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## Information bulletin. No. 168 August 23, 1949

Berlin, Germany: Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.),  
Provisional Office of Administration, Reports & Statistics Branch,  
APO 742, US Army, August 23, 1949

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# INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

## HIGHWAY PATROL



NO. 168

AUGUST 23, 1949

THIS ISSUE:

Berlin Rail Strike

US Information Service





## COVER PICTURE

**HIGHWAY PATROL** — "Service, Enforcement, Prevention" is the unofficial motto of the newly organized Highway Patrol of the European Command. This photograph shows two patrolmen, Cpl. Donald S. Crousen and Pfc. William Neighbors, assisting an American, who, accompanied by her two sons, had tire trouble while en route to Rhine-Main Airport where her husband is stationed. An article about the Highway Patrol begins on page 11.

(US Army photo)

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

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Information Bulletin

Provisional Office of Administration, OMGUS

Berlin, Germany

APO 742, US Army

Correspondence in the United States concerning distribution should be addressed to:

Occupied Areas Reports Distribution Section,

Operations Branch,

Office of The Adjutant General,

Department of the Army,

Washington 25, D.C.

Printing and distributing of the magazine is handled by the Publications Branch, Office of the Adjutant General, OMGUS.

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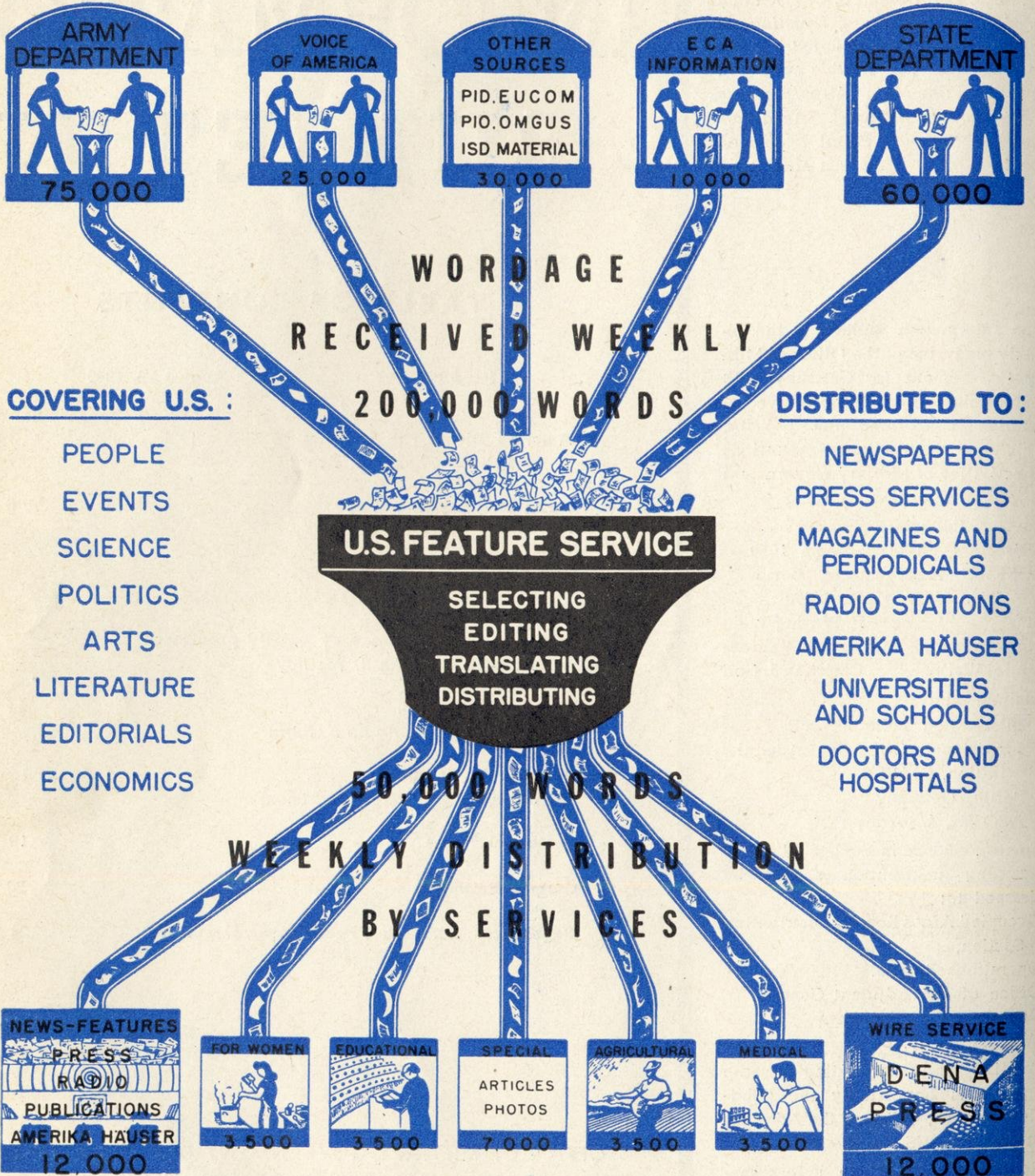
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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)  
PROVISIONAL OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION  
REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH  
BERLIN, GERMANY  
APO 742, US ARMY

# " AMERIKA DIENST "

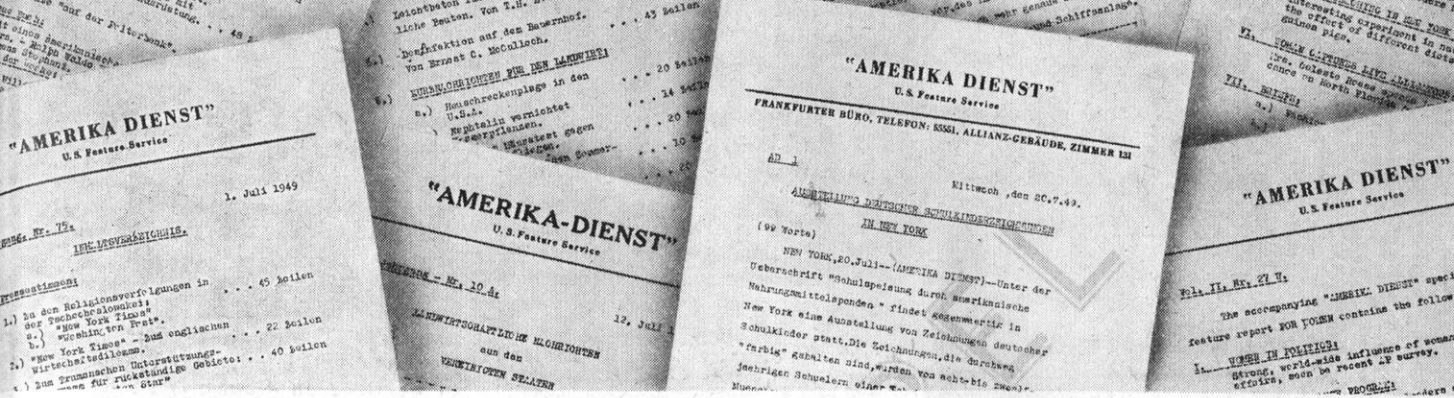
## HOW IT OPERATES



TELLING THE AMERICAN STORY TO WESTERN GERMANY - POPULATION 63,000,000

U.S. FEATURE SERVICE  
INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION  
OMGUS

DEC. 1, 1948



**T**HE TOP LETTER in the daily mail, addressed in an elaborate scrawl on a soiled envelope, was postmarked from a Thuringian village in the Soviet Zone.

"A friend of mine from the American Zone," it said in German, "has sent me a newspaper carrying an article from your AMERIKA-DIENST about the new scientific methods being used to save American forests from certain blights. Could you send me more details? Parts of our forests here in Thuringia are threatened..."

The next, crisp and carefully typewritten, was a request from the chief editor of the *Sueddeutsche Sonntagszeitung*, a Munich Sunday newspaper, for an article comparing today's budgeting, marketing and other domestic problems of the average German and American housewife.

The editor of the *Hamburger Echo*, a Hamburg newspaper, wanted to express his appreciation for receiving the full text of President Truman's State of the Union Message. He needed the text in full, he explained, to be able to write an informed, intelligent editorial.

*Der Spiegel*, the news-magazine weekly in Hanover, needed a photo of American humorist-cartoonist

*Article*  
by **Charles P. Arnot**  
Chief, Editorial Projection Branch  
Information Services Division, OMGUS

James Thurber in 24 hours, it possible.

The *Stuttgarter Nachrichten*, a Stuttgart daily, would like an aerial photo of the White House.

Could AMERIKA-DIENST compare the Berlin airlift with the wartime record established by the US Air Forces in flying the "hump" to China for the Berlin magazine *SIE*?

Could the *Hochland Bote* in Garmisch-Partenkirchen have an article on winter sports in the United States?

**T**HIS WAS the daily mail addressed to the US Feature Service in the quiet little Hessian spa city of Bad Nauheim, 20 miles north of Frankfurt.

This was Germany, 1949, asking for facts, facts, facts: About the United States. About US people, schools, churches, politics, medicine, music, sports, foreign policy. About everything in the United States which Goebbels and Reich Press Chief Dietrich and their batteries of distortionists had twisted into vicious halftruths or

conveniently stricken from the Nazi version of world history. About things in the United States which the Soviet controlled press and radio have sought to distort since the end of Goebbels & Co.

The postman's arrival with the daily mail found the combined American-German staff of US Feature Service, known in German

as AMERIKA-DIENST (literal translation: American Service) already pounding typewriters, grinding mimeograph machines, operating teletypewriters, sorting photographs and stuffing mail sacks.

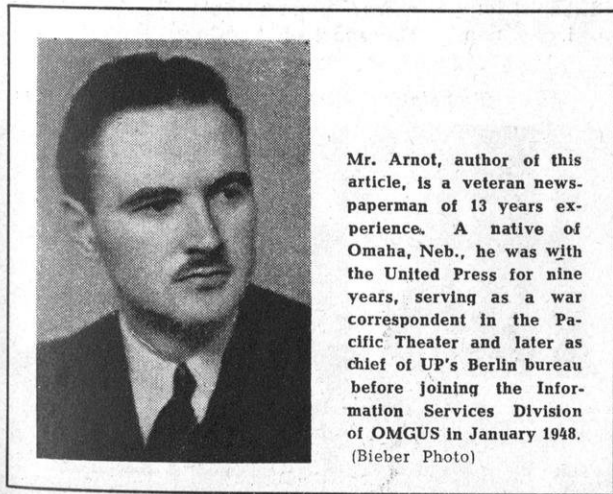
**F**ROM THIS information fountain-head on the sprawling ground floor of what once was a Bad Nauheim sanatorium, 50,000 words and more than 40 pictures and illustrations go out each week to tell the US story to the three western zones of Germany, the Saar Region and Berlin.

The US Feature Service was established in Nuremberg as part of Information Services Division, OMGUS, in August, 1948, and moved to Bad Nauheim early this year. Today, a staff of four Americans and 34 Germans handle the eight services distributed by US Feature Service to newspapers, periodicals, press agencies, radio stations, information centers, libraries, colleges and universities, doctors and hospitals. Likewise, special requests are handled with the same precision.

**F**OR THE DETAILED scientific information requested by the worried Thuringian forester, the AMERIKA-DIENST's American chief editor appealed to the State Department's Office of International Information, which operates from headquarters in Washington, D. C., the world-wide chain of US Information Services bureaus. OII, in turn, appealed to US Department of Agriculture forestry experts. The exact information was quickly forthcoming, and—if the letter succeeds in getting through into the Soviet Zone—a new American discovery may help save some Thuringian forests.

The women's editor of AMERIKA-DIENST was assigned the story on the comparative problems confronting the American and German housewife. From interviews, files and her

(Continued on next page)



Mr. Arnot, author of this article, is a veteran newspaperman of 13 years experience. A native of Omaha, Neb., he was with the United Press for nine years, serving as a war correspondent in the Pacific Theater and later as chief of UP's Berlin bureau before joining the Information Services Division of OMGUS in January 1948. (Bieber Photo)



*Wolf von Eckardt, Chief*

own knowledge, she found that budgeting and high prices were common problems. There was no rationing in the United States, but basically, she concluded, housewives were pretty much housewives everywhere. She explained this in her story.

