration of 400 grams per month, as well as to meet export commitments to other German areas, 8,400 tons of meat per month must be collected and properly distributed. The warning stressed that in addition to the large quantities of meat products which do not reach legal channels, more than 5,500 tons of meat had disappeared after having been legally collected during the first six months of the food year.

**IRO Camp Released** — In accordance with MG policy of releasing available installations to relief organizations, the IRO camp "Schwarzacher Hof" in Mosbach, Wuertemberg-Baden has been turned over to a German protestant relief organization. Requisitioned during the war by German authorities as an emer-

gency hospital for workers at nearby underground factories, the estate consists of five buildings containing living quarters, workshops, kitchens, bakery and laundry facilities. The institution will now house feeble-minded and crippled children, with some buildings being used as a hospital.

**Swiss Publication Banned** — Distribution in the US Zone of *Neue Politik*, a bi-weekly periodical published in Zurich, Switzerland, by a Dr. Wilhelm Frick has been prohibited by OMGUS. The ban followed an investigation by the Information Services Division which disclosed that *Neue Politik* is a vehicle for Nazi views and anti-occupation propaganda. The periodical is intended for German readers rather than Swiss, in spite of the fact that it is published in Switzerland.

**Marriage Racket Discovered** — An employee of the Augsburg police department, George Holl, has been dismissed for obtaining false documents which enabled German girls with criminal records to marry American soldiers, it was revealed by OMG Bavaria. The case was brought to light after State Department officials refused to issue a US visa to a recent bride of an American soldier because she had served nine different prison sentences for stealing. Holl admitted in the presence of the Augsburg chief of police that he had accepted gifts, including cigarettes, from American soldiers in return for expediting the police record certificates needed by German girls before they could be married to Americans.

**Berlin Blind Aided** — A thousand dollar legacy from the estate of the late Teresa Noack of Los Angeles will be turned over to a German welfare organization for blind persons in the US Sector, OMGUS public welfare officials revealed. In a letter forwarded to Military Government, Don R. Cameron, executor of the Noack estate, stated that early attempts to comply with his client's will by sending aid to the German Central Welfare Agency for the Blind, located near Dresden in the Russian Zone, were rejected by the Soviets.

**Delinquent Taxpayers Assessed** — During the past two months a state-wide campaign to collect delinquent

taxes in Bavaria has netted the Bavarian Finance Ministry more than DM 7,000,000 (\$2,100,000) from the cities of Nuremberg and Munich alone. Where failure to pay taxes can be proven to be deliberate, the offender faces a lawsuit with possibly heavy penalties. When the delinquency is considered unintentional, the individual or business is assessed the amount of the back taxes, plus interest and a moderate penalty.

**More Shoes for Everyman** — The output of utility shoes has more than doubled during the first four months of the Everyman Footwear Program inaugurated last October to supply the German public with standard-quality, medium priced footwear and to reduce trade margins to a minimum. Starting with a target of 700,000 pairs of work shoes per month, production at the rate of 1,500,000 pairs per month "shows every sign of being reached," according to Bipartite Control Office officials. Selling prices are stamped on the utility shoes and range from DM 24.50 to DM 29.50 (\$7.35 to 8.85), which are from 30—40 percent below prices paid for similar quality shoes before the program began.

**Prisoner-of-War Health** — The general health of German prisoners-of-war returning to the British Zone from the Soviet Union has deteriorated in recent months, according to statistics of British authorities. Whereas returnees requiring immediate hospital treatment fell to about 13 to 15 percent during the past summer, recent groups to be repatriated from Russia have yielded from 27.2 to 43.4 percent of hospital cases. PW's from Poland have been found to be the best fed, although some groups have contained a high percentage of cases requiring hospital treatment for fractures and bone diseases. PW's from Yugoslavia have been in the best general physical condition, with only 10—15 percent requiring immediate hospital treatment.

**Too Much Advertising** — Price tags flapping conspicuously from new suits worn by two German youths aroused the interest of Limburg (Hesse) railroad police, who had been alerted by French zone police that two armed men had burglarized and



robbed a Hachenburg clothing shop. When apprehended, the pair revealed that they had donned the new garments to increase their heavy loot but forgot to remove the price tags. Each was sentenced to one year in prison.

