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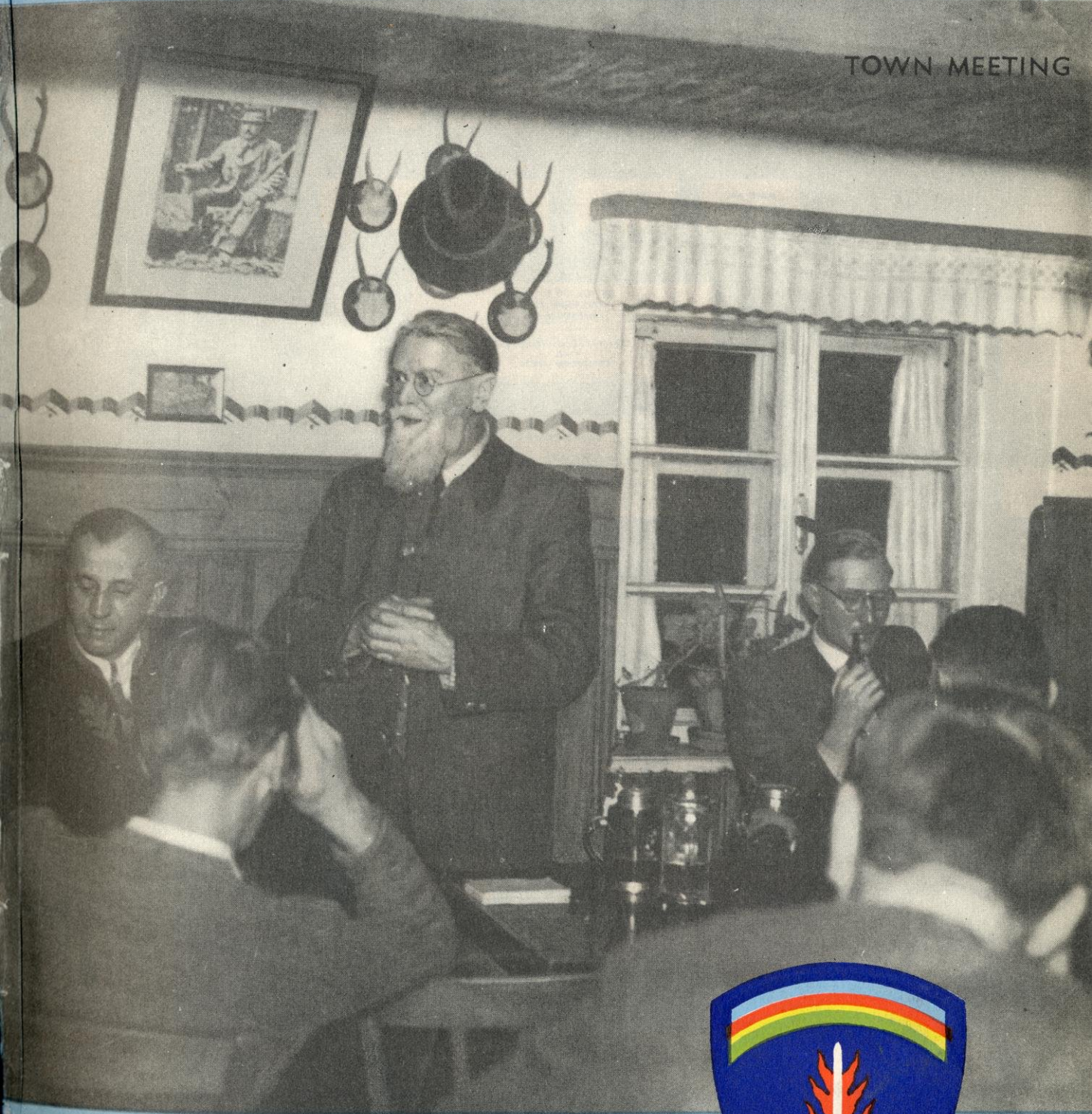
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University of Wisconsin

# INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

TOWN MEETING



NO. 155

FEBRUARY 22, 1949

THIS ISSUE: MG Achievements of 1948



## COVER PICTURE

**TOWN MEETING** — Townspeople of Kirchlikl near Bad Toelz, Bavaria, gather regularly to discuss local problems and hear town officials explain governmental affairs. At a recent town meeting, Otto Windeis, head of the local farmers' organization, urges the farmers to comply with food delivery quotas, pointing out that the United States is shipping large amounts of food to Bavaria and the Bavarians must do everything to help feed themselves if they expect to receive full allocations of imported food. (PIO OMGB photo)

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN

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# Achievements

## of Military Government in 1948

### Statement

by **General Lucius D. Clay**

*US Military Governor*

I THINK IT wise to take stock briefly of the past year in approaching a new year. I think in looking back on 1948 we can look back on it as a year of material progress, and I think we can take considerable satisfaction in the state of affairs. We have made some mistakes, of course, and everything has not gone the way we wanted it; but, as we look back, it has been a year of considerable progress.

In the legal field we have turned over increasing responsibility to the German courts. We have completed all of our war trials. We have established a much better system of justice for our own people and for Allied Nationals in Germany who come before our courts. The system was put in effect during the past year; it is working, and I think all three of these achievements are something in which we can take considerable pride.

In the economic field it is difficult to find any reason to complain over progress that has been made in the last year. As you know, our production increased during the last half of the year almost by 50 percent in every field. The output of the German factories today is much larger than it was a year ago.