The picture files, now numbering more than 2,000 individual prints, produced photos of Thurber and the White House—and off they went by special delivery to Hanover and Stuttgart.

For the figures on the "hump" flights to China and the roundup on US winter sports, AMERIKA-DIENST appealed to Press Section, Reorientation Branch, Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army—otherwise known as the New York Field Office or NYFO. This is the servicing agency for Information Services Division in US-occupied Germany and similar information units in other American-occupied areas — Austria, Japan and Korea.

*Files of 3,000 pictures*



**T**HE OVERALL mission of US Feature Service can be summed up in five words: "to tell the American story."

The AMERIKA-DIENST trademark—"telling the American story"—came from German staff members themselves, most of whom are young (average age: under 25) and hoping for an opportunity to visit the land about which they write every day. Only one, the chief of the Translations Department, has ever been in the United States, and he returned to Germany as a child.

To Americans, the word "propaganda" has a sinister connotation; something akin to "organized lying." Long exposure to "colored" or "tainted" news has led to a general acceptance in Europe of the word. But even here, the expression, "to make propaganda," is taken to mean that someone is grinding the sales axe overtime, be it for a political ideology or a real estate development in the Bavarian Alps.

In the case of the AMERIKA-DIENST, its greatest so-called "propaganda" value has been the complete absence of what we know as propaganda. When US Feature Service was established, a few basic rules were laid down and have been enforced rigidly ever since. Among them are:

1. AMERIKA-DIENST would be a background, feature and general information service, non-competitive with the commercial wire agencies delivering "spot" news to Germany.
2. There would be no charge for AMERIKA-DIENST material and no credit-lines would be required by users, but the service could not be redistributed on a commercial basis.
3. The service would be strictly factual and informative, i. e., non-

propagandistic in the propaganda sense as we know it.

**T**HERE WERE several basic, sober considerations behind the third rule in particular. Years of Goebbels and his distortions had made the average German, the newspaperman especially, wary of any information bearing an "official" stamp. There was a great informational vacuum to be filled in Germany, stretching as far back as 1936. And, to engage in any campaign of rebuttal against the tirade of anti-American blasts from the East would only be dignifying the ridiculous.

AMERIKA-DIENST belongs to a school of thought which is convinced the Germans are hungry for the truth and believes in making factual information available to as much of the population as can be reached through the normal, respected outlets—newspapers, periodicals, existing radio channels, films and the rest.

To those who believe that the American heritage and way of life are worthy of dignified, forthright presentation, the acceptance of the AMERIKA-DIENST by German newspapers and other recipients should be gratifying.

When the US Feature Service was moved from Nuremberg to Bad Nauheim in April, the announcement was made in circular letter to 130 individual editors. No replies were solicited, but in less than a week 17 editors had volunteered tributes such as these:

"...We can confirm that your service is increasingly popular..." —*Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung* of Wetzlar, Hesse.

"...the propaganda tendencies of the AMERIKA-DIENST are in most cases non-existent..." —*Augsburger Tagespost* of Augsburg, Bavaria.

*Translators put American texts into German*



"We regret that the large scope of your DIENST does not find sufficient reflection in our paper because of lack of space..."—*Frankfurter Rundschau* of Frankfurt, Hesse.

"...still most enthusiastic about AMERIKA-DIENST. It illustrates background material on American problems..."—*Braunschweiger Zeitung* of Brunswick, Lower Saxony.

"...For newspapers which use it as extensively as we do, AMERIKA-DIENST does the job of a special correspondent in the USA. It thus fills a gap which most German papers today could not fill themselves."—*Aachener Volkszeitung* of Aachen, North Rhine-Westphalia.

ANYONE WHO has spent time in Germany knows that the majority of Germans are ill-informed on basic, everyday history during the war years and the three or four years before. This correspondent has yet to find a young German who knows that Hitler declared war on the United States more than 24 hours before the US Congress declared a state of war existed with Germany. The Germans were given to believe the United States was the aggressor.

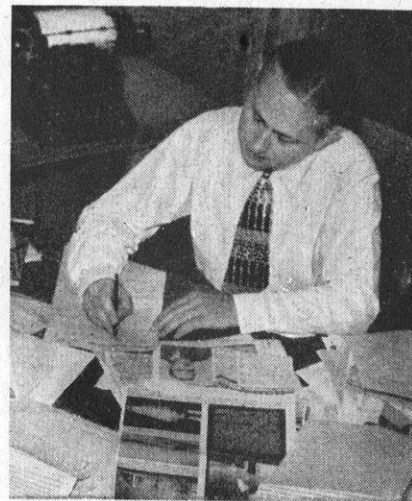
From the outset, US Feature Service devoted itself to filling Germany's great informational void with hard facts supplemented by charts and pictures. It didn't matter so much that the Empire State Building was the tallest in the world or that the United States had the greatest automotive industry in the world. What mattered more was that the farmers in Nebraska and Iowa worked from dawn to dark during the harvest season, just as the farmers in Germany. And that the over-all problems of Americans and Germans were those common to our Western civilization.

While the Soviet overt and controlled press and radio raised their voices in daily vilification, the AMERIKA-DIENST devoted its energies to bringing the information-hungry Germans factual accounts of the US elections and electoral system, the origin and development of the free trade unions in the United States, the living standard of the US citizen under a free economy, the preservation of civil liberties in the United States and the story of the free American press.

YOUNG GERMAN staff members, skeptical at first, suddenly became enthusiastic as the infant grew. Browsing in the newly-created library, the chief German editorial assistant came across an issue of the *Sunday New York Times*, tested its weight, carefully examined its various information-crammed sections and went to his typewriter. At least eight papers printed his signed article, "Two Pounds of Information," describing the wonders of one of New York's leading Sunday newspapers.

The German women's editor voluntarily pored through American magazines for women, came up with practical hints for German housewives on American discoveries and developments that could be adapted to the German home. The weekly Women's Service has become the backbone for expanding women's pages of newspapers throughout western Germany, and at least two radio stations rely on it almost exclusively for their weekly women's broadcasts.

A young German medical student was discovered pounding a teleprinter in the newsroom. This incipient doctor (a young girl), an editor found, had been forced to learn teleprinting



Harold W. Fellman, Editor

to defray her medical school expenses. She was pressed into service as a consultant on the Medical Service, which is prepared by the American Medical Association in the United States and distributed through the Department of State to give doctors and hospitals the world over the benefit of the latest US medical and surgical developments.

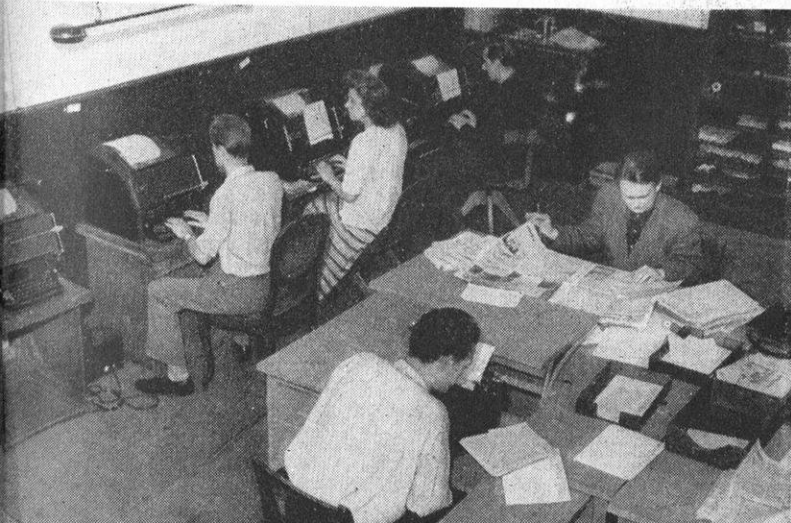
THE NEED for an Agricultural News Service turned up a philosophy student. This young German volunteered to be the medium through which the Germans could learn about US agricultural progress—if he could have a little time. He sought out books on agriculture from the nearby Amerika Haus (US Information Center), and became an expert on the care of spring pigs and crop rotation.

A former German civilian policeman from Heidelberg, interested in journalism, was given a "trial" in

(Continued on page 17)

Photography by A. Schoenborn

Receiving news-agency reports



Recording "Voice of America"







Members of the Soviet-recognized trade union, political party and youth organization invaded Tempelhof station in the US Sector early on May 21 and engaged in fighting before they were routed and peace finally restored.



(above) French military police kept order at the Gesundbrunnen station. (below) To help Berliners to get to their offices and plants, the Berlin Transportation Company (BVG) pressed trucks and buses into temporary service.



**T**HE BERLIN railroad strike, which tied up city and incoming traffic for over a month this spring, was brought on by three festering problems facing rail workers—wages, the continuing struggle against communist domination and the need to establish the right to join any union without fear of reprisals.

The Railroad Union, a member of the Independent Trade Union Organization (UGO), encountered peculiar difficulties because of these factors. Railroad workers were employed by a communist-controlled organization whose operating authority in the railroads gave to it power over the workers' individual lives. They worked, moreover, for an organization which paid their wages exclusively in East marks, the Soviet-controlled currency.

To understand why railroad workers residing in West Berlin were among those hardest hit by the currency reform of June 1948 the terms of the currency law must be remembered. East marks and Deutsche marks (west) were equally valid officially as legal tender in the west sectors of Berlin, but the East mark did not have to be accepted except in payment for basic necessities of life.

**T**HE DEUTSCHE mark acquired at once a higher value than the East mark, and the general rule applied was that workers were paid 25 percent of their wages in Deutsche marks. The 15,000—18,000 railroad workers residing in the west sectors who received 100 percent of their wages in East marks were immediately placed at a disadvantage. They could purchase the basic rationed necessities of life with their East marks according to the law. It soon became evident, however, that merchants, although observing the letter of the law, displayed increasing resistance to the acceptance of East marks.

The law did not require them to sell clothing for East marks, nor shoes, cigarettes, soap, toilet articles or many other so-called luxuries which actually were necessities. Thus the railroaders represented one of the largest single bodies of workers who did not receive any Deutsche marks in wage payments, and during the period from June 1948 to March 1949 there was growing discontent among them.

When in March 1949 the Deutsche mark was made the sole legal tender

Photographs by DENA

# Berlin Rail Strike

## — — *Struggle Both Economic and Political*

Article

by **G. M. McClusky**

*Chief, Manpower Branch  
OMG Berlin Sector*

in West Berlin, the railroaders could no longer contain their discontent. They were actually suffering because their employer, the Soviet-controlled Railroad Management Board (Reichsbahndirektion) refused to conform to the law of the territory in which it was operating. Thus a first cause of the strike was the workers' just demand for payment of wages in Deutsche marks in accordance with the law.

**T**HE SOVIET attitude toward democratic trade unions lay at the root of the other factors which eventually precipitated the struggle.

In June 1948 the Independent Trade Union Organization of Berlin was formed as the fruit of an opposition movement within the communist-dominated trade union federation.\* It had developed from small beginnings in 1946 through the startling victory in the trade union elections of May 1948.

For all of West Berlin and for many in East Berlin it became the successor of the so-named Free German Trade Union (Freie Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund), the communist-dominated union federation established under the sponsorship of the Soviets in May and June 1945. Its assumption of the name Independent Union Organization (Unabhängige Gewerkschafts-Organisation, abbreviated to UGO) signaled the complete severance of the democratically-minded trade unionists from the group dominated by German communists, many of whom were trained in Moscow.

The independent democratic trade union leaders and followers were the progeny of certain elements in Germany who during the era of the Weimar Republic sought to apply democratic ideas and methods on a nationwide scale. However, internal conflicts prevented their achieving a sufficiently unified front to withstand the onslaught of Hitlerism.

**N**EVERTHELESS, during the Hitler era many of those men who still clung to democratic ideals went into retirement and preserved their hope

\* See "Berlin's Trade Union Fight" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 137, June 15, 1948.

and determination once again to seek the accomplishment of the tasks they had begun earlier. Among them were the leaders of the opposition to communism within Berlin trade unions.