**DM Counterfeiting Increasing** — A sharp increase in the number of counterfeit Deutsche-mark notes was reported in Hesse during January. Concentrated in the Frankfurt area, 1,348 bogus notes were discovered, as compared with 301 in December. The majority were of DM 5 (\$1.50) denomination, with DM 20 (\$6) notes second in frequency.

**Freight Car Production** — The bizonal program to produce 3,000 new freight cars between Sept. 4 and Jan. 31 was completed three days ahead of schedule, the Bipartite Transport Group announced. Five bizonal factories took part in the production plan, which was the first of its kind in the Bizonal area. Although the new rolling stock is similar to prewar types, a change in frame construction permits increased load capacity.

**Grippe Increase Noted** — A sharp increase in the incidence of influenza-type (grippe) upper respiratory disease was reported from Hesse during late January. Hessian MG public health officials commented that, while none of the cases were true influenza, the Ministry of the Interior and physicians had been advised of measures to combat any signs of an influenza epidemic. At the same time, 511 grippe cases in four days were reported from the Sonthofen area in Bavaria, where all schools were closed as a precautionary measure.

**ERP Essay Contest** — Competition for free trips to Great Britain or the United States under the ERP essay contest will remain open until March 31, according to an official announcement. Complete details of the competition, which is open to all German nationals in the western zones, are given in an ERP booklet which is on sale for 25 pfennigs (eight cents) at newsstands in the Bizonal area. Thirty-one prizes will be awarded in both the adult and juvenile sections of the contest.



An invitation to attend the Garmisch winter carnival was presented Mr. Murray D. Van Wagoner (left), OMG director of Bavaria, by Dr. Heinrich Ostermann, representing the mayor of Garmisch. Ostermann is dressed in a traditional medieval costume of the Garmisch area. Holding the invitation is Mr. Kenneth Van Buskirk (center), director of OMGB Operations Division. (PIO OMGB photo)

**Miners Food Distributed** — Special imported foods valued at approximately \$1,800,000 were distributed to British Zone hard coal workers Feb. 4 as a bonus based on December coal production. Principal items distributed were frozen beef and pork, lard, margarine, cocoanut fat, evaporated milk, cocoa, and egg powder. The labor force in the British zone coal fields increased during 1949 from 452,628 to 473,610 persons.

**Germans Get Big Building** — British authorities in Berlin have derequisitioned York House, 500-room office building which formerly served as administrative headquarters for British Element, Control Commission for Germany. The major portion of the building has been allocated for use of the Berlin Insurance Institute, which is no longer able to function from its headquarters in the Soviet Sector. The derequisitioned building will also accommodate the Berlin Supreme Court, whose president had informed the Allied Kommandantura that a free and independent judiciary was no longer possible in the Soviet sector. +END

(Continued from page 4)

## OMGUS Personnel

springboard for giving further personnel management services to top administrative officials, line supervisors and to employees. And each time an Employee Utilization representative answers an employee's questions, gives supervisory assistance or renders some other service, the matter is recorded and becomes the basis for studies and recommendations to further improve personnel management or to become part of the written record of our mission in Germany. +END

## Dollars for Customs Duties

Permission to accept dollar instruments in payment of customs duties has been extended to German customs authorities. The dollar instruments are to be deposited to the credit of the Bank Deutscher Laender (Bank of the German States) which, in turn, will reimburse the customs authorities with the equivalent sum in Deutsche marks. This will furnish an additional source of foreign exchange for the German economy.



# QUESTIONS and ANSWERS



*Is any civil service reform being instituted?*

Yes. Whether a democratic government in Germany will be successful depends in no small part on the conversion of the German officialdom from its traditional role as arms of "a leader" and the state into a corps of helpful, able, and conscientious servants of the people. In the fall of 1946, at MG insistence, Bavaria, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden adopted laws aimed at elimination of the caste system within the public service and opening the public service to all citizens, with appointment and promotion being based solely on the relative fitness of applicants for the work to be done. However, obstacles in administration, which are attributable to the entrenched position of the old officialdom, caused the benefits of such legislation to be disappointingly small. In the Bizonal administration, the opposition of the German officialdom has been delaying the adoption by the Economic Council of legislation correcting the evils of the former personnel practices. Recently the Military Governors made it known that they will handle the matter through Military Government legislation should the delay continue.\* (CAD-OMGUS)

\* \* \*

*Are pensions for veterans of the German army or survivors of veterans permitted?*