IT IS EVIDENT from the spirit and the appearance of the people you see on the streets that no better progress has been made than in the supply of food, which is a result of a very bountiful agricultural year. Here proper planning has made for a wide variety of especially valuable food crops, and with these products, augmented by American generosity, we have now raised the standard of living to one in which the German people have enough to eat. In this accomplishment alone we have brought back a real hope for the future among the forty-odd million people in the Bizonal Area.

We have turned increasing responsibility over to the Germans in the economic field, particularly in re-

spect to foreign trade. Measures taken toward the end of the year will not be felt for several months, but all of us are confident that release from restrictions on foreign trade will result in greater initiative on the part of Germans and in increasing export and import trading.

In the railroad field, in contrast to a year ago, we have met all our needs that were essential, including the important ones of moving coal and the harvest. We have new freight cars coming out in Germany and being imported from neighboring countries. I think it safe to say that our transportation situation has caught up with the general economic picture. It is no longer a bottleneck; it is now almost entirely a German internal problem in German hands.

IN THE COMMUNICATIONS field, German communications internally are so nearly normal that control has almost completely passed back to German hands. As to the external communications field, I hope that, with the establishment of a German government, we will be able to transfer to the Germans the responsibility which we still exercise.

In the educational field a positive accomplishment is that we have secured free tuition laws. We have not as yet secured the school reform results that we could, by order, have placed upon the German states. We have always felt that such an order would be a mistake and that a reform so accomplished would not endure.

Whether we were right in that or not is something that time alone will tell; however, an inspirational campaign at the grass roots, among school teachers and other interested persons, and particularly among parents, has aroused a wide measure of popular interest in the school reforms that we believe in; and I

for one have hopes that, in the new year, we will see adopted by popular desire reforms in the German school system. This will show that in the past year we have laid the foundation for one the most basic reforms in our scheme of objectives.

In the field of civil affairs we have seen the German state governments improve rapidly. I think we might say that the state governments here as of today compare quite favorably with state governments at home in their ability to administer the affairs of the several states. The Bizonal Economic Council has taken a large measure of legislative responsibility.

WE ARE BEHIND schedule on the Basic Law and the Occupation Statute due to a number of factors beyond our control. In spite of that fact, the Parliamentary Council is meeting and is preparing the Basic Law, and the Occupation Statute has reached a governmental level where, we hope, it can be resolved in a matter of weeks.

I think one of the great programs of Military Government has been the exchange program to give Germans the opportunity to visit the United States and observe and see how we conduct our civil, educational, and other affairs in the United States. An Institute of Public Affairs has been established which will provide a forum before which good governmental methods can be discussed by the Germans.

In the field of public safety we witnessed completion of the denazification program, which, as everybody here knows, was one of the greatest programs of its type carried out in the world. Many people say it was a failure. I think history will prove that letting the Germans handle this affair themselves will carry with it very far-reaching effects, and that we may count on the denazification measures to keep out of office for a long time the really bad Nazis so that other leadership can

(Continued on next page)

# Occupational ACTIVITIES

**Silver Collection Returned** — The Hohenzollern silver collection, held in the United States for safekeeping since the end of the war, was returned to the German people on Jan. 21 at the Bank Deutscher Laender (Bank of German States). Four boxes of silver, weighing seven tons, were turned over to Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg, deputy mayor of Berlin.

**Military Salutes Still Banned** — Military saluting by Hessian foresters brought a warning from OMG Hesse. Following reports that Hessian foresters are again recognizing each other by military salutes, Acting OMG Director Francis E. Sheehan advised the Hessian minister-president that Military Government will bring specific charges against individuals who continue this practice. MG laws specifically prohibit the rendering of military salutes or gestures.

**Soil Conservation Study** — Eleven agricultural experts from Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands are meeting with German specialists in a four-week course at the Biodynamic Institute in Stuttgart, studying the biological relationship of men, animals and plants to the soil and comparison of natural fertility of the soil to chemical fertilizers. The visit of the foreign group is sponsored by OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden.

**Calcium in Bread** — The first shipment of calcium fortified flour, to offset the calcium deficiency in the current Berlin diet, was flown to Berlin for distribution on the general ration. All flour for Berlin consumption, whether milled from imported or indigenous grains, will be calcium fortified, BICO food officials stated, adding that all bread in the United Kingdom has been similarly fortified with calcium since the beginning of the war.

**Exporters Aided** — A new JEIA procedure provides that German exporters and agents may contract for foreign transportation services and foreign insurance. This new procedure enables German exporters to quote cost and freight (C&F) and cost, insurance and freight (CIF) prices for their goods. Foreign exchange necessary to pay freight charges on foreign carriers and to pay insurance fees with foreign companies will be made available for the

## Building Boom in Hesse

There's a building boom on in Hesse, according to Mr. Stanley Sisson, economics chief of OMG Hesse, who reported that for the first time since the war's end new construction exceeded repairs in the state.

More than double the number of dwelling space was constructed during the last quarter of 1948 than during the first quarter, Mr. Sisson revealed. Reconstruction of war-damaged property continued at an accelerated pace.

first time by JEIA. Payment to transport enterprises and insurance companies will be made through an Außenhandelsbank (Foreign Exchange Bank).

**Study of Refugee Problem** — A tripartite working group to study the problem of redistribution of German refugees within western Germany has been announced by the three Military Governors. The working group was charged with preparation of a report on the aspects of the German refugee problem within western Germany.