From the beginning of the development of the democratic trade union organization the Railroad Management Board had consistently followed a policy of persecution against workers known to favor the western brand of unionism. By May 21, 1949 about 1,200 lifelong railroad workers had been summarily discharged solely on the ground that they were UGO adherents. This was the second cause of the strike.

Another peculiarity of Soviet labor philosophy is that there can be only one union, that it must be a tool of state policy and that the worker has no right to form other workers' organizations. Thus was provided the basis for the third demand of the UGO Railroad Union, namely that they be granted "right of coalition"; in other words, that they be free to join any organization of their choice without fear of persecution or discrimination.

**T**HE FACT that the strike was called shortly after the "lifting" of the Berlin blockade and on the eve of the

*Railroad workers voted June 2 on plan drafted by the Soviet - controlled trade union and management board. The plan was overwhelmingly beaten.*

Conference of Foreign Ministers in Paris on May 23 attracted worldwide attention to it. Fears were expressed that the Soviets would be able to cloud the issues, as it would not be possible under the circumstances to test immediately Soviet intention with respect to the implementation of the New York agreement. This proved to be the case. (Continued on page 22)

The two mark-currencies used in Germany are officially known as "Deutsche marks." To distinguish between the two, the official name is used for the currency used in the larger part of Germany of the three Western occupying powers, while that circulated in the Soviet Zone and Soviet Sector of Berlin is commonly known as "East marks." The two currencies have an official exchange rate of one to one; however, the actual relative value has been four "East marks" to one Deutsche mark.



# Liquidation of OMGUS

A memorandum, explaining the procedure of carrying out the liquidation of OMGUS, was issued Aug. 13 by Mr. Glenn G. Wolfe, acting director of the Provisional Office of Administration, HICOG, as a supplement to the *Civilian Personnel Bulletin* of July 26 (see *Information Bulletin*, Issue No. 167 of Aug. 9). Text of the memorandum follows.

**T**HE ATTACHED General Orders No. 38 announcing the liquidation status of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) merely means that we are nearing the date when the Department of State will assume the new functions to be carried on by the Office of the High Commissioner following the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The basic organization pattern for the Office of the High Commissioner has been determined, and during the next week staffing plans for the various offices and divisions of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany will be made. Positions will be classified in accordance with the requirements of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

When positions have been classified, the Department of State will be in a position to make firm job offers to properly qualified employees. These job offers, if accepted, will be formalized by a fan-fold notice of

appointment (similar to the Department of Army Form 50). These appointments will be effective as of the opening of business 1 October 1949.

**B**UDGET restrictions are such that all of the present OMGUS staff cannot be placed in the Office of the High Commissioner. Those employees of OMGUS who are not notified of appointments will receive standard 30-day notices of separation under the liquidation procedures prescribed by the Civil Service Commission and the Department of the Army.

A special unit will be established under the jurisdiction of Headquarters EUCOM to carry through the necessary paper work involved in the inactivation or liquidation of OMGUS. This special unit will process the payroll for the pay period 18—30 September for all OMGUS employees and the phasing-out payrolls for surplus employees from 1 October until liquidation is complete.

Employees receiving job offers from the Department of State will be asked to indicate whether they wish to transfer their accumulated annual leave to the Department of State, or whether they wish to receive payment for their accumulated leave in one lump sum. Those electing to receive the lump sum payment will receive this payment

GENERAL ORDERS)  
No. . . . 38)

13 August 1949

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF LIQUIDATION STATUS OF THE OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GER- MANY (US)

As provided for in Executive Order 10062, the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) is hereby declared in liquidation status effective 15 August 1949 and shall continue in such status for a period not exceeding 90 days. Activation of the Office of High Commissioner will take place within this period.

Attention of the members of the staff is directed to the Office of Administration Personnel Memorandum attached and made a part of this Order.

through the special unit established to carry on the liquidation of OMGUS. Accumulated sick leave will be transferred to HICOG. For those employees appointed to positions in the State Department, the final Department of Army personnel action will read "Separation by Transfer to Department of State."

**E**Mployees not appointed to positions in the Office of the High Commissioner who request separation from the Department of Army locally at their present post of assignment will receive compensation for their accrued leave at their current salary rate plus the foreign post differential, but will not then be entitled to transportation for themselves, their dependents or their household goods.

As pointed out in the Personnel Bulletin of 26 July, the provisions of the U.S. Civil Service Retirement Act will apply to OMGUS personnel given limited appointments with the High Commission, except where an individual is appointed for a temporary period not exceeding one year, and where the six percent retirement deductions were not made during the period of his OMGUS service.

Any questions regarding procedures to be followed or seeking further details on any point covered by this memorandum should be directed to the OMGUS Personnel Office.



Mr. Donald W. Smith (center), chief of Foreign Service personnel of the US State Department in Washington, discussed personnel problems confronting the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany in the shift of MG functions to the State Department, recently in Frankfurt with Mr. Glenn G. Wolfe (left), acting director of the Provisional Office of Administration, and Mr. Eric Wendelin (right), acting chief of the Frankfurt office of the Political Adviser.

(US Army photo)

# Western Germany has very greatly progressed since the surrender

**B**EING HERE on a rather hurried trip in connection with certain administrative problems in Germany which arise out of the impending transfer of authority from Military to Commission Government, I have been asked to give you some impressions I have gathered from my relatively short stay there.

Many who have been in Germany have reported to the American people their impressions. American correspondents and commentators are daily reporting on conditions in Germany. I do not know that I can add much to the picture they have already given you.

There are many evidences that the American people sense the play of great forces about Germany today and are fully aware of the deep significance to the United States of the future development of that country. Too often forces generated in Germany have deflected the people of the United States from their normal peaceful pursuits.

**T**HE MEMORY of terrible brutalities inflicted on innocent people has almost become subconsciously associated with the mention of Germany and Germany's leaders in the minds of Americans. Incidentally, I have felt that many right-minded Germans still do not fully realize the mistrust which still pervades the world regarding their country. The result is a determination to remove permanently the menace of further German militarism and intolerance.

At the same time the American people have an enlightened and firm desire to see the German people repair their wounds and restore themselves to a useful and constructive position in the community of nations. As yet we have no peace treaty and we have a divided country ruled by widely divergent motives. There are pulls and hauls of policy as a result of this situation all of which can very rapidly be sensed after a very short stay in the country, yet Western Germany has very greatly progressed since the surrender.

General Clay, my predecessor, has stated that the punitive stage of our occupation of Germany has about ended. We are entering now upon a

*Address*

by **John J. McCloy**  
*US High Commissioner  
in US Radio Broadcast*

new stage. We are about to permit the people of Western Germany to set up a government of their own selection. In a few days an election to choose the legislators of the new state will take place, and shortly thereafter the new government will be formally instituted.

**I** HAVE referred to the misgivings which remain in peoples minds as to how the new Germany will devote itself to peace, because I suppose that the question that I am most frequently asked in the short time since my return from Germany is whether I feel that there are signs of a dangerous revival of Nazism or nationalism in Germany.

The related question which I am also frequently asked is whether the economic recovery of Germany is attended by any danger to the security of the western European nations.

Let me attempt to give you my first impressions on both of these questions.

**F**IRST, AS to the growth of nationalism, certainly many people in Germany are growing more assertive than they have been at any time since the close of the war; there is more to eat, at least in the Western Zone and, as the fear of starvation and the shock of a total military defeat have receded, people are beginning to assert themselves more than they were disposed to when they were hopeless, hungry and absorbed only in finding a living among the rubble.

In spite of their defeat, the German people remain patriotic, and the great majority of them feel imposed

upon when they are blamed for what they consider to be the faults of others whose policies they are now prepared to disclaim.

**I** DO NOT believe Nazism as such is being revived; I do not believe that new leaders today would get far if they really attempted to resurrect Nazism or reglorify Hitler. All that is too closely associated with defeat and disgraceful acts.

Yet there is another sign and a much more hopeful one. There is now, in Western Germany at least, a determined and strong group who are truly devoted to the concept of a peaceful nonaggressive Germany. There is a strong core of freedom-seeking people among the general population, and they have earnestly cooperated in the efforts made to democratize the country. They are to be found among the liberals, among labor, as well as among what the Communists love to call the "bourgeois."

**A**LL THESE would set their face hard against the revival of any purely militaristic or Nazi cult. I would guess that they would not be easily overwhelmed by the old forces of militarism and Nazism.

Yet it is a fact that today, roughly speaking about 30 percent of the more important positions in government and industry are occupied by men who were formerly Nazi followers. This varies with localities, and my figures are not exact.

Generally speaking, these men are not former activists though, here and there, they crop up too. The group I speak of is made up of followers, collaborators, people who were definitely non-resisters to the Nazi regime, but in judging them, bear in mind that there were relatively few who did resist; bear in mind the old German concept of authority and blind obedience to all officials and to the state, and the heavy penalties meted out for resistance; and bear also in mind that many who did resist are now dead. Out of the 45,000,000 in the Western Zone, there is no doubt that far more than 30 percent went along, so to speak, with Nazi domination. (Continued on next page)

This is the text of Commissioner McCloy's address over the Columbia Broadcasting System from New York on Aug. 10. Appearing on the program with Mr. McCloy was Larry Lesueur, CBS news analyst, who posed four questions at the close of the address.

NOW, HOWEVER, by our own rules, after having originally cleared out all Nazis, German courts are trying the less virulent ones, and after the courts have cleared them whether by acquittal, by fine, or other punishment, the defendants are restored to civil activity. Until recently these people were ostracized entirely from such activities. They did not have the opportunity of participating in the political or industrial life of their communities.

Since these clearances all occurred recently, it is natural that the large percentage of the newcomers in the field are of this class. I do not think this fact by itself is a bad omen. Indeed, it would be a bad omen, I believe, if all those who had been Nazi followers were permanently excluded from engaging in the normal activities of citizens.

I am not speaking of the Nazis who committed acts of such a nature that their crimes must in all decency be requited, but these apart, we are coming to the time, and I think it is presently upon us, when we must test the German people more on their present disposition than upon what they did or did not do ten or fifteen years ago.

NOW AS to the matter of economic recovery; what I have seen of Germany in my first weeks of office contrasts vividly with what I saw in 1944 and 1945 when I was last there. Trade is moving, chimneys are smoking, and generally there is less shabbiness, less dirt, and less despair about. The rather phenomenal growth of Germany's trade and production in the last year is something for which we should be deeply thankful.

My fervent hope is that all this will last. There is no menace in recovery; there would be, more than a menace if none occurred; but the recovery, phenomenal, as it is, has left some severe problems in its wake—lack of capital funds for investment, unemployment, high prices—all these exist in spite of the upward production curves on the charts.

Germany has lost many productive territories—for example Silesia, the Saar and East Prussia. The country itself remains divided, one part of which is heavily depressed. The population in the Western Zones has greatly increased as a result of the expulsions or flights from the eastern territories.

Although the production figures show 80 to 90 percent of the 1936 level, we know that countries in

Europe which have been able to get their production up to as high as 140 percent of 1936 are still in trouble economically. This leaves a wide gap indeed between the German level of production and what certain of Germany's competitors have attained.

IT IS ALSO significant that the exports of Western Germany are roughly estimated to be only 25 percent of what they were prewar. We should also bear in mind that there will be coal control boards, steel control boards, a Ruhr authority, the Military Security Board, to mention only certain of the supervisory bodies. I believe with these there is not much reason to fear that the revival of the present Western German economy will lead to a new German aggression. The essential security is our resolution to act in timely fashion if and when we see real signs of German militarism returning. We must remember that it was not lack of knowledge of what Germany was doing in the Hitler days that held our hand, it was Allied irresolution.

\* \* \*

**Following the prepared address, Mr. McCloy answered four questions by Mr. Lesueur. In the following text, the questions are in italics.**

*Have you any comment on the recent statements of German political leaders which are critical of occupation authorities and occupation policies?*

While I suppose one can expect some rather loose and indeed demagogic statements to be a natural phenomena of any political campaign, I must say that I am disappointed in the emphasis which seems to have been placed by certain political leaders in Germany on "pin-pricking" the occupation.