No military pensions, as such, may be paid to war veterans or their survivors by the state governments of the Bizonal Area. Since April 1, 1948, however, the states in the Bizonal Area are authorized, within their discretion, to enact legislation providing for the payment of maintenance grants to career military personnel. These grants are to be equivalent in amount to employees pensions and are not to exceed DM 170 (\$51) per

\* US-British Military Government Laws No. 15, "Bizonal Public Service", will take effect March 15. See story page 8.

month. Payment to non-career military personnel are to be made only if they suffered war disability. Payments of this description are to be made according to accident compensation standards provided by the German social insurance system. (OFA, OMGUS)

\* \* \*

*Could you define the status of the following groups now present in Germany—expellees, refugees, evacuees, persecutees, DP's, distressed persons?*

An expellee is an ethnic German expelled from Hungary, Poland or Czechoslovakia, in accordance with provisions of Article XIII of the Potsdam Agreement, for resettlement in Germany.

A refugee, also defined as "dislodged German" denotes a German national who, because of the war, is either temporarily homeless or distant from his home, whether presently inside or outside of Germany.

An evacuee is a German who has been displaced temporarily from his own domicile within the zone due to bombing or other war causes.

A persecutee is a person whose continued loyalty to the Allied cause is established or who, in addition, presents proof that he

a. is a Jew; or

b. was confined in a prison, or concentration camp, because of color, race, religion, political beliefs or activities in favor of the United Nations; or

**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.**

c. is a member of the immediate family of a person qualifying under subparagraphs a. and b. above, and who is residing with or accompanying such person.

Authority to the term "persecutee status" is vested exclusively in CINCEUR and is not delegated to IRO or to the German authorities.

The term "United Nations Displaced Person" applies to a United Nations national who has been deported from, or has been obliged to leave, his country of nationality or of former habitual residence, such as persons who were compelled to undertake forced labor or who were deported for racial, political or religious reasons.

Distressed persons is a term too general to define and is not officially used. (CAD-OMGUS)

\* \* \*

*Can new radio stations be established in the US Zone?*

The limiting factor in the establishment of new radio stations in the US Zone of Germany is the shortage of available radio frequencies. The European conference at Copenhagen, in fact, asked that Germany's present allocation of frequencies be reduced. Under these conditions, it would be impossible to set up new stations. However, it is hoped that in the future, development of frequency modulation broadcasting will multiply facilities available and that it will be possible for Germany to establish numerous, competing, low-power stations. (ISD-OMGUS)

\* \* \*

*Does Military Government expect to see the cultural achievements of Bavaria in philosophy, art, architecture, literature and music remain what they were before the war?*

No. Military Government hopes that Bavaria will go far beyond past achievements and make new strides in these fields. It expects that she will be able to develop her arts in peace and happiness and that she may offer them for the further appreciation of all peace-loving men and women. (OMGB)



# Excerpts Taken from Official Instructions

## Transmitting of Information

Numerous requests for guidance are being received by agencies of the Federal Government, including the National Military Establishment, from private citizens and business enterprises, concerning the advisability of transmitting to domestic and overseas requestors certain types of industrial and scientific information.

The Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, has been designated by inter-departmental agreement as the government agency responsible for processing, reviewing and replying to such requests.

The type of requests for information which may be referred properly to the Office of International Trade are those dealing with matters of potential strategic intelligence value. These will include information of important industrial processes and formulas, comprehensive lists of important industrial establishments, detailed information of transportation and communications systems, matters of trade promotion or trade protection, or even such unclassified publications as telephone or city directories or comprehensive commercial or agricultural reports. Requests for information concerning military matters should remain within military channels.

Military personnel should be alert to the fact that such information, although unclassified and solicited by overt means, provides, in part, basic intelligence information of strategic importance to potential enemies of the United States.

It is desired that all requests of the above nature be referred directly to the Director, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., regardless of the agency within the Department of the Army to which the request was addressed originally. — From Department of the Army letter quoted in EUCOM Letter AG 380.01 CSPAGO Jan. 18.

## Workhouse Internment Laws

Military Government Law No 14, subject "Repeal of German Legislation Concerning Workhouse Internment," has been approved and is effective April 1, 1949 throughout the US Zone. German ministers of justice should be provided with copies so that they may arrange for appropriate duplication and distribution to the German authorities.