**Book Publication Higher** — More books were published during 1948 in

Hesse than during the previous three years with 1,215 new titles appearing in the bookstores during 1948 and 174 in December alone; the number of licensed Hessian publishers had increased from 40 in 1947 to 106 by the end of 1948. In the magazine field, 110 Hessian publications are now selling at least 2,500,000 issues monthly.

**Old Rolling Stock Scrapped** — Obsolete locomotives and freight cars are earning money for Hessian industries, according to Mr. Julian A. Hillman, Hesse JEIA chief. A JEIA-approved contract permits the sale of 150,000 tons of old railroad rolling stock to an American firm. Also, a British firm has purchased 80,000 tons of scrap steel. The two contracts total \$6,500,000.

**Holes are Exported** — A recent contract, according to JEIA, provides for a most unusual export—holes and grooves. The stone-cutting firm of Ernst Kreiger in Idar Oberstein, French Zone, will drill two holes and cut a tiny groove in each of 25,000 agate stones for a New York firm. The stones are to be used as clothing ornaments. The value of the contract is \$1,950.

**Berliners to Eat Rice** — The first shipment of imported rice, totaling 3,500 tons, since the end of the war arrived in the Bizone recently from Italy. It was immediately transferred by air to Berlin. Previously shipments of rice to Europe had been prohibited by international agreement during the critical world-wide food shortage in order to divert supplies to the heavy rice-consuming Far Eastern countries.

**Fewer on Relief in Hesse** — Gloomy predictions that currency reform would place a tremendous hardship on the Hessian public assistance program have failed to materialize,

(Continued on page 28)

develop, and that if the Nazis try to come back, it will be too late.

In addition, we have transferred increasing police responsibility to the German police. We have removed the Constabulary from patrol duties. While all of this was being done there has been a sizeable decrease in the crime rate.

In respect to the displaced persons' program and the stimulation of people at home to find places for them, we are finally moving these people to places where their future is brighter.

**I**N PROPERTY CONTROL we have made great progress in both external restitution and in the field of reparations. As for restitution of property taken away from persecutees, it will be a long time unfolding; however, the basic law is enacted and

**This review contains the highlights of the statement made by General Clay at his first Staff Conference of 1949. It was first printed in the Monthly Report of the Military Governor No. 42.**

the administrative machinery has been established to see that this restitution of property is carried out under a rule of law.

Basically our deconcentration of property has been completed in the legal sense in that the great I. G. Farben property has been broken up and the parts are already being operated as individual properties; also we have enacted the steel and coal reorganization law. These and other measures practically completed, from the legal standpoint, the deconcentration program. Obviously, reorganization under these laws will require many months.

Decartelization has been written into a law which we hope to have translated into a German law. It will always be violated, and it is simply a problem now of finding and punishing those who break the law.

In the trade union field I think the greatest compliment perhaps that has been offered to us to our success in rebuilding the trade union is the freedom and courage with which they attack us. That to me proves that we

have revived strong healthy trade unions that stand on their own feet. While I can't say that I enjoy being attacked, I enjoy a situation in Germany whereby people are willing to stand up and to attack. I think that is a greater progress than the trade union leaders, or we in our irritation, realize.

**I**N THE VITALLY important field of disarmament we have completed a demilitarization program and have entered into an agreement that provides for the establishment of a military security board which will insure that remilitarization in Germany is impossible.

In the field of information services we have succeeded in getting passage of legislation that guarantees a free radio and which permit the return of radio to the Germans. We hope to do the same thing with the press; and, while it is a slow operation, I am sure that the foundation has been laid and that we will have very soon a truly free press in Germany.

I assume with it we will have the danger of a rise of an aggressive anti-Military Government press, perhaps even an anti-democratic press. I think we can face that danger. I don't think we can hope to have a free and democratic press until it has opposition. Many are worried at home that our press laws allow such competition. I think that if we are afraid a free press can't survive, it shows a fear that is completely contrary to the basic American concept.

In the financial field we have made great progress during the year. Of course, the outstanding feature was currency reform which, drastic as it was, started the wheels of recovery and made money an incentive again; it has played a very major part in the recovery which is taking place.

**W**ITH IT, of course, due to a shortage of goods, has come the threat of inflation. I think that, both in the financial and over-all economic field in the forthcoming year, the greatest single threat to recovery is that of inflation. I think we are going to be able to control it, but not with the kind of control of inflation that is a deterrent to production.

But timing of measures is most important, but it is also a difficult thing to determine. We do have the machinery set up to watch inflationary trends; and I am quite confident that, if they develop as a serious threat in the coming year, we can cope with the situation.

During the past year, unfortunately, quadripartite relations were broken up, and we experienced the blockade of Berlin. It was something out of our control. As a result of the airlift we have prevented the blockade from becoming successful in fact.

All in all, we can look back on the last year at these accomplishments which have been made possible by a Military Government force which, during the year, has been reduced in number by over one thousand. I think, if you sum it all up, it paints a pretty good picture. +END

## New JEIA Procedure

The Joint Export-Import Agency has announced a procedure whereby German exporters and agents may contract for foreign transport services and foreign insurance. This new procedure, outlined in JEIA Instruction No. 11, enables German exporters to quote c&f (cost and freight) and cif (cost, insurance and freight) prices for their goods.

Foreign exchange necessary to pay freight charges on foreign carriers and to pay insurance fees with foreign companies will be made available for the first time by JEIA. Payment to transport enterprises and insurance companies will be made through an Aussenhandelsbank, the German shipper paying the Deutsche Mark equivalent at the rate of 1 DM equals 30 cents.