With so many tremendous problems facing the new German government, with all of the substantial issues which attend the formation of that government, and with the vital necessity for objective consideration of those problems and issues, one could reasonably hope that more time and discussion would be directed to such matters.

Their leaders realize, even if the German people as a whole have not yet been fully made aware of the fact, that but for the forces of occupation and but for the treasures which are being poured into Germany in order to insure that the people are fed and well-maintained, their condition would

be as precarious and miserable as it was in 1945.

While no occupation is popular and I do not suppose any of the occupation authorities except to be popular, the fact is that the occupation by the Western Powers is assisting the German people to recovery and that it will last just as long as and no longer than we feel it is necessary to accomplish our objectives.

*There has been considerable question about the future status of Berlin due in part to announcements that there was to be some consolidation of Military Government personnel in Frankfurt, the raising of the airlift, and the meeting of the Bonn legislature. Does this indicate that we are in any way abandoning Berlin, or placing less emphasis upon our position there?*

No... If anything, I believe our position in Berlin is strengthened. The mere shift of some Military Government personnel for administrative convenience from Berlin to the Frankfurt area has absolutely no relation to our policy in regard to Berlin.

We shall continue to maintain our forces and a strong staff in Berlin. General Maxwell Taylor... has been placed in command there... I expect to maintain a residence and offices in Berlin and to be there frequently.

The airlift has diminished due to the size of the stockpile of food and supplies we have built up in Berlin. All installations are maintained so that within a short time it could operate again should it ever be necessary to call it forth.

We hope to assist our sector in Berlin to attain greater economic activity. This is difficult to accomplish but I hope before long we shall be able to announce some measure of ECA assistance which will help the city attain greater business activity.

*Now that the transfer from Military Government to Commission rule is contemplated, will there be any lessening of the security measures now in force in Germany?*

Of course the Army will be maintained in Germany even though the form of administration is changed from Military Government to Commission rule. The armed forces are distributed in Western Germany as they have been heretofore, and they will be maintained at their present high state of efficiency and alertness.

(Continued on page 23)

# Highway Patrol



Article

by **Sgt. Frank K. Spratt**

Public Information Division

EUCOM (Rear), Frankfurt

*On a lonely stretch of the Frankfurt—Giessen highway, a captain runs out of gasoline. As Cpl. Walter A. Senck makes a report of the incident, Cpl. Donald W. Douglas pours reserve fuel into the gasoline tank of the stalled automobile.*

**T**HOSE black-and-white sedans, which to American motorists driving in Germany are striking reminders of law enforcement in the United States, have more than casual similarity to the cruise cars used by state police on American highways. The cars themselves are almost identical facsimiles of those used in New Jersey.

The personnel, on the basis of intelligence, character, physique and other qualifications, must match up to minimum requirements equivalent to those established by the most efficient trooper forces in the United States. The officers directing the activities of the European Command highway patrol have brought to this new service profitable police experience gained in years of police work, both military and civil, in various US posts and foreign assignments.

Activated last Dec. 13, the highway patrol was placed under the direction of Brig. Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf. General Schwarzkopf, who once served as head of the New Jersey State Police, gained international recognition for his work in that post. Although he is most widely known for his direct association with the Lind-

bergh kidnap case, he built a reputation among law enforcement officials for the establishment some years ago of the New Jersey State Highway Patrol.

**T**HE GOAL of EUCOM's Highway Patrol is to match in every detail the efficiency, courtesy and alertness of the best highway units in America. To assure this, each of the patrol's nine officers and 140 enlisted men has been thoroughly trained in law enforcement. None has less than one year's previous police experience, either military or civilian.

Col. Paul L. Singer, chief of the Military Police Branch of the Provost Marshal Division, has served as Provost Marshal in Panama, at various US posts, and in Belgium shortly after World War I. Colonel Singer's assistant, Major Andrew J. Eaken, is a former sergeant of the Birmingham (Ala.) police force.

When the patrol was activated last December, all military police units in the command were carefully sifted for individuals able to meet certain standards. These candidates had to have the minimum requirements of a well-proportioned 5 foot 10 inch physique, an IQ of 100, excellent character, a perfect army record and

the ability to pass an exacting mental test. This examination, developed by General Schwarzkopf, tested the would-be patrolman's ability to reason, his judgment, attention to detail, knowledge of law and general information. On the basis of these high standards, the Highway Patrol has become known as the "elite corps" among military police.

After passing the preliminary examination each candidate was sent to the EUCOM Intelligence School at Oberammergau for a six week's intensive course. Here he received instructions in law and powers of arrest, accident investigation, first aid, search and seizure and state police operations. The latter course was taught by General Schwarzkopf at the school's first session last November.

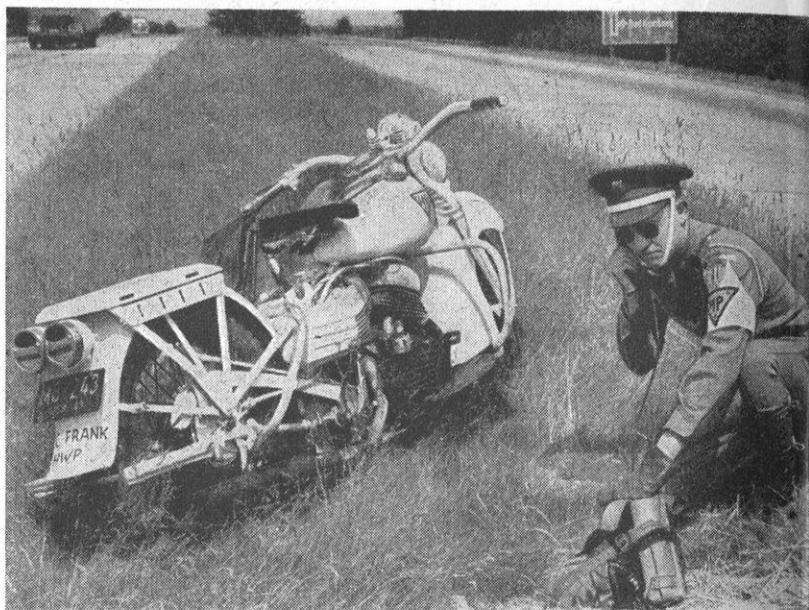
**A**FTER GRADUATION the new patrolman was assigned to one of the specially-built sedans, a motorcycle or a jeep. The sedans and motorcycles patrol the German Superhighways, while the jeeps cover the back roads and villages. All vehicles are equipped with the latest type two-way radios.

In addition to ultra-modern radio equipment each car carries an assort-

(Continued on next page)



*Lt. G. W. Higgins, Jr., commander of Frankfurt unit talks on two-way Radio.*



*With a portable field telephone attached to a communication line near Bad Homburg, Patrolman Lewis Q. Preston makes a report.*



*Germans account for 70 percent of the traffic violation charges. Here Cpl. Preston writes a ticket for speeding.*



*Apparently swerving to avoid a German boy on a bicycle, an American civilian car crashes into a pole in Friedburg. As patrolmen check the accident, the lad (extreme left) is given first aid.*

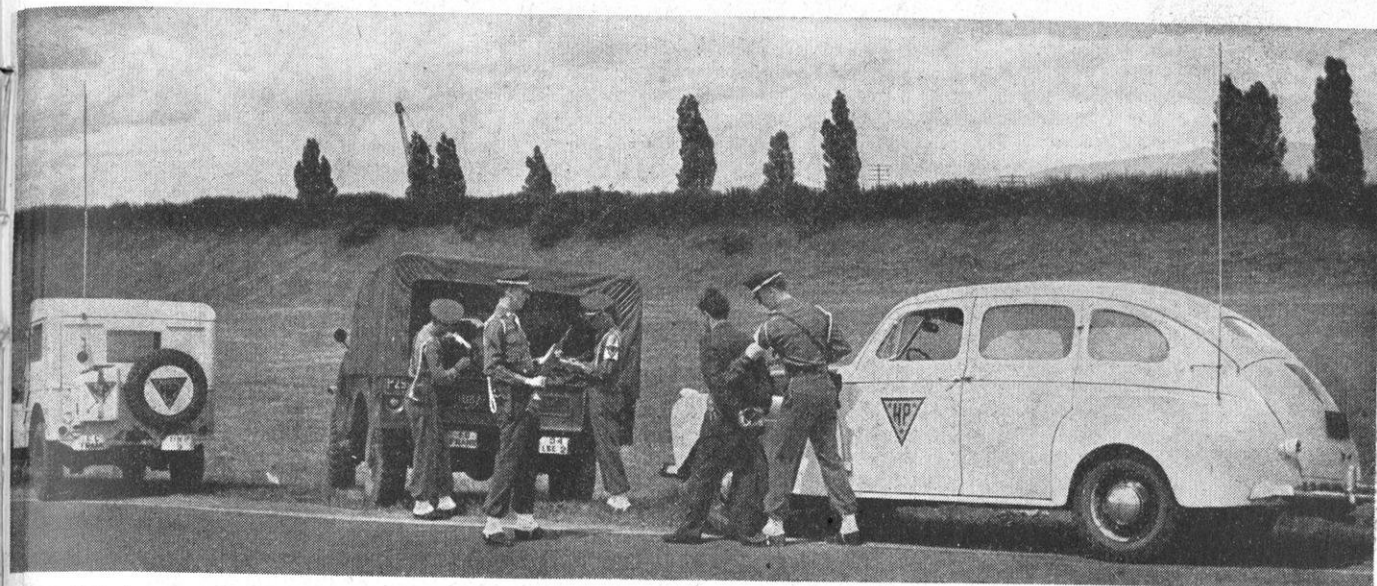
ment of articles—gas masks, asbestos gloves, crowbars, wire cutters, tear gas, carbines, shotguns, ammunition, binoculars, flares, axes, shovels, tow ropes, spotlights and a complete first aid kit—enough to deal with any emergency including a small riot.

**T**HE mere sight of the black-and-white cruisers tends to have a salutary effect on most Americans. The effect on Germans is somewhat

less, apparently. Germans have been known to pass Highway Patrol sedans in violation of every speed law. During May there were 81 arrests of military personnel for traffic violations on the highways; 39 of US and Allied civilians and 398 of Germans. In the Frankfurt area, 70 percent of traffic violators arrested are Germans.

**Photography by US Army**

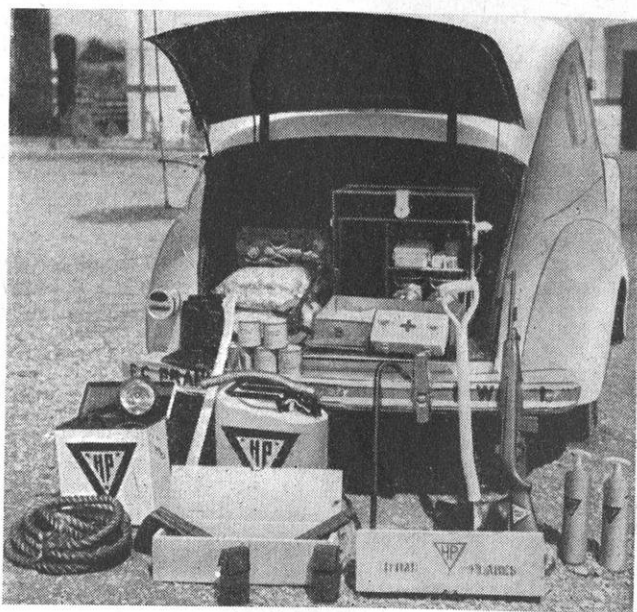
Officers of the Highway Patrol stress, however, that their mission is to assist motorists and prevent accidents and not to make life miserable for drivers. A warning ticket for speeding has a friendly ring: "Fellow Driver, you have been observed committing the following BAD DRIVING HABIT—speeding, parking on highway, hugging center lane, etc. A copy of this will be kept on file to be used



A US Army truck, listed as a "hot car," is stopped by patrolmen near Hoechst and the German driver taken into custody for questioning on his activities. Taking part in the apprehension are (left to right), Cpl. Donald W. Douglas, Cpl. Robert H. Loeffler, Cpl. Warren H. Graham and Cpl. Alfred Bielskis from the Frankfurt Highway Patrol Unit.