The repeal of the German legislation specified in the law is intended to put an end to excessive confinement in workhouse by court order without adequate review of the sentence under Section 42a (3) and 42d of the German Criminal Code or, similarly, by administrative order under Section 20 of the Reich Ordinance concerning Social Welfare and implementing state legislation. The effective date of the repeal of April 1 will permit the enactment of substitute state legislation if deemed desirable for the states.

Any substitute legislation must meet the requirements of due process of law as defined in Control Council Proclamation No 3, "Fundamental Principles of Judicial Reform" (MGR 23-103) and that methods for the reform and rehabilitation of workhouse inmates must conform in practice to the standards established by Control Council Directive No 19, "Concerning Principles of Administration of German Prisons" (MGR 23-161.19).

Each minister president is directed to issue instructions forthwith:

That all persons now in workhouse confinement by sentence of court under existing legislation shall have their cases reviewed on their merits within thirty (30) days by the courts responsible for execution of the judgment or, if sentence was imposed by order of an administrative Agency, by the minister having jurisdiction of the agency which issued such order; that in each case an order shall be issued after such review providing either for immediate release of the person confined or for release not later than April 1.

That until April 1 prosecuting attorneys shall not demand imposition of workhouse internment in trials against defendants charged

with any of the offenses specified in Section 42d of the German Criminal Code.

That until April 1 the administrative agencies in charge of enforcing either Section 20 of the Reich Ordinance concerning Social Welfare or any German state legislation providing for the imposition of workhouse internment by administrative agencies shall not order internment in a workhouse.—From OMGUS letter AG 010.0 (LD), Feb. 1.

## United Kingdom Residents

The Combined Travel Board, OMGUS, recommends that United Kingdom residents presently employed with the US forces in the Occupied Zone of Germany who are desirous of remaining in Germany as persons subject to German law on termination of their employment agreements, should forward applications to the Combined Travel Board for such approval, meeting the following conditions:

1. Documentary proof of former German nationality.

2. Proof of former domicile in Germany and when such domicile was changed prior to Sept. 1, 1939.

3. Certificate from the municipal housing office that permission to take up residence has been granted.

4. Certificate from the pertinent offices of the Ministry of Interior that re-acquisition of German nationality in accordance with the Nationality law of March 23, 1948 has been approved.

Application forms (Form CTB/104) may be obtained at Combined Travel Board Branch Offices located in Munich, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, Bremen, and Berlin.—From EUCOM Weekly Directive No 4.

## Use of Display Pyrotechnics

The manufacture, sale and use of pyrotechnics for display and entertainment purposes by the population of the US Zone of Germany may be authorized by appropriate German authorities subject to the following conditions and such other controls or restrictions as they might deem necessary:

1. That they contain no explosive material and no chemical listed in Group VIII of Schedule A of Control Council Law Number 43.

2. That the provisions of MG Regulations, Title 9-521, governing security and control of industrial explosives are complied with.

3. That such limitations or restrictions governing manufacture as may be imposed by the VFW (Department for Economics of the Bizonal Economic Administration) to control the use of available raw materials are not violated.—From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 4.

## Army payments taxable

US Army lump sum leave payments and reenlistment allowance payments are subject to federal income tax, according to information received by Eucum headquarters from the office of Chief of Finance in Washington.

In the case of lump sum accrued leave payments, the amount representing pay is subject to the tax, but payments representing allowances are not subject to tax.

Taxes will not be withheld when forfeitures of all pay and allowances are involved. However, income tax will be withheld on the full amount of any pay due in cases involving fines, and on final pay accounts when the indebtedness exceeds the pay due.

## Emergency Return to US

The Adjutant General, EUCOM Headquarters (AG Military Personnel Branch), will receive and screen all requests for emergency return of military personnel to the United States and all requests for assignment of air priority for TDY personnel. Applications for air travel in connection with interim leave for key employees also may be submitted for processing provided the essentiality for air travel is stated over the signature of a general officer or the major commander concerned. — From EUCOM cir 167.

## OMGUS Files and Cable

The following procedure relating to charging out of files from the AG Records Branch and

obtaining cables from the AG Cables Branch is brought to the attention of all concerned for compliance:

1. Files and cables will be released only to US personnel of offices and divisions of OMGUS headquarters, who are in possession of AGO cards (WD AGO Form 65); a properly completed "Request for File" form; and who have a signature card authenticated by the administrative officer of the office or division concerned on file in AG Records and/or AG Cables. Files and cables are to be used for official business only.