## Mozart's Father Honored

The Bavarian city of Augsburg, birthplace of Leopold Mozart, has launched a program to emphasize its connection with the father of the famous composer, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. In honor of Leopold, the Music Conservatory was renamed the Leopold Conservatory. Certain other public places have also been named in his honor.

# Out of the Rubble

## Program for Reorientation

Article

by **Dr. Alonzo G. Grace**

*Director, Education and Cultural  
Relations Division, OMGUS*

**T**HE STRUGGLE of ideologies which circumscribes the future of mankind is a conflict between forces that ultimately will destroy man and his work, and forces that can mean law and order, humanitarianism, social justice and everlasting peace.

What has happened in Germany can happen again if the forces of materialism triumph. It can happen whenever and wherever the party becomes the state, and the individual becomes the tool of both party and state.

But out of the rubble of defeated, conquered and occupied Germany can emerge a people committed to the principles of freedom and social justice, humanity, law and order. We must inspire the German people and guide them into better ways of living with and among themselves and with the world.

**T**HIS FORMIDABLE responsibility will not be accomplished in a few months or even in a few years, but the requisite moral and financial support of the first important steps in the implementation of the program of reorientation will determine in large measure the success of this mission and the road which the German people ultimately will choose.

We are concerned—much more than with the physical or even emotional devastation that war produces — with a people who not only have had this experience, but also a people who for ten years prior to the collapse was subjected by party plan to a complete intellectual blackout, to the abandonment of moral principles, to the subordination of the spiritual effort, to the master-race culture concept.

Many elements in the population did not accept the way of life prescribed by the party, but individual resistance was not great. It never can be when the individual is subordinated to the state and especially when the state devises ingenious

methods to insure cooperation. To deal with minds and hearts which thus have been conditioned, plus the effect of war, presents a problem extending beyond the comprehension of those who would view education or cultural relations as something that should occur only after material reconstruction has been completed.

**T**HERE WILL be increasing evidence of the material reconstruction of Germany and improved economic status of Europe, but in Germany especially, there must be a concurrent and unrelenting effort to secure the spiritual, moral, intellectual and cultural redemption of the German people.

It is important to be aware of the history of the past. For example, Germany after 1918 was faced with a tremendous economic and social problem involving a social revolution with disastrous results to the so-called middle class. Hitler and the Nazis, in the absence of vision and intelligent action on the part of the statesmen in the intervening period, found a way to solve the social and economic difficulties of the German people.

**A**CCOMPANYING this program also was an unprecedented educational program, which is illustrated at least in one area, in the law of Dec. 1, 1936 concerning Hitler Youth. In paragraph two, it was stated that "In the Hitler-Youth as well as in the home and school, all German youth are to be educated physically, intellectually and morally in the spirit of National Socialism for service to the nation and toward a national community." Again on March 25, 1939 the Second Enforcement Decree to the law concerning Hitler Youth stated that "All persons from the 10th to the completed 18th

year of age are obliged to do service to the Hitler-Youth." Along with social and economic reform came an organized program which provided youth with some definite goal.

Hitler secured the support of the German people, in part, because he provided a program of material security. But more than that, the program provided relief from the necessity of personal decision; it created an atmosphere of escape from materialism; it made individual responsibility unimportant.

**I**N CONTRAST to this program, our aims of education and cultural relations in Germany are as follows:

1. To instill in the minds and implant in the hearts of the German people the will to recognize, the power to develop, the spirit to protect a society based upon natural rights of man and to learn that:

(a) Those who would trade the natural rights of man for material security, in the end lose both.

(b) The state is the creation of man and exists to enhance the dignity of the individual. A government of the people will make impossible a people of the government.

(c) When individual responsibility becomes unimportant and personal decision unnecessary, the state becomes master of the will of the individual.

(d) Man can control his destiny, for it is not alone a characteristic of the machine age for men to feel that they are but cogs in a machine; it is rather a twentieth century materialistic phenomenon to feel frustrated by the fact.

(e) Discrimination in education, employment or socio-economic relationships on the basis of sex, creed, race, nationality or economic state violates a primary principle of group living.

(f) Reason, wisdom and tolerance must supplant blood and violence as the road to freedom and the full life.

(Continued on next page)



2. To aid the German people to aid themselves in the readjustment, re-organization or redirection of their social organization and institutions.

**T**HE SAME intellectual and emotional processes that generate faith in material reconstruction should be directed toward the development of faith in the dignity and power of the individual, faith in the capacity of man to control himself, and faith in the freedoms for which free nations have struggled many generations, and faith in the capacity of men to live together in a world at peace.

The law of supply and demand was never applicable to human values. The informed and unformed alike, when faced with material insecurity, appear willing to follow the formula of the demagogue. There must be concurrent and unrelenting effort to secure the spiritual, moral, intellectual and culture redemption of the German people by the German people themselves and together we must lead in the restoration of the moral values to all men in all nations. Some of the fundamental principles on which our policy is based are:

1. The solution to the so-called German problem will be more readily attained when it is recognized that it is a European problem and a part of the moral collapse of civilization.

2. The true reform of the German people will come from within. It will be spiritual and moral. The types of school organization or structure, for example, are of less importance to the future of Germany and the world than what is taught, how it is taught, and by whom it is taught.