Explanation of highway-patrol cooperation is given German Police Chief Herbert Hilling of Bad Vilbel by Cpl. Vernal R. Kennen.



Patrol cars are equipped with tools and implements to cope with any emergency which might arise. Here is a display of the equipment.

in court if you are later arrested for a traffic violation."

**T**HERE IS no cloak-and-dagger work among the patrolmen although there has been a certain amount of clever detective work in connection with the tracing of hit-and-run drivers and stolen cars. Many hit-and-run drivers have been apprehended within a few minutes after accidents.

All patrolmen carry an up-to-date list of stolen cars for which they are constantly on the lookout. There are always more than a hundred American vehicles missing in the zone. The Frankfurt unit recovered \$24,000 worth of automobiles in one month. In one case an officer's car was recovered before he knew it had been stolen. In another instance, a German who stole a truck in Heidelberg was

picked up when he reached Darmstadt less than 40 miles away.

The Highway Patrol maintains close liaison with all other law enforcement agencies. German police stations in the smallest and most remote villages are checked periodically and every patrolman knows their location. In addition to radio communication, the Highway Patrol has available a

(Continued on next page)





Col. Paul L. Singer



Brig. Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf



Major A. J. Eaken

telephone system. Down the center of the super highways at intervals of from five-eighths to five miles according to density of population, there are telephone outlets from which patrolman can call any point in Germany with a portable field telephone.

**H**IGHWAY patrolmen have performed many valuable acts of assistance. At Munich last winter a girl was found beside the road near death from exposure. The German doctor to whom she was taken for treatment later stated in a letter that only the quick action of a patrolman in giving first aid had saved her life. On another occasion in Munich a girl was pulled from a river by a highway patrolman and revived by artificial respiration. The Highway Patrol also was on hand at Rhine-Main Airport last winter to help check the spread of a fire after a bomb explosion.

The Highway Patrol is constantly conducting traffic surveys, attempting to discover traffic hazards that might exist and to correct them by such positive means as new road signs, personal warnings, increased patrol activity and recommendations to other authorities.

During May patrol units of the nine military posts made 1,059 arrests for all types of law violations, issued 792 personal warnings, conducted 2,690 interviews, made 58 investigations, checked on 94 accidents and held 115 road checks besides their other activities, which included 545 aids to travelers, 209 miscellaneous activities and 19 first aids to persons injured in automobile accidents. In addition, the Highway Patrol took part in various escorts, ceremonies and actions against fires.

**D**ESPITE the tremendous increase in German traffic on the roads—up 122 percent over a year ago—the accident rate of military vehicles has shown a steady decrease during the short life of the Highway Patrol. In December 1948, the accident rate for military vehicles was 2.48 accidents for every 100,000 miles traveled. By April 1949, the rate had dropped to 1.28 accidents per 100,000 miles, the lowest point in the history of EUCOM.

April saw 27½ percent less traffic accidents than the same month last year. But perhaps most significant of all, as far as the Highway Patrol is concerned, the number of traffic accidents attributable to excessive speed dropped from 95 to 63 during the three-month period from February to April of this year. —END

## L&S Qualification Standards Being Restudied

A four-man board to study qualification standards for liaison and security officers in the field under the High Commission was established Aug. 2 by OMGUS General Order No. 31. Text of the order follows:

"There is established a Kreis (county) Resident Officer Qualifications Board, OMGUS, to consist of the following members: Mr. Francis A. Sheehan, chairman; Mr. Richard F. Wagner, Mr. Lawrence E. Norrie, Mr. Earle A. Cleveland.

The board will develop a restatement of the qualifications required for kreis resident officers after the occupation statute is in effect and the High Commission established. This restatement will be developed on the assumption that the major continuing responsibility of the kreis resident officer, apart from liaison with the German authorities on behalf of the

occupying forces, will be as a public affairs officer concerned with the promotion of democratic ideas and institutions within the German community.

The High Commissioner desires that the qualifications standard give consideration to the qualities of personal character that are essential in a kreis resident officer, and to the understanding of the political, economic, and cultural institutions of the United States and other democratic countries that is required for the job. He also believes that the officer should have a sufficient mastery of the German language to discuss public affairs matters in German, and desires that the Board study the feasibility of giving the officers a time limit in which to demonstrate their language qualifications as a prerequisite to continuance in their posts.

After the restatement of qualifications has been approved by the deputy military governor, the board will examine the personnel presently assigned to liaison and security work and determine the extent to which each individual meets the qualifications. The board will consider the recommendations of the respective state OMG directors as well as the experience and educational record of the individual and the impressions made during personal interview.

The board will also make such recommendations on recruitment, training, placement, and advancement of kreis resident officers as will in its judgment contribute to the development of a sound long-range program for maintaining and improving the quality, effectiveness and morale of such officers."

# Progress in Germany

— — Summary Issued by State Department

*The United States, in concert with the United Kingdom and France, is determined to continue its policy for economic, political and social recovery in Germany, while at the same time remaining alert to prevent a rebirth of German military might. This statement of policy was issued by the US State Department in a summary of developments in Germany. The following abridged text of the summary is reprinted from the State Department Bulletin.*

**T**HE CHANGE from military control to civilian administration (in Germany) is the culmination of measures of progress, both political and economic, which have been made in Germany in the past few years. It is evidence also, of the desire of the Western Powers to return to the German people a greater voice in their own destiny . . . .

The United States is determined to pursue a policy of positive, constructive action in Western Germany designed to revive the country economically, politically and socially, while at the same time taking every precaution necessary to prevent the restoration of a Germany which might become militarily dangerous to Europe and the world.

Within these limits, therefore, the Germans are being encouraged to become responsible arbiters of their own future and gradually to assume the task of governing themselves democratically. In addition, the way is open for the Germans to balance their economy and finances and to expand their trade.

**G**ERMAN participation in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the council of European nations receiving Marshall Plan aid, is anticipated following the establishment of the new Western German government.

Germany, traditionally the second largest buyer and seller in western Europe, must play a key role in the over-all economic recovery of Europe which is the goal of the Marshall Plan. To the other European nations participating in the ERP, Germany must again become a market for their products. To be able to buy their goods, Germany in turn must find

new markets for her own exports. This is the cycle of trade which was interrupted first by Nazi autarchical policy and then by the war, and which is being restored through Marshall Plan assistance. It is the cycle in which Germany must take her place, not only for her own recovery but for the recovery of Europe as a whole and the revival and expansion of world trade.

**I**N THE FIELD of political achievement Germany has taken several steps toward ultimate self-government. Under the Occupation Statute, only the minimum controls necessary for security and for the fulfillment of Allied objectives in Germany are reserved to the Western Powers. This statute is described as a bridge between military government and the peace treaty.

The Western Germans have a constitution, which was drafted, approved and legally effected by themselves. This constitution has been ratified by 10 of the 11 Western German states, and, all are expected to join when elections have been held and the new government actually comes into being.

In June 1948, the foundations for this political development were laid in the London agreements between the three Western Powers—the United States, the United Kingdom and France—and the Benelux countries—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

The London agreements provided for 1) eventual fusion of the three western zones; 2) the setting up of a provisional German government in the west; 3) the Occupation Statute, which was to define those powers to be reserved to the Allied authorities against the new German government, while giving it as much power as possible; 4) the International Authority of the Ruhr; and 5) agreement on minor territorial adjustments of Germany's western frontiers.

**B**EGINNING last fall, the Bonn Constitutional Assembly held meetings to draft the constitution which will be the basis for the new German government. During the fall and winter also, the three Western Powers were working on arrange-

ments to carry out the London agreements.

The Washington agreements, negotiated by Secretary Acheson with United Kingdom and French foreign ministers this spring following the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, represent another step in the implementation of the London agreements.

At that time, the foreign ministers of the three Western Powers agreed to a trizonal fusion plan and to the text of an occupation statute. These agreements cleared the way for rapid progress in carrying out the London agreements.

Throughout these negotiations, the goal of giving hope and confidence to the Germans under continuing and necessary restraints was kept in sight.

One such restraint is the Military Security Board. This is the military agency responsible for the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany . . . .

**H**OPE FOR quadripartite control of Germany, which had been agreed to in the Potsdam Agreements of 1945, was virtually nullified by the Russians when they walked out of the Control Council in March 1948. Their walk-out followed a period of consistent refusal to carry out the provisions of Potsdam which called for German economic unity.

When, in December (1947), Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in London made the Russian intransigence on the subject even more clear, the Western Powers had no alternative but to proceed to carry out the spirit of Potsdam in the Trizone as effectively as possible. The three western nations therefore began, in February 1948, the London talks which led, ultimately, to the formation of a German government which is now in process.

United States economic policy in Germany envisages the reestablishment of the country as a vital factor in the economic life of Europe as a whole while at the same time safeguarding Germany's neighbors from a revival of war industries. It is not possible to achieve European economic health without Germany, which

(Continued on next page)

for many years has served Europe both as a market and as a source of imports.

**T**HERE ARE three major agreements affecting this economic policy:

First, the International Authority of the Ruhr (IAR), which went into effect April 28, 1949, between the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Benelux countries. This organization will seek to utilize the resources of the Ruhr in the common interests of both the German economy and the economics of the other European countries cooperating in the common economic good, while leaving operations, management and production in German hands.

It will attempt to provide effective insurance against unilateral use by Germany of key Ruhr resources. The agreement assures the fair and nondiscriminatory allocation of Ruhr coal, coke and steel between domestic use and export. It anticipates, also, that after the occupation, arrangements will be made to prevent use of Ruhr resources for German rearmament purposes.

The IAR is designed also to protect the German economy. It is expected to be ratified by the German Federal Republic when the latter is established, and Germany will have the opportunity to appoint representatives to attend all IAR meetings. Following German ratification of the agreement, Germany will have an equal vote with France, the United Kingdom and the United States in determining the actions of the IAR.

**T**HE SECOND example of United States economic policy in Germany is the Reparations Agreement among the three Western Powers. In accordance with that agreement those plants which would constitute a security risk have been eliminated. However, the number of plants dismantled has been held to a minimum in order to permit German industry to contribute to recovery.

The third basic agreement underlining United States economic actions in Germany is the Prohibited and Restricted Industries Policy, an agreement between the three Western Powers. It provides for selective bans on certain industries and prohibits for security reasons the manufacture of certain products.

The change from military government in Germany to civilian administration will not mean a change

in the democratization effort. The United States and the other occupying powers intend to let nothing prevent the continuation of their program for democratization of German life.

**O**FFICIAL figures on trade indicate that Germany is already making a substantial contribution to over-all European recovery. A sharp increase in German imports from other Marshall Plan countries points to the reestablishment of Germany as one of Europe's most important markets. As an outlet for her neighbors' products, Germany is a key factor in the expansion of trade which is necessary for Europe's economic recovery.

Total import deliveries to the Bizone during the first quarter of 1949 averaged about \$13,000,000 per month greater than the monthly average during 1948. Nearly one-third of the Bizone's imports during the first quarter of 1949 came from ERP countries. Marked increase in the rate of imports from Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark and France were reported.

In addition, Germany is essential as an exporter of "hard" goods to her European neighbors. Figures show that bizonal exports during the first calendar quarter of 1949 were 77.5 percent greater than the average reported for the calendar year 1948. Of these exports—which were largely "hard goods"—more than 80 percent of the total went to ERP countries.

**T**HE CURRENCY reform, which was effected in June 1948, has had a pronounced influence in stabilizing the German economy, increasing production, improving distribution systems and reviving incentive.

Reported bizonal industrial production in March 1949, was 90 percent of the 1936 level. This figure compares with the May 1948 level, which was only 47 percent of 1936.

Agricultural production in 1948 was approximately up to the average of the good years 1935—38. It is true, however, that the population of the Bizone has increased by nearly a third over prewar levels—due to the vast influx of refugees from the Eastern Zone. Therefore, its food requirements are considerably higher than in prewar years.

For the same reason, employment and unemployment are both increasing in Germany. There was an increase of 800,000 persons in the

registered labor force in the Bizone between the end of 1947 and the end of 1948.