2. Files will be charged out 24 hours only. Requests for an additional 24 hours may be made by telephoning AG Records inquiry clerk.

3. Files will be returned by the individual who removed the files from AG Records.

4. Where it is necessary to transfer a file from one individual to another, such action will be first cleared through AG Records. The individual who is charged with a file will be held responsible for its return. — From OMGUS staff memo No. 52, Dec. 22.

## Federal Income Tax

All taxable American personnel (military and civilian) in the European Command are required by law to file final income tax returns for the year 1948 and to pay the amount due thereon before 15 March 1949. In connection with the filing of final returns, the following should be borne in mind by those concerned:

1. Civilians are required to attach Form W-2 (Receipt from Employer Showing Amount of Wages Received and Amount of Tax Withheld) to their final returns.

2. Joint returns of husband and wife must be signed by both parties.

3. Final returns and the payments due thereon are required to be in the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district concerned by 15 March 1949.

Taxable American personnel, including those from whose wages taxes are being withheld during the current year, are required to file Declarations of Estimated Tax for the year 1949 and to pay the first quarterly installment due thereon before 15 March, 1949, if they fall in one of the following categories:

1. Individuals whose gross income from wages can reasonably be expected to exceed the sum of \$4,500 plus \$600 to each person for whom they are entitled to claim an exemption including themselves. Examples are as follows:

(a) An individual who is single with no dependents is entitled to claim an exemption of \$600 for himself. Thus, if his salary for 1949 can reasonably be expected to exceed \$4,500 plus \$600, or \$5,100, he is required to file a Declaration of Estimated Tax for 1949.

(b) An individual who is married and has two children would be entitled to claim four exemptions. If his salary for 1949 can reasonably be expected to exceed \$4,500 plus \$2,400, or \$6,900, he is required to file a Declaration of Estimated Tax for 1949.

2. Individuals whose gross income from sources other than wages can reasonably be expected to exceed \$100 for the taxable year and whose gross income is expected to be \$600 or more. Examples are as follows:

(a) An individual whose wages during 1949 can reasonably be expected to be \$500 or more and who expects to receive \$100 or more from interest, dividends, property rentals, etc., is required to file a Declaration of Estimated Tax for 1949.

(b) An individual receiving no wages, who expects to receive an income of \$600 or more from interest, dividends, and other sources, is required to file a Declaration of Estimated Tax for 1949.

Pay (base pay, longevity pay, flight pay, oversea pay, etc.) of enlisted personnel and commissioned officers is taxable for the year 1949.

Assistance in the preparation of income tax returns is a function of legal assistance officers

(Continued on next page)

# Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

ERP, ISD CCG (BE), December 1948. Informative pamphlet for British personnel on Marshall Plan as it concerns western Germany.

**Index of EUCOM Publications**, AG 461 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 Jan. 1949. Lists all command directives in effect on Jan. 1.

**Logistic Support to the US and Soviet Military Liaison Missions**, Cir No. 2, Hq EUCOM, 11 Jan. 1949.

**Appropriations on Projects pertaining to Non-Occupation Costs (German Funds)**, AG 120 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 Jan. 1949.

**Examination, Military Justice Course for Officers ("Phase II" Training)**, AG 254.4 JAG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 Jan. 1949.

**Local Procurement in Germany by Appropriated and Nonappropriated Fund Agencies of the US Occupation Forces**, AG 400.12 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 Jan. 1949.

**Weekly Directive No. 3**, Hq EUCOM, 21 Jan. 1949. Lists following:

Sec. I—Use of Phonetic Alphabet in Text of Messages.

Sec. II—Organizational Supply Room Competition.

Sec. III—Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "Reunited," "Personal Health in Extreme Cold and Snow" and "Point Control of Traffic."

Sec. IV—Furniture Repair.

Sec. V—Morning Report Remarks.

Sec. VI—Promotion of Air Force Captains to Temporary Grade of Major.

Sec. VII—Application and Use of "Off Limits."

Sec. VIII—Reports of Investigation—Personnel Deceased.

Sec. IX—Appointment of Professional and Technical Experts or Specialists in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Sec. X—Army Serial Number of National Guard Enlisted Men.

Sec. XI—Awards for EUCOM Small Arms Competition.