3. The only certain method of establishing a society based on the democratic ideal is to abandon the use of the term and by practice and precept lead the people to accept this ideal. It cannot be secured by public lectures or discussions. A society based on moral principles and spiritual enlightenment is the foundation for world peace. This is the ideology of democracy.

4. It will not be the purpose of Military Government to superimpose an American system of education on the German people. It is our purpose to indicate to the German people

that the education of children and youth should be so organized and developed:

(a) That each individual, irrespective of race, class, creed or economic status, shall have equal access to education.

(b) That each individual be allowed to pursue that form or type of educational opportunity for which he is endowed.

(c) That each individual shall, as a result of his schooling, be able to make the maximum contribution toward the maintenance of world peace and international understanding, the maintenance of law and order and the development of social justice.

**This article is an adaption for the Information Bulletin of an address which Dr. Grace delivered recently at a conference of education and cultural relations officials in Berchtesgaden. Dr. Grace is going to the United States the last of this month to speak on the same subject at the conference of the American Association of School Administrators in St. Louis and of the Harvard Faculty Association in Cambridge, Mass.**

5. We must observe that schooling does not necessarily guarantee education; that the acquisition of knowledge does not indicate the possession of wisdom; that instruction does not necessarily mean learning; that schooling, instruction and knowledge without moral responsibility, spiritual enlightenment and intellectual integrity will fail to produce the character necessary to resist the effort of those who would destroy the dignity of the individual. The provision for a corps of educated teachers and leaders in a primary necessity.

6. Effective and durable education reform will come in Germany as it has in other countries, including England, France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the United States, when people recognize, and those who speak for the people realize, that free institutions and the natural rights of men can best be perpetuated through

an educational system which places major emphasis on the development of moral responsibility, education for freedom and education for responsible citizenship.

7. Education for responsible citizenship involves not only the basic knowledge of the history of the past, but also the knowledge of how to act intelligently and independently in the solution of contemporary problems. It involves not only book knowledge but the opportunity to learn how to protect freedom by experiencing freedom in school organization, by the free flow of ideas, and the capacity of the individual to make decisions.

8. We must not be guilty of attempting to develop the ideal, which may not have been accomplished elsewhere, in the midst of an environment which generates realism.

9. The redirection of the goals, programs or policies of social institutions must grow from the people. Wide citizen participation in community planning, in the discussion of community problems and in aiding in the formulation of public policy is one guarantee that no one individual can dominate their thinking and living.

10. Power is a vicious instrument in the hand of the unenlightened, the self-seeking, and the socially near-sighted. Power with people must supplant power over people.

These are some of the fundamental principles that guide American policy with respect to education and cultural relations in Germany. +END

## **Extradition Limited**

The Military Governor of the British Zone of Germany has announced that all applications by foreign powers for the extradition from the British Zone of persons alleged to have collaborated with the enemy or committed acts of treason during the occupation of their respective territories by the armed forces of Germany or her allies, should be presented on or before March 1, 1949.

No applications for extradition of persons alleged to be traitors or collaborators which are presented after that day will be granted by the British Military Governor.

# Girl Scouts

## — — Development in US Zone of Germany

THERE ARE now between 250 and 300 groups of girls active in the scout or guide movement in the US Zone. Considering there were only about 20 groups in January 1947 and almost no promotion work has been done, growth of the girl scout organization in Germany is phenomenal.

In a survey made for the Group Activities Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, Miss Gertrude Bruns, US visiting consultant from the International Council of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides, found there are two sources of encouragement for the movement.

One is the support of the Roman Catholic church which organized its first group in March 1947 in Munich. There are now more than 1,000 girls who are scouts affiliated with various Catholic churches in the zone. The zone is divided into dioceses, with a girl in charge of each. The fact that a scout structure was set up with a directive coming from the highest church authority created in a very short time an organization of considerable size.

There has been some attempt to train leaders, but the greatest weakness in the church scout groups is the youth of the leaders. Even the diocesan leaders are often 18 and 19-year-old girls who find it very difficult to cope with organizational problems.

THE SECOND reason for the movement's growth has been the summer training in youth leadership sponsored by Military Government in 1947 and 1948. During the summer of 1947, 68 young women received training at Ruedesheim, Hesse. Last summer, after considerable searching for a place to hold the training courses, the school was set up at Ruit, Wuerttemberg-Baden, where it was sponsored jointly by Military Government and an advisory committee of Germans.

A building in good repair was chosen, located deep in a forest but within easy reach of Stuttgart. Be-

cause of subsidies from the state youth committee and other groups the school charged only one mark per day for room and board during July.

Eighteen trainees attended the first course; 26 the second. All were active leaders of girl scout groups, and were selected according to their type of interest and the geographical location from which they came. Representatives of the world girl scout organization came from Great Britain, Eire and Denmark to assist in the training.

In addition, local teachers in Ruit gave lectures and helped organize sports activities, games, singing and studies in nature lore and psychology. This was a valuable object lesson for trainees to use the resources of the local community.

Singing, games and activities such as camping skills, dramatics and folk dancing were interspersed with discussions on the patrol system, the world association the history and aims of scouting and guiding, local organization, program planning, tests and ranks, camping standards and Brownie and Senior programs.

OF THE 68 young women who took the training course in 1947, 52 have returned to their communities to start girl scout groups. In Munich, one young teacher has trained 18 colleagues, 16 of whom are now working with scout groups. German women returning from scout training courses seem confident and eager to bring groups in line with the international policies and practices of the world organization. This pressure from Germans themselves has been far more effective than any amount of persuasion coming from a non-German source.