The importance of Germany as a market for other nations of Europe is shown by the scope of imports from ERP countries. Germany imports from Sweden, pulp; from Italy, fruits and vegetables; from Denmark, meat, eggs, dairy products; from Belgium and the Netherlands, vegetables and products from dependent overseas territories, such as fibers, oilseeds, ores, rubber and medicinal herbs; from Austria, hides and skins, lumber and building materials; from France and its territories, vegetables, seeds, and copper; and from Norway, fish and fish oils, iron and copper ores, and concentrates.

**T**HE MARKED increase in imports from ERP countries is shown in the following figures which compare German imports during the entire year 1948 with her imports during the first two months of 1949 in terms of dollar value.

From Belgium 1948, total \$18,500,000, January and February 1949, \$15,400,000.

From Denmark, 1948, total \$3,800,000, January and February 1949, \$5,200,000.

From France, 1948, total \$1,200,000, January and February 1949, \$3,500,000.

From Luxembourg, 1948, total \$1,700,000, January and February 1949, \$2,000,000.

From Netherlands, 1948, total \$29,500,000, January and February 1949, \$8,000,000.

From Sweden, 1948, total \$27,100,000, January and February 1949, \$10,000,000.

The same comparison reveals a sharp increase in bizonal trade with eastern Europe—which is encouraged by the United States and ECA within the limits of security:

In 1948, Germany's trade with Poland had a total dollar value of \$166,500. In the first two months of 1949, the value had risen to about \$4,000,000.

Trade with Hungary, in 1948, amounted to \$756,800; during the first two months of 1949 it rose to \$4,800,000.

Bizonal trade with Czechoslovakia increased from an over-all 1948 total of \$9,600,000 to \$3,200,000 for the first two months of 1949.

Trade with Finland and the Soviet Union, on the other hand, dropped in this period of comparison. The substantial increase in German-East Europe trade indicated by these figures was made possible by the trade agreements signed late last year between the American and British military authorities and the eastern European governments.

**E**XPANDED TRADE is a basic goal of the American program for Germany, to enable it to support itself as well as to take its place as part of an integrated Europe, functioning in its important capacity as a buyer as well as a seller.

Bizonal industrial production has made remarkable improvement in the

past year in all fields, reaching in April 1949 an over-all volume equal to 82 percent of 1936. This compares with 79 percent in December 1948 and 51 percent in March 1948. In terms of commodities the improvement is shown below:

Coal: May 1948, 66 percent of 1936; April 1949, 86 percent.  
Iron and steel: May 1948, 27 percent of 1936; April 1949, 58 percent.  
Nonferrous metals: May 1948, 35 percent of 1936; April 1949, 78 percent.  
Machinery and optical goods: May 1948, 41 percent of 1936; April 1949, 84 percent.  
Motor vehicles: May 1948, 22 percent of 1936; April 1949, 79 percent.  
Electrical equipment: May 1948, 72 percent of 1936; April 1949, 169 percent.  
Textiles and clothing: May 1948, 38 percent of 1936; April 1949, 85 percent.  
Electricity and gas: May 1948, 108 percent of 1936; April 1949, 130 percent.

**UNITED STATES** aid, which has been in large measure responsible for this revitalization of Germany in the economic framework of European recovery, has been in the form of GARIOA (Government and Relief in Occupied Areas) and ECA (Economic Cooperation Administration).

GARIOA aid made available through the fiscal year ending June 1949 is estimated in the Bizone at \$573,400,000.

As of the end of May 1949, the Bizonal Area received ECA allotments amounting to \$484,300,000 of which \$82,600,000 represented conditional grants. This was for the 15-month period ending June 30, 1949.

For the same period, the French Zone received ECA aid amounting to \$116,600,000 of which \$14,800,000 was in conditional grants.

**THE CLOSE** cooperation which already exists between United States-United Kingdom administration of the Bizone and French administration of the French Zone is expected to be even more firmly established under the Allied High Commission. Trizonal fusion will then become an accomplished fact in the determination of German activities...

The French Zone imports practically all its grains and foodstuffs, causing a dollar imbalance which the ERP is designed to relieve.

Exports from the French Zone include wine to the United States and other countries, electricity to Switzerland, newsprint to France and coal to France and other areas of Germany.

Although statistics for French Zone trade are not available, in general the trade patterns of the French Zone follow those of the Bizone. Since Oct. 18, 1948, all foreign trade of the

three western zones has been under the auspices of the Joint Export-Import Agency, a tripartite body.

†END

(Continued from page 5)

## AMERIKA-DIENST

what became known as the AMERIKA-DIENST school of journalism. He spotted an article on how the United States was attacking the cancer menace on a nationwide basis, did his own research and produced a feature article that so far has been printed in full by at least ten German papers.

Young staffers are eager to learn and eager to pass along what they have learned to fellow Germans. Not propaganda, but facts.

The AMERIKA-DIENST was not an overnight sensation. It took time and patience. There were difficulties in translation and in style. How are you going to translate the American institution "drugstore" into German? Not as "chemist shop," surely.

**THEN THERE** were doubtful editors and indifferent secretaries to editors. To establish that vital "personal" relationship, AMERIKA-DIENST staff members were sent on field trips to explain the mission to German editors and enlist their cooperation.

Some editors already were enthusiastic over the service; others had never seen it. One editor's secretary was found to have appropriated the AMERIKA-DIENST mimeographed copy and was using the clean back side for writing inter-office memos. It was such "nice, white paper," she explained. Her editor-boss found her other memo paper, and today this newspaper prints AMERIKA-DIENST material regularly.

As the service grew, the distribution list was extended first to the British Zone press, then to the French Zone. ECA Information Headquarters in Paris requested that newspapers in the Saar region and Luxembourg be added. By the time the move was made from Nuremberg to Bad Nauheim, the regular mailing list had grown to 650 addressees.

**TODAY**, this is how AMERIKA-DIENST operates: Into the central news office each week flow an average of 200,000 words of news, information and background material on the United States from these sources: Reorientation Branch, De-

partment of the Army (New York Field Office), the Department of State's Office of International Information, various other departments of the US government in Washington, the ECA information offices in Paris and Frankfurt and Military Government sources in Germany (see chart on page 2). In addition, US Feature Service maintains its own Radio Monitoring Unit to record State Department news files and the "Voice of America."

From the vast mass of source material is selected that which is considered of interest to Germany. This material is then "put together" in English in story or article form, translated into German, rewritten and distributed.

The AMERIKA-DIENST is unique in that it brings to Germans all American feature and background material in their own terms. In other words, every story is rewritten by carefully-selected and trained editors in such manner that it is immediately and directly usable by German editors. The peculiarities of the German newspaper style and the calculated background knowledge of the reader are carefully considered.

**THERE ARE** two "sides" to the AMERIKA-DIENST background and feature operation. Feature and background material considered "perishable," so to speak, is distributed by messenger and teleprinter as soon after receipt as possible, while material of a less timely nature is distributed by mail.

The AMERIKA-DIENST newsroom is similar to that of any press agency. To keep the staff informed of developments world-wide, the AMERIKA-DIENST newsroom receives the full leased wire reports of the DENA News Agency (German) and the United Press and International News Service in English.

In the newsroom, cable, teletype and radio services from the US sources are screened for the necessary background and information material to give the full American picture on any story of the day. The newsroom output goes by messenger to the DENA head offices in Bad Nauheim and by teleprinter to the Frankfurt sub-bureau where it is distributed to the Frankfurt newspapers and the offices of the French-licensed news agency SUEDDENA and the British-licensed agency DPD. It is hoped to extend the leased wire network to

(Continued on next page)

other major cities in US-occupied Germany.

**T**HE NEWSROOM output emphasizes US editorial comment on current news, brief biographical sketches of American personalities as they appear in the news, all available information on the Marshall Plan and other background material not generally carried by commercial wire agencies. Texts of important speeches and documents are "musts."

The AMERIKA-DIENST mail service is far more extensive in its scope of coverage. On a regular schedule, AMERIKA-DIENST distributes three times weekly basic background and feature reports averaging 3,500 words each. These reports regularly include surveys of US editorial opinion on current events. Other regular features are articles on "Life in the U.S.A.," science, economics, art, book reviews and profiles of leading American personalities.

While most of the articles are held to a maximum of 750 words (German newspapers are still short of newsprint), frequently the service includes a more comprehensive article of political background information. Under the heading, "For Information of Editors," AMERIKA-DIENST provides German editors with the full texts of statements and speeches made by US dignitaries and historical and background material on US political and economic life.

AMERIKA-DIENST, in addition, has become one of the main information outlets for the European Recovery Program. Between Aug. 12, 1948, and June 25, 1949, there were 145 articles, totaling 45,870 words, carried on various Marshall Plan aspects and developments. This output was supplemented by 12 charts and graphs and more than 50 photographs of Marshall Plan goods and officials.

**O**NCE EACH WEEK, the Women's Service is distributed by mail. In its unique American way of stressing the role of women in politics and culture, together with helpful household hints and other items of particular feminine interest, the Women's Service has become a novelty in Germany. The increasing requests for this service verify its popularity.

Educational institutions and all of their publications in western Germany receive twice monthly the Educational Service by mail. This service presents abstracts from American articles on education and news and features illustrating American

education in its broadest sense. The service endeavors to emphasize that education in the United States is a concern of the community as a whole and attempts to reflect the American concept of education for good citizenship and a well-rounded life rather than for knowledge alone. The distribution list has reached 850 addressees.

Also twice monthly are mailed the Agricultural Newsletter and Medical and Surgical Newsletter. The latter reaches more than 1,000 doctors, hospitals, medical journals and other interested persons and agencies.

Special reports, such as a 10,000-word roundup on the airlift to blockaded Berlin, histories of both the Democratic and Republican parties in the United States and the operations of the United Nations, are mailed for supplementary background.

Whenever possible, articles and feature stories are accompanied by explanatory photographs, graphs and charts.

**T**HE PRINCIPAL target of AMERIKA-DIENST is, of course, the German press. But the service also goes to all western German radio stations, to the US Information Centers, where copies are kept on display in libraries, and to selected individuals such as free lance writers and commentators. Other recipients include small feature agencies, a number of governmental agencies and trade unions. A special section of Editorial Projection Branch in Frankfurt is processing AMERIKA-DIENST material for exclusive use by radio stations.

A special "exclusive" service goes from AMERIKA-DIENST to the MG-published newspaper in Germany, *Die Neue Zeitung*. A minimum of five feature stories weekly are submitted. Those rejected by *Die Neue Zeitung* editors may then be distributed elsewhere, at the discretion of AMERIKA-DIENST's chief editor.

The general acceptance of AMERIKA-DIENST material has far exceeded the fondest hopes of its organizers. Because AMERIKA-DIENST does not require credit lines, there can be no completely accurate check of how much material actually is used. The only possible check is through clippings and copies of publications voluntarily submitted by German editors.

Taking two months at random, German editors of 53 papers submitted during May clippings showing 39,169 words of AMERIKA-DIENST material

in print, and in June 61 papers submitted clippings with 58,880 words. During May, the DENA news agency accepted for its own transmission service 62.2 percent of all material supplied by the AMERIKA-DIENST newsroom. During June, DENA accepted more than 55 percent.

An index of photographs available in the AMERIKA-DIENST picture library was distributed at the end of May. Within one week 22 newspapers and publications had requested 2,674 individual photos on life in the United States. These photos at present are not available to German editors through other sources.

**A** NECESSARY consideration in any statistical yardstick is that approximately one-third of all AMERIKA-DIENST material is neither intended for nor used for direct reprint. Rather, it is designed to inform editors and assist them in preparing their own articles and editorials. Frequent references to material which has been carried in the AMERIKA-DIENST are found in German editorials or indirectly worked into articles and comments. Another of the AMERIKA-DIENST objectives is to assist German editors in building up their libraries or morgues with accurate reference and source material.

In the presentation of all material, the AMERIKA-DIENST American editors never lose sight of the fact that they are US spokesmen. But they do not hesitate to present honest, constructive criticism of American policy from well-qualified sources. Such wholesome criticism, it has been found, almost invariably results in a strengthening of the US position.