Sec. XII—EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters.

**Weekly Newspaper Analysis**, No. 157, ISD OMGUS, 28 Jan. 1949.

**EUCOM-Publication Depot Bulletin No. 5**, Hq EUCOM, 2 Feb. 1949. Covers Jan. 24-28.

**The Town Hall Meeting in Rellingen**, Report No. 155, ISD OMGUS, 3 Feb. 1949.

**Opinions on the Work Stoppage in Bavaria**, Report No. 157, ISD OMGUS, 3 Feb. 1949.

**Economic Press Digest**, No. 35, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 3 Feb. 1949.

**Opinions on the Neue Zeitung**, Report No. 154, ISD OMGUS, 3 Feb. 1949.

**Bremen Views the Picturama "America Today"**, Report No. 158, ISD OMGUS, 4 Feb. 1949.

**Federal Income Tax**, AG 012.2 JaG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 7 Feb. 1949.

**Utilization of German and Non-German Residents in Field Training Exercises**, Circular No. 29, Hq EUCOM, 8 Feb. 1949.

**EUCOM Equipment Modification Lists and Tables of Allowances**, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 Feb. 1949.

**Die Neue Zeitung**, Vol. 5, No. 16 (in German), ISD OMGUS, 8 Feb. 1949.

**EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin No. 6**, Hq EUCOM, 9 Feb. 1949. Covers Jan. 31 to Feb. 4.

**Security Inspections**, AG 333 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 Feb. 1949.

**Strength Accountability**, Change in Cir No. 28 of 1948, Hq EUCOM, 10 Feb. 1949.

**Leaves of Absence and Passes**, Change in Cir No. 132 of 1948, Hq EUCOM, 10 Feb. 1949.

**News of Germany**, Vol. 4, No. 85, ISD OMGUS, 10 Feb. 1949.

**Bavarian Reactions to Town Hall Meetings and Public Forums**, Report No. 159, Opinion Survey Branch ISD OMGUS, 11 Feb. 1949.

**German Economic Press Review**, No. 158, OEA CCG(BE), 11 Feb. 1949.

**Economic Press Digest**, No. 36, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 11 Feb. 1949.

**Weekly Newspaper Analysis**, No. 159, ISD OMGUS, 11 Feb. 1949.

**Identification Symbols**, Change 1 in Cir No. 119 of 1948, Hq EUCOM, 11 Feb. 1949.

**Regulations for US Army Aircraft and Liaison Pilots**, Change 2 in Cir No. 124 of 1948, Hq EUCOM, 11 Feb. 1949.

**EUCOM Technical Services**, Change 1 in Cir No. 141 of 1948, Hq EUCOM, 11 Feb. 1949.

**Die Neue Zeitung**, Vol. 5, No. 18 (in German), ISD OMGUS, 12 Feb. 1949.

**News of Germany**, Vol. 4, No. 86, ISD OMGUS, 12 Feb. 1949.

**Treatment and Approval of Drinking Water Supplies**, Change 1 in Cir No. 7 of 1948, Hq EUCOM, 12 Feb. 1949.

**EUCOM Paper Conservation Program**, Change 1 in Cir. No. 171 of 1948, Hq EUCOM, 12 Feb. 1949.

**Regrading of War Department Pamphlets**, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 12 Feb. 1949.

**Where is Our Money Going?**, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 7, TI&E EUCOM, 13 Feb. 1949.

**Official Contact with Foreign Governmental Agencies by Members and Agencies of the US Armed Forces**, Change 1 in Cir No. 15 of 1949, Hq EUCOM, 14 Feb. 1949.

**Awards and Decorations**, Change 1 in Cir No. 33 of 1947, Hq EUCOM, 14 Feb. 1949. Rescinds circular.

**Procedures to Facilitate the Marriage of certain Persons in Germany**, Change 1 in Cir No. 94 of 1946, Hq EUCOM, 14 Feb. 1949. Rescinds circular.

**Maintenance of Quartermaster Corps Equipment in the EUCOM**, Change 1 in Cir No. 161, of 1948, Hq EUCOM, 14 Feb. 1949.

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**Awards and Decorations**, Change 1 in Cir No. 33 of 1947, Hq EUCOM, 14 Feb. 1949. Rescinds circular.