Because of the beneficial results from helping the Germans to help themselves, more German leaders should receive training, according to Miss Bruns. The activities of the scouts, when the leader is untrained,

usually are confined to hiking, singing and folk dancing. Typical scout activities aimed at character building and international concepts are omitted because the leader is herself not proficient in these skills.

The most economical and fruitful training methods, Miss Bruns suggests, is by bringing a team of four or five trainers from flourishing organization of other countries to the US Zone for a month or two during the summer. In addition, if German leaders had the opportunity to observe the scout movement in other countries it would give them fresh ideas to bring home and put into practice.

IN ORDER that the German movement may be built on a firm basis, help must be given not only to the as yet unorganized inter-denominational group, but also to the denominational associations. The latter are already tending toward trizonal organization and assistance to them could best be handled by an inter-zonal coordinator. The inter-denominational groups in Hesse and Bavaria have elected temporary committees to draw up constitutions for state associations.

Although they seem to be heading toward a democratic form of organization with responsibilities divided among the several members of a committee they must be guided if they are to avoid the establishment of an autocratic type of organization with ultimate responsibility in the hands of a few individuals. +END

### US-Soviet Zonal Border Ban

An inspection by a representative of Military Government on the US-Soviet zonal border showed that the order to stop all traffic in goods to the Soviet Zone is being complied with. It was also found that each Soviet control officer on the border has different rules on the validity of interzonal travel passes issued in the US Zone.

## Export Improvement Noted by JEIA

The distance that bizonal Germany has traveled on the road to economic recovery is emphasized by the preliminary figures of export deliveries for 1948 announced by the Joint Export-Import Agency. With December exports approximating \$72,000,000, the total for 1948 stands at about \$600,000,000, a figure that exceeds even the optimistic forecasts of twelve months ago.

The December total, which shows a seven percent increase over the record November figures, represents an annual rate of \$850,000,000.

The final figures for imports during December are not complete but these are expected to total around \$40,000,000 for Category "B" imports; for the whole year these Category "B" imports would thus be in the neighborhood of \$417,000,000.

This does not, of course, include Category "A" items such as food, seeds, fertilizer and petroleum products financed by US/UK funds nor those procured with ECA funds. Preliminary figures for these imports for December show an amount of \$73,000,000 together with a further \$3,000,000 spent on ECA industrial imports.

The total imports of both Category "A" and "B" and ECA are approximately \$1,400,000,000 for 1948, with the result that the Bizonal Area had an adverse balance of trade of about \$800,000,000. This means that the Bizone's exports are still paying less than half of the total cost of imports. Nevertheless, that represents a very great advance on 1947 when they financed only one-quarter of the cost, and 1946 when they financed only about one-eighth.

### Bizonal Official Dies

Dr. Heinrich Koehler, prominent bizonal official, died Feb. 6 at Karlsruhe, Wuerttemberg-Baden, at the age of 70. Dr. Koehler (CDU) was minister-president of Wuerttemberg-Baden and a member of the Council of States of the Bizonal Economic Administration, and had been a pre-Nazi finance minister in Germany.

## Cash Awards Offered for Ideas

Eligible civilian employees of the US Army who make constructive suggestions for improving European Command operations may receive cash for ideas adopted by the Army.

EUCOM Headquarters has announced a "suggestion" program where awards from \$ 10 to \$ 275 can be paid to individuals who present practical ideas for saving money or time on a job, for increasing efficiency, giving better service to the public, conserving property or improving working conditions or safety practices in EUCOM. Funds for the awards will come from activities benefited by the suggestion.

Suggestions will be accepted for consideration from US, Allied or neutral civilian employees of the Army who are paid from appropriate funds. Also eligible are Germans, non-German residents of Germany, or civilian employees in other parts of EUCOM, such as US Forces Austria and American Graves Registration Command in France, who are employed by Army appropriated fund agencies.

The suggestion may take the form of an invention, or the adaptation of a machine for a specific purpose. It may be an idea for a process that will save money in materials or labor costs, or one that will improve the welfare, safety, morale or efficiency of EUCOM workers. However, rewards will not be paid for suggestions expected to be offered in line of duty, nor for those pertaining to a project assigned to an individual for research, development or solution.

The idea should be explained in detail in writing, preferably on an official employee suggestion blank. An outline of how the idea can be put into effect should be included. The suggestion then will be submitted to a local committee composed of three to seven members appointed by the major commander concerned. The committee will determine the relative value of the idea and fix the amount of the award according to standards presented in Civilian Personnel Circular 31. Payment of the award will be made as soon as pos-

sible after the suggestion is put into effect, in the currency the suggester receives as salary or wages.

A EUCOM Headquarters committee will be established to consider suggestions having broad applications, those which might be eligible for further awards that would increase the total beyond \$275, or those that require evaluation or approval by a higher authority.

Suggestions having high potential value affecting a substantial number of persons throughout EUCOM, or throughout the major command concerned, may draw awards between \$ 200 and \$ 275. Additional awards may be granted if the idea affects a greater number of persons in the Army at large. Such suggestions will be forwarded by EUCOM Headquarters to the Department of the Army Civilian Awards Board for consideration.

Awards from \$ 50 to \$ 200 may be made for ideas applicable to a command, or major elements in large establishments that would affect the health, safety, welfare or morale of a substantial number of persons.