By constantly stressing the positive side of any issue rather than avoiding it, the broader aims of the mission are achieved. Needless to say, this principle has been applied in the so-called "cold war." It is part of basic American policy to oppose communism or any other political creed which advocates the overthrow of our government by force. The AMERIKA-DIENST staff feels it has been more effective in the over-all mission by stressing the strength of a free America rather than the obvious weaknesses of communist Russia.

Those who have followed the growth of the AMERIKA-DIENST have found that facts are the strongest US propaganda weapon in Germany. To "tell the American story" is in reality to "sell" it.

+ END

## BICO Chief Leaves



**Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Adcock**, completing nearly seven and half years of overseas service, terminated his duties as US chairman of the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt Aug. 6 to return to the United States. Mrs. Adcock accompanied him to their home in Wilmington, Del.

General Adcock has been one of the key officials in the development and direction of Military Government in Germany during the past four years. Formerly with the 6th Army Group during the war, he became assistant chief of staff in charge of G-5 Division, United States Forces European Theater (USFET) when most of MG operations were under that division in Frankfurt at the beginning of the occupation in 1945.

With the establishment of OMGUS on Oct. 1, 1945 as successor to the previous quadripartite liaison organization, the US Group Control Council for Germany, General Adcock directed the transfer of MG functions and operations from USFET to the new organization, and later moved to Berlin to become deputy to General Clay as assistant deputy military governor for operations.

He returned to the United States in the fall of 1946 for retirement but was recalled to Germany in June 1947 to become US chairman of BICO, the joint US-UK body being established to guide and control the economic and financial fusion of the two zones. At the last BICO meeting he attended, the acting British chairman proposed an entry in the minutes commending "the great services General Adcock has rendered to the Bipartite Control Office and our high esteem of him."

To succeed General Adcock, Mr.

## Personnel Notes

Robert K. Phelps, who has been deputy US chairman since 1947, was named acting US chairman. Mr. Phelps, who has been with Military Government since the end of the war, had been commanding officer of the Frankfurt L&S Detachment and deputy director of OMG Hesse before joining BICO.

It is expected that, with the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany comprising, at present, the states of the three western zones, most of the BICO functions will be taken over by the Germans themselves, and that those remaining will be absorbed into the High Commission.

While General Adcock was in charge of G-5, USFET, he was instrumental in establishing this magazine, which, as the *Weekly Information Bulletin*, began publication on July 28, 1945, "to assist Military Government personnel in their daily work and to facilitate the exchange of ideas and experience among them." His guidance and advice has had a helpful influence on its development.

### Joins Ruhr Authority

Mr. Henry Parkman, former governmental affairs adviser, CINCEUR, and director of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, has been named by President Truman as US representative to the International Authority for the Ruhr.

Since the formation of the authority's council in May, the United States has had an acting representative, Mr. Wayne G. Jackson, special assistant to the US State Department's Office of European Affairs.

Mr. Parkman, a former brigadier general in the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, joined OMGUS in November 1945 and continued in an executive capacity until he returned to the United States in August 1947 to resume private law practice in Boston.

### Consultant on Radio Technique

Dr. Harry J. Skornia, director of the Radio Department of the University of Indiana, is spending four weeks in Germany as a visiting expert for the OMGUS Information Services Division. Dr. Skornia is training German personnel in the adaptation of American production and programming techniques to German conditions.

## Honored at Retreat



**Brig. Gen. Charles K. Gailey, Jr.**, chief of staff of OMGUS since October 1946, left Berlin Aug. 9 for the United States for assignment for duty with the 2nd Armored Division at Camp Hood, Tex. A formal retreat ceremony, at which a letter of commendation from the deputy military governor was read, was held in his honor shortly before he departed.

Before becoming chief of staff, General Gailey had been chief of the Civil Administration Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, and director of public relations, OMGUS. He had arrived in Berlin in December 1945 for duty with Military Government. His wife and three sons also resided in Berlin during his MG tenure.

A graduate of the US Military Academy in 1920 and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1930, he had served in Panama, Hawaii and Washington. During the war he was with the Operations Division, War Department, and six months with the 104th Infantry Division. He holds the Distinguished Service Medal and the Army Commendation Ribbon.

### Aides to High Commissioner

The appointments of Mr. Chester A. McLain as special adviser and of Lt. Col. Harrison A. Gerhardt as special assistant were announced by the US High Commissioner.

Mr. McLain is on leave from the World Bank, where he is general counsel.

Colonel Gerhardt served as executive officer to Mr. McCloy from November 1943 to October 1945, when the latter was assistant secretary of war. Later he served in Germany as US secretary on the Allied Secretariat of the Allied Control Council for three years.

# German Editorials

The US-Zone German press devoted major attention in late July and early August to curtailment of the Berlin airlift, the visit of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff and the transfer of occupation responsibility from the Department of the Army to the Department of State.

In general the airlift curtailment was regarded as a sign of slackening tension in the East-West conflict and the beginning of a certain amount of realistic cooperation on the basis of the Paris Agreement.

Great significance was attached to the visit of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which was interpreted as recognition by the United States of its responsibilities under the Atlantic Pact in the sense of an effective defense of Europe.

Extensive comment was made on High Commissioner McCloy's proposed cabinet, which was generally represented as a "brain trust" for Germany with the prospect of a radical change in the way problems will henceforth be handled.

## Airlift

The **Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung** (Ind., Heidelberg, W/B, Aug. 1), while welcoming the dismantling of the airlift as an indication of lessening tension, had a few mental reservations:

"Far be it from us to plead for a continuation of the airlift. Although it perhaps averted a third world war in 1948, it remains a political weapon which is loaded with political explosive. On the other hand it again brings up the question raised by the results of the Paris Conference; of whether it is of much avail to carry out the economic decisions reached in Paris while the political aspect remains unchanged. As a matter of fact it can even be said that the communist dictatorship in the Soviet Zone has been indirectly confirmed by the West. The raising

of the airlift is a proof of good will. It must not be made the beginning of a new economic horse-trade between East and West at our expense."

The **Wiesbadener Kurier** (Ind., Wiesbaden, Hesse, July 30) considered the dismantling of the airlift a favorable sign for East-West relations:

"It is an expression of confidence in the results of the Paris Conference. The uncertainty following the talks has been succeeded by a slackening of the tension between East and West . . . The American and British flyers are closing a stirring chapter in their postwar history . . ."

## Thomas Mann

The Goethe Prize winner received much newspaper attention but the reception to his speech in Frankfurt was mixed, with adverse criticism on the whole predominating. His champions rather feebly defended his human and intellectual courage while his critics used sharp language in condemning an apostle of freedom for his tolerant attitude towards a system so lacking in freedom as that of the East Zone. His statement "I recognize no zones!" was presented by some papers as a pompous aping of Kaiser Wilhelm's declaration at the beginning of World War I: "I recognize no political parties, only Germans."

The **Fuldaer Volkszeitung** (Fulda, Hesse, July 28) disagreed with Thomas Mann but admired his courageous attitude and attempts to explain his tolerant attitude towards communism:

"His speech in Frankfurt's St. Paul's Church represents the confession of faith as man and author for which we have waited for four years. He was a bitter foe of Nazism. His hate for that ideology is still so strong that, in contrast, he considers the Communist idea idealistic and to some extent humanistic. We must await the world echo to his bold and surprising words. At any rate, he will now more than ever become the target of a crossfire of cultural and political disputation."

## Germany and the World

The **Fraenkische Landeszeitung** (Ind., Ansbach, Bav. July 30) claimed that the world persists in misunderstanding Germany:

"Whenever there is a crisis in international relations we hear about the

With the recent enactment in some US-Zone states of press laws approved by Military Government, many newspapers of political-party support and leaning have appeared for the first time. The political status of newspapers cited in this section is indicated by the following abbreviations: Ind—Independent, non-political and above-party; SPD—Social Democrat; CSU—Christian Social; CDU—Christian Democrat; FDP—Free Democrat; LDP—Liberal Democrat; KPD or SED—Communist; BP—Bavaria Party; WAV—Economic Reconstruction.

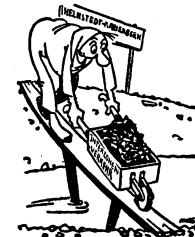
German danger. It isn't made easy for us to become good democrats and find a line to follow which won't offend somebody. We are told to build up our economy. When we do it, malicious rumors circulate about the superabundance in our shops contrasted with the poverty of some of the victor nations. When we protest against dismantling we are accused of nationalism.

"We are at the same time charged with self-pity and lack of energy on the one hand and arrogance on the other. At the close of the Paris Conference it was said that the Germans themselves should move toward the unification of the four zones. If we attempt it we are sure to hear about the 'ghost of Rapallo' . . ."

"The significance and importance of west Germany is underlined in Atlantic Pact talk. Then John Foster Dulles declares that the pact is not only a bulwark against Russia but also against the German danger. There is no German danger in the sense of these warnings, but there is a danger for Germany. It consists of the fact that all our honest effort is in vain if we are made the shuttlecock of international developments and that the lack of a unified political and economic policy on the part of the others serves to prevent our getting an atmosphere which makes constructive work possible."

## European Unity

The **Neues Volksblatt** (Ind., Bamberg, Bav. July 28) said that the United States is contributing more to European unity than Europe itself:



Cartoon in the **Hochland-Bote** (Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Bav., July 30) poked fun at claims regarding resumption of inter-zonal trade by depicting wheelbarrow volume of traffic with the caption, "East-west traffic normal again."

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



Preelection cartoon in the Main-Echo (Aschaffenburg, Bav., Aug. 2) satirizes German unity by showing the voters reaction to banners of all political parties bearing the same slogan "The people back ME!" with the caption, "You see there's something on which they agree."

"There would be no prospect of European cooperation were it not for American pressure and active help. It is a shame that the strongest initiative and impulse towards union comes from overseas, Europe itself, faced with its greatest peril since the days of Genghis Khan and the Turkish invasions, is made impotent by inner conflict and irresolution . . . History will one day regard America as the chief promoter of a common Europe, whatever faults one may find in American policy otherwise."

## Opinion Polls

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Ind., Stuttgart, W-B., July 28) published the results of a poll by the "Office for Opinion Poll" in Stuttgart, on the popularity of the occupation:

"Question: Should the Occupation powers retire from Germany now or later? Answer: Now, 37 percent; later, 51 percent; no opinion, 12 percent. The most interesting feature, however, was the difference in the vote in the various zones, which gives a picture of the degree of popularity enjoyed by the individual occupation powers. In the French Zone, 43 percent voted for a continuation of occupation, 43 percent against; in the British Zone, 49 percent for continuation, 39 percent against; in the US Zone 56 percent for continuation, 33 percent against."

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Ind., Munich, July 21) published details of the opinion poll conducted in the western Zones by the "EMNID Institut" of Bielefeld, NR-W. 3000 questionnaires were sent out:

"Question — Which do you prefer, Germany as a national state or as an

\* These are German organizations and are not connected with ISD's Public Opinions Surveys.

equal partner in a European federation?

"Answers — For national state, 44 percent, for European Union, 36 percent.

"Question—Would you like to be a soldier again or would you want your son or husband to be a soldier?"

"Answers — No, 60 percent; yes, 9 percent; 19 percent yes under certain conditions, 12 percent abstained from voting. The conditions made for voting 'yes' to the above, in order of frequency, were — defense against attack; against Bolshevism; for Germany's national freedom; as training in discipline; to regain the eastern territories, 60 percent voted against conscription, 42 percent for conscientious objection . . .

"On racial questions, 70 percent declared themselves against civil discrimination between races; 78 percent felt no guilt concerning treatment of Jews in Hitler times. Only 17 percent upheld Jewish restitution demands. 45 percent were of the opinion that such demands were only partly justified."

## Saar Sovereignty

The *Wiesbadener Kurier* (Ind., Wiesbaden, Hesse, Aug. 1) suspected France's motives in proposing the Saar's political sovereignty following on the economic:

"She proposes an autonomous Saar as a member of the European Council. She is angry because she is in consequence suspected of intending political annexation. Well, the French are not exactly innocent lambs. They are acquainted with the tactics of 'faits accomplis.' Their own little Saar state sitting on the European Council would be an important step in that direction. . . This is a bad beginning for Strasbourg."