**Procedures to Facilitate the Marriage of certain Persons in Germany**, Change 1 in Cir No. 94 of 1946, Hq EUCOM, 14 Feb. 1949. Rescinds circular.

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**Effecting Changes to Lower Grade**, Personnel Bulletin H.49/F-29, OMGUS, 15 Feb. 1949.

**Tables of Clothing and Equipment Allowances for the EUCOM**, Change 1 in Cir No. 151 of 1948, Hq EUCOM, 15 Feb. 1949.

**Discontinuance of Ball Bearing Report**, MG/C&I/80/F., AG 319.1 (EA), OMGUS, 15 Feb. 1949.

**Tracing of United Nations Children Believed to be Missing in the US Zone of Germany**, AG 383.7 (CA), OMGUS, 16 Feb. 1949.

**Heute**, No. 78 (in German), ISD OMGUS, 16 Feb. 1949.

**News of Germany**, Vol. 4, No. 88, ISD OMGUS, 17 Feb. 1949.

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**Semi-Monthly Military Government Report**, No. 107, PIO OMGUS, 18 Feb. 1949.

**British Zone Review**, Vol. 2, No. 20, ISD CCG(BE), 19 Feb. 1949.

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**News of Germany**, Vol. 4, No. 89, ISD OMGUS, 19 Feb. 1949.

**Personally Yours**, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 8, TI&E EUCOM, 20 Feb. 1949.

**Command Action on Correspondence Concerning Deficiencies**, AG 312.4 (SG), OMGUS, 21 Feb. 1949.

**Tracing of United Nations Children Believed to be Missing in the US Zone of Germany**, AG 383.7 (CA), OMGUS, 21 Feb. 1949. Amends OMGUS letter of Feb. 16.

**Information Bulletin**, No. 155, CO OMGUS, 22 Feb. 1949.

**Revision of German Translation of Order No. 1 Pursuant to Article III (5) of Military Government Proclamation No. 7**, "Bizonal Economic Administration", AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 23 Feb. 1949.

**Authorization for Destruction of Records**, AG 313 (CA), OMGUS, 23 Feb. 1949.

**Charging of Fees for Supervising the Administration of Properties of Persons Categorized as Class I or Class II Offenders under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism**, AG 122.1 (PD), OMGUS, 23 Feb. 1949.

**Neue Auslese**, Vol. 4, No. 2 (in German), ISD OMGUS, Feb. 1949.

**Die Amerikanische Rundschau**, Vol. 4, No. 23 (in German), ISD OMGUS, Feb. 1949.

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

under the supervision of the staff judge advocate. It will be the responsibility of major commanders to provide assistance within their means to personnel in the preparation of income tax returns and to insure that proper publicity is given to the plan set up in each command for the rendering of such assistance.

The services of two tax consultants from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, DC, are available to personnel in this command requiring special assistance in the preparation of intricate tax returns. Their itinerary includes visits to all major military installations in the command. Information as to the exact dates tax consultants will visit the nearest military post or headquarters of a major command may be obtained from the local legal assistance officer.

Partial distribution of tax forms has been made to all commands directly under this headquarters. Additional distribution will be

made by the EUCOM Publications Depot (APO 757).

It is desired that major commanders bring this matter to the attention of personnel concerned. — From EUCOM letter AG 012.2 JAG-AGO, Feb. 7.

## "Off Limits" Instructions

Installations within a command can be placed "off limits" by the post commander if the local situation requires such action. This is a normal function of command and should be exercised with caution so as not to result in undue hardships.

The prohibition against the purchase of food and drink is a matter of US policy expressed in Military Government regulations and quoted in Section IV, Weekly Directive No. 35, EUCOM Headquarters, 1948.

Post commanders will insure that directives of FUCOM Headquarters with regard to mil-

itary and US and Allied civilian personnel purchasing food and drink in German restaurants are enforced. The method used in enforcing the requirements of these directives will be those measures deemed necessary by the post commander concerned.

Whenever measures taken by the post commander interfere with the program of Military Government, it is suggested that the matter be discussed by the post commander and the local Military Government officer. If a satisfactory solution cannot be reached, the matter will be referred to EUCOM Headquarters.

There is no US policy which now prohibits the association of Americans with Germans. On the contrary, there is a trend toward removing prohibitions on social contacts; therefore, it is not considered desirable to put out a blanket prohibition on the utilization of German cafes, restaurants and clubs. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive 3.