Ten-dollar awards may be made for suggestions that have merit, but are limited in scope of applications and in value to EUCOM as a whole. Ideas for minor improvements in the health, safety, welfare, or morale of a small number of people fall into this category. However, the committee may award up to \$ 50 for the idea if it seems to have unusual merit.

### EES Permitted to Buy Barley

Military Government authorized a procedure which will permit the EUCOM Exchange System (EES) to procure barley within the Bizonal Area for use in its beer production. The EES is then to pay the US dollar equivalent of the amount of barley so procured, at the current world price, to the credit of JEIA. Dollars accruing from this operation will be earmarked for the purchase of grain to replace that withdrawn from the German economy by EES.

# Operation Vittles

— An American Cook Book

MEMBERS of the Berlin Women's Club have gone into the publishing business and are emerging this month with a cooperative creation entitled "Operation Vittles" — a cook book with contributed menus.

With a program of extensive aid to Berlin's needy population, the small group of American women, mostly wives of US military and civilian occupation personnel stationed in Berlin, wondered how they would finance their plans when a suggestion was made that the club publish an original cook book and use the proceeds for charity. Other club members were enthusiastic about the idea.

This was in October. Since then the women have run the gamut of publishing problems. From members the cook-book committee had to gather recipes, test them and edit them for uniformity. Equally difficult was the assembling of little stories which precede most of the recipes—sketches of problems and amusing events in everyday occupation life.

Now in its final form, the book also includes signatures of persons who donated the recipes, photographs of the airlift from which the book gets its name, a sample page from a German cook book from the year 1732 and drawings selected from those sent to the Military Governor by Berlin school children depicting their interpretation of the airlift.

Except for an interesting collection from women of the military missions and Allied governments represented in Berlin, the recipes are as American as the Mississippi. However, like many things American they occasionally bear remarkable relationship to their European cousins. The recipe for Crepes Suzette on page 38, for example, which can be simply made in any American kitchen, calls for the traditional old world flourish.

Completed, the book will reflect the spirit of the dedication "... to the happy group of wives who attempted to obtain American meals by slaying the dragons of language, old utensils, ovens sans thermometers, conflicting opinions, etc. ad infinitum..."

The cook book costs one dollar. The total profit — 80 percent — will be used for charity.

Orders in Berlin may be placed with the assistant treasurer of the American Women's Club of Berlin, Berlin Military Post, APO 742-A, US Army, and in the US Zone through nearest post American Women's Club.



SWIFT BREAKFAST EGGS  
 2 T butter  
 16 slices of cheese  
 8 eggs  
 salt  
 Butter four individual baking dishes thoroughly. Put cheese in dishes and bake until cheese melts. Put bottoms of dishes. Remove from oven and cook each dish. Sprinkle with salt in baking dishes.  
 Oven: 375°

WHITE BREAD  
 potato (peeled)  
 C water  
 cake yeast  
 C water (lukewarm)  
 T sugar, honey or Karo syrup  
 1 salt  
 2 T shortening  
 6 C bread flour  
 Cook potato in water. Strain off liquid, adding it water to make 2 C. Put yeast in water to dissolve. In water to make 2 C. Put yeast in water to dissolve. In salt and shortening. Add flour. Beat up 10 minutes, until dough is smooth.

OUR METHOD  
 Separate ingredients before now (protein flour, salt) before measuring. Weigh to avoid that (and later) through the mixing process. In the filling, 1/2 protein.

Dedicated to the happy group of wives who attempted to obtain American meals by slaying the dragons of language, old utensils, ovens sans thermometers, conflicting opinions, etc. ad infinitum... and to the many excellent cooks who bore with the puzzling variety in the American diet — the endless series of "immer was neu ist!"

The Potato was first introduced to the sceptical Germans by the hero Frederick the Great. When his subjects refused to eat the strange American food, the king arranged a public viewing of himself at his table eating an enormous plate of the worthy vegetable. From then on potato gained popularity until today it is indeed the German diet.

QUICK  
 can cream of mushroom soup  
 can consommé  
 3 T flour  
 1/2 C water  
 1 Kitchen Bouquet  
 Mix soup and consommé. In Bouquet. Heat soup, add flour mix for 10 minutes.  
 1 T butter  
 1 T flour  
 2 C milk  
 1 egg (beaten)  
 2 T sherry  
 paprika  
 Marge



Our joy that we... which they had always thought was... Indians is somewhat diminished when we consider that this influenced.

MARY'S CORNBREAD  
 1 1/2 C flour  
 1 C cornmeal  
 2 T sugar  
 2 1/2 T baking powder  
 1/2 T salt  
 1 C milk  
 1 egg (slightly beaten)  
 2 T shortening  
 1 egg  
 1 C sifted powdered sugar  
 1/2 C milk  
 3 squares chocolate (melted)  
 1 T soft shortening  
 1/2 T vanilla  
 Put all ingredients in bowl and beat until consistency.

CHOCOLATE FROSTING  
 1 egg  
 1 C sifted powdered sugar  
 1/2 C milk  
 3 squares chocolate (melted)  
 1 T soft shortening  
 1/2 T vanilla  
 Put all ingredients in bowl and beat until consistency.