*Die Rheinpfalz* (Ludwigshafen, W/B, July 30) believes that a Saar plebiscite now would result in a vote for Germany and that "an autonomous Saar would not be a bridge between France and Germany (as the French say) but a ditch separating us."

## Militarism

*Der Tagesspiegel* (Ind., Berlin, US licensed, July 29) called Halder's book on Hitler dangerous because it glorifies the army, as was done after 1918:

"What the German public wants to know is not whether Hitler followed the counsel of individual generals but

why the generals became his willing tools. The fact is that the Reichswehr (German army) backed Hitler because the officers and the caste behind them regarded him as a drummer-boy for their own designs . . .

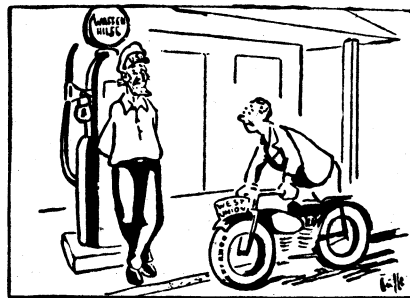
"As seen today, the surprising feature is not that Hitler made grave mistakes but that he was permitted to function as commander at all. Millions in Germany trusted Hitler merely because the generals supported him.

"The impression most people will get from this book will be that if the army had been let alone it would have won the war, just as after 1918. A new legend of invincible and God-fearing generals serves the purposes not of Germany but of those who distrust us abroad and who observe carefully any signs of reviving militarism."

The *Deutscher Kurier* (FDP, Frankfurt, Hesse, July 30) demanded that Germany be included in the protection afforded by the Atlantic Pact:

"Like every other people, Germans have a right to security. The fact that Germany today demands that it be taken into a Western Union cannot rightly be construed as a revival of militarism. It is merely a natural desire not to be at the mercy of Asiatic hordes.

"However if Germany is forced to pay the total occupation costs despite the fact that this occupation serves the interests of all Europe, if with dismantling, restrictions on our shipping, foreign trade and peace industries everything is done to maintain and augment our misery and pauperization, it may well be that what Walter Lippmann calls the 'German danger' will become acute, i. e. that Russia and a desperate Germany form an alliance."



Cartoon in the Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung (Heidelberg, W-B., July 28) depicts western European nations approaching Uncle Sam's armament filling station with the caption, "Can't you give me even a little?"



## Berlin Rail Strike

**W**ESTERN MG officials would have been happy had it been possible to postpone the strike and see whether the Railroad Management Board would keep its promise to collect Deutsche marks and whether, having done so, it would also pay the wages of the workers in accordance with the law of the area in which the railroads were operating.

MG officials, however, recognized that the demands of the strikers were just demands; that in the face of continued disregard of them by the employer and continued absolute refusal to negotiate, the workers were justified in going on strike. In spite of the threat of confusion at the Paris conference the Western Military Governments stood firm on the democratic right to strike and accordingly interposed no obstacle.

The demands of the Railroad Union were: payment of their wages in Deutsche marks in accordance with the law; justice for persecuted employees, and the right of free coalition, which means freedom of speech and assembly.

Approximately 11,000 people joined the work stoppage led by the 3,000 members of the Railroad Union. During the next few days the number of strikers increased to approximately 15,000 and within a relatively short time the membership of the union increased to 8,000. The support of the general population was overwhelming. People good-naturedly accepted the inconveniences. There was unanimous action by all non-communist political parties and by the central welfare agency declaring complete agreement with the strikers and willingness to support them.

**I**MMEDIATE response by telegrams and shipments of supplies came from the major western trade union federations: the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the British Trade Union Congress and the International Transport Workers Federation. Support also came from the western German trade unions.

At the outset, the union and the federation declared that they would retain emergency crews to operate all traffic resulting from the New York agreement. When, through perhaps a certain lack of foresight and planning, coupled with the unwillingness of the Management Board to

cooperate, incoming trains began to jam the yards, the union renewed its offer in writing to increase emergency crews and place them under the board's orders to keep the interzonal traffic moving. All such attempts to keep faith were categorically refused by the board.

Railroad properties were patrolled by Soviet-controlled railroad police. On May 21 the Soviets shipped into all stations in the western sectors large reinforcements of Soviet Zone railroad police, supplemented by "peoples' police" (Volkspolizei) from the Soviet Zone, FDGB (communist trade unionists) and FDJ (communist youth organization members), and civilians in and out of uniform, many of whom were armed. These people were brought in on special trains and debarked in squads. The peaceful picketing of UGO was immediately disrupted by mob violence accompanied by use of firearms.

The West Berlin commandants then ordered the Soviet zonal railroad police out of the stations and assigned responsibility for maintenance of law and order to West Sector police, after which no single act of violence was recorded during the strike.

**T**HE SOVIET strike-breaking procedure pointed up to the people of Berlin and to the world the Soviet method of "protecting the interests" of the working people. It stiffened the determination of the members of the Railroad Union to achieve their objectives and by this very fact increased the difficulty of ending the strike; for, in view of the Soviet attitude it became increasingly apparent that the objective of recognition of the trade union and the objective of negotiation with their employer were unattainable.

When it became clear that the Soviet Railroad Management Board was not maintaining adequate use of volunteers to move the western-zone trains to and from Berlin and as trains began to congest the yards of Berlin the union renewed its offer of emergency crews to move traffic originating under the blockade-lifting agreement. This renewed offer was categorically refused by the board.

Once again the city administration (May 27—May 30) urged the board to negotiate with the workers or with an acceptable mediator as being the simple, direct and right way to settle the strike. An offer by Berlin's Mayor Ernst Reuter to conduct a meeting of the conflicting parties on June 1 was

refused, but the board informed the mayor that they would announce a settlement negotiated between themselves and the communist labor federation (FDGB).

On May 31 Soviet front pages blazoned the terms of the so-called settlement of the strike as between the board and the FDGB. The terms were (a) railroaders return to work at 6 a. m. on June 1; (b) the railroad would collect Deutsche Marks for west sector services; (c) it would pay 60 percent of the wages of west sector residents in Deutsche Marks; and (d) it would permit no reprisals against striking workers.

**T**HIS WAS the occasion for the first strike referendum held on June 2 which recorded a 95 percent opposition to accepting a proposal which was in no sense an agreement between the striking workers and their employers.

The three western commandants, recognizing that Military Government not only had an interest in this strike but also shared responsibility, at least for the currency aspects of it, initiated a meeting with the Soviet commandant on June 3, prepared to propose a number of possible solutions. The Soviet commandant refused to admit that a strike existed because he did not recognize UGO, demanded the removal of west sector police, and refused to listen to six different solutions proposed by the western commandants.

The Howley mediation proposal was the next step. This proposal, in which the other western commandants concurred, suggested that Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley, US commandant, would obtain personal confirmation from Maj. Gen. Kvashnin, chief, Transportation Office, Soviet Military Administration, of the terms of the Management Board-FDGB agreement, deposit these terms with the western Magistrat (city administration) and announce the terms publicly to UGO. This he did in a letter of June 10 addressed to UGO in which he announced the confirmation by Kvashnin and urged UGO to accept this method of settlement.

**T**HE LABOR LEADERS were prepared to accept this method although there were many misgivings as to Russian sincerity among the people. So great were these misgivings that instead of ordering the railroaders to return to work the union leaders submitted the question to the workers in the second referendum, to

be voted on June 14. The leaders confidently expected a majority in favor of the Howley mediation plan.

But a surprise Soviet move in the middle of the night of June 13/14 introduced a new factor in the situation. Waiting until it was impossible for papers other than their own to get the news, they issued a press release which was published in the Soviet-licensed "Tägliche Rundschau," the official organ of the Soviet Military Administration, on the morning of June 14, denying that General Kvashnin had given assurances to General Howley.

**A** RESURGENCE of fear among the people produced not an overwhelming vote to return to work, but rather an overwhelming vote not to return to work. Even western MG officials who had hitherto hoped that the Howley mediation offer might be accepted stated that under the circumstances the workers could in no way be blamed for not accepting it. They published their conviction that the last minute Soviet reversal placed responsibility clearly upon the Soviets.

The reaction abroad against this Soviet action was illustrated by the arrival of many more telegrams expressing full support of UGO and welcoming the referendum result as a meaningful gesture of protest against Soviet methods of dealing with labor and against the refusal of Soviet controlled employers to deal with workers as man to man across the table.

The western commandants then asked General Kvashnin to re-confirm in writing his conversation with General Howley. He did this on June 20 in a letter which lacked clarity and directness, but on the basis of it the western commandants asked the UGO leaders to accept it together with the Howley letter of June 10 as a basis for settlement.

On June 22, the UGO Railroad Union's board of directors voted not to accept the Kvashnin letter as an adequate guarantee of their safety to return to work. As an alternative they announced their intention immediately to establish an emergency service to operate the international traffic from the West. They prepared the trains and set the service in readiness. The Railroad Management Board categorically refused to allow them to operate. The west zonal railroad unions offered to impose counter actions by an embargo on trains moving to and from the Soviet Zone.

**I**T WAS CLEAR that the impasse had to be broken and a plan was evolved by western MG officials on June 25.

The union leaders accepted the settlement thus reached and called upon all west Berlin railroaders to return to work on June 28 at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The terms of the settlement were:

1. Renewed expression of the western commandants' continued support of UGO.

2. Acceptance at their face value of General Kvashnin's written assurances of safety for all strikers.

3. Acceptance at its face value of the Railroad Management Board's promise to pay at least 60 percent of the wages of west Berlin railroaders in Deutsche marks, accompanied by an authorization of the western commandants to the Magistrat to exchange for railroad workers residing in the western sectors the difference between what the board might pay and 100 percent of the wages in Deutsche marks for a period of three months, at the end of which time the authorization might be revised in the light of the situation then existing.

4. Workers to return to work by June 28. Unemployment compensation to be ended on that date.

5. Workers who through fear of reprisals did not wish to return to work might so indicate in writing and would be given every possible aid in finding other suitable employment.

About 750 workers took advantage of the escape clause. The railroaders returned to work on schedule and were ready to operate the trains on Tuesday, June 28. On July 1, the first train from the west entered Berlin, but normal traffic was not resumed until July 3, by which time the "inspection" and "inventory" of rail facilities by the Management Board had been completed.

**T**HIS STRIKE, the first of any magnitude since the war, was potentially a wonderful opportunity for a laboratory exercise in collective bargaining for employers and employees whose freedom had been submerged through the Hitler era.

However, because of external political factors, reasonable settlement through collective bargaining processes was impossible. This was true, even though the demands of the workers initially were not unreasonable and even though throughout the strike the independent trade unionists displayed every willingness to compromise where possible. Because of

these external political factors the final settlement was initiated by the Western Powers. In doing so they sought to achieve the nearest possible approach to justice for all concerned. Absolute guarantees of personal security for strikers could not be given by the Western Governments without full Soviet concurrence and the somewhat obscure and qualified assurances of the Soviets therefore had to be accepted.

It is to be hoped that this final settlement will provide a basis for the continued efforts of the trade unionists to find full expression for their democratic ideals. Amid the varying political ideologies today, leaders of the independent trade unions in Berlin are striving to contribute to the building of a society in which the individual's freedom to develop himself is assured. +END

(Continued from page 10)

## Western Germany

*What do you consider, Mr. McCloy, to be the great problems that you are faced with in Germany?*

There are a number. I have already touched upon certain political and economic problems.

Another problem always before us is to remove the pall of fear of a new totalitarian domination of the country.

The distribution and assimilation of millions, perhaps as many as eight to ten millions, of people expelled from eastern areas which now have to be taken care of in the Western Zone, is another problem which seems at the moment almost to be insoluble.

And above all—the ever-present problem of so conducting the occupation that this indubitably great country composed of men and women of marked energy, intelligence and culture can be a part of and play a leading and peaceful role in the reconstitution of Europe.

We cannot impose anything truly foreign upon another people. But Germany has in the somewhat distant past maintained a liberal tradition. It can do so again. What comes out of it may not be American, or English, or French—but there is enough sense of freedom and decency, I am sure, in the German people on which, given time, there can be built a healthy and peaceful state—a state which can take its proper place among the community of European nations. +END

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