HURRY-UP SUPPER DISH  
 package noodles  
 butter (melted to golden brown)  
 package cheese  
 1/2 onion (half and half)  
 1/2 onion (half and half)  
 1/2 onion (half and half)

SUGAR COOKIES  
 C butter  
 1/2 C sugar  
 1 egg  
 1/2 C water  
 1/2 C vanilla  
 1 C flour  
 1 T baking powder  
 1/2 T salt  
 1/2 T red coloring  
 1/2 T aprins

TOMATO RAISIN SAUCE  
 1 T onion (chopped)  
 1 T butter  
 1/2 lb American cheese (sliced)  
 dash of Worcestershire sauce  
 dash of paprika  
 1 egg (beaten)

PORK CHOPS SUPREME  
 2 medium-size onions (chopped)  
 3 T shortening  
 1/2 T chili powder (to taste)  
 1/2 T salt



# GERMANS PAY IMPORT COSTS IN D-MARKS

## BICO Procedure to Equalize Gross Prices for Entry of Foods, Seeds, Fertilizers, Medicines; Funds to be Used for Industrial Reconstruction

A new procedure has been designed by the Bipartite Control Office to ensure that the entire cost in Deutsche marks of imported foods, seeds, fertilizers and medical supplies is paid into the Deutsche-mark counterpart fund maintained at the Bank Deutscher Laender (Bank of German States) and may therefore become available in the form of capital for reconstruction purposes and rehabilitation of German industry.

In their communication to the chairman of the Bizonal Executive Committee, the joint chairmen of BICO asked to be advised of the measures which the German official proposed to take to meet the additional costs of the imports which this new procedure will impose on the German economy.

Two elements of the Deutsch-mark collections from such imports are concerned in this MG ruling. The first is the gross price payable by the German importer for such goods and the second the trade margins, handling and transportation charges, which the German importer has been allowed to deduct from that gross price. Imports of this nature are purchased overseas with funds, in dollars and sterling, provided by the United States and the United Kingdom. The goods so purchased are landed in Germany and taken over by German importers.

At present, the gross price charged to the German importer bears no relationship to the actual landed cost of the goods but is the prevailing domestic price in Germany. In most cases this domestic price is considerably below the value of the imports at the point of entry into Germany at the conversion rate of 30 cents for one Deutsche mark. This means, in effect, that the United States and United Kingdom taxpayers, in addition to providing the funds to purchase such imports, are subsidizing the food and other items mentioned above to the extent of the difference between the landed cost of the goods

and the price charged the German importer.

From the gross DM price charged the German importer, he has been allowed to deduct his trade margins and market charges before paying the balance or net price to the DM counterpart fund maintained at the Bank Deutscher Laender. Such charges the importer normally would bear himself or pass on to his consumers. The actual sum that has accumulated in the Bank Deutscher Laender as Deutsche mark proceeds of these imports has, therefore, represented only a small percentage of the true value of the imported goods in this category.

At the same time there is a paramount need to build up capital funds for reconstruction and rehabilitation of German industry to enable Germany to become self-supporting and to fulfill her responsibilities under the European Recovery Program. With this end in view, Military Government has decided to make changes which will eliminate the difference which now exists between the actual cost of food, seed, fertilizers and medical supplies at the point of entry into Germany and the prices charged in DM to the importers. Recognizing, however, the impact which the change will have on the finance and economy of the Bizone, it has been decided that the new assessment of charges will be applied in two stages.

As from March 1, 1949, importers will be required to pay to the DM counterpart fund at the Bank Deutscher Laender amounts commensurate with an internal equivalent price for each imported commodity at the point of entry, without any deduction in respect of freight, storage and other inland charges hitherto allowed.

As from May 1, 1949, the importers will be required to pay the DM counterpart fund the full value of the imports' cost, insurance and freight (CIF) at the point of entry at the

rate of 30 cents for one mark. No deductions in respect of internal charges will be permitted therefrom.

The new procedure will apply to all imported food, seed, fertilizer and medical supplies other than freight shipments. It will apply to raw materials imported for the processing of such items. Breadgrains comprise the most important item affected and the one which represents the highest percentage of the total.

This reassessment of charges to be made for imports will increase considerably the Deutsche mark funds to be collected by the Bank Deutscher Laender. Thus there will be a corresponding increase in the amount of capital available for reconstruction purposes. + END

### Supervision of Police

The minister of interior of Hesse has issued a decree placing the rural police under the executive jurisdiction of the county administrators (Landraete—highest elected officials of the counties), although the police still remain the administrative responsibility of the state.

Many rural police officials do not approve, believing that the county administrator's political activities may interfere with the activities of the police. US Military Government authorities, however, in line with the policy of decentralizing police power, have always encouraged the placing of the police under the jurisdiction of elected representatives of the people at the lower levels of government.

### Shipments of Reparations Equipment

The total shipment of reparations equipment from the US Zone, as of Oct. 31 1948, amounted to 183,632 tons, with a value of RM 168,968,981. Of these total shipments, the USSR and Poland were the recipients of 66,981 tons, valued at RM 45,246,030, and the Western Nations, 116,651 tons, valued at RM 123,722,951.

# Greater Home Rule

## Proposal Offered Bavarians

**B**AVARIA HAS some serious shortcomings in its political development. This gives us much concern in Military Government.

There is something wrong when a man goes to the housing office to get himself a residence permit and finds himself shunted from office to office, delayed for days by the lack of this or that stamp. Usually he is treated with the cordiality that a king would have for a charwoman.

That could not happen in a dynamic democracy. The people would write letters to the newspapers and letters to their congressmen. The press and the legislators would demand an explanation from some red-faced bureaucrats. The situation would be changed. At least the bureaucrats would become civil.

There is something wrong when a city government can require shops to close at specified hours each day, even though some merchants would like to stay open longer for the convenience of the public. Since when did government have a right to tell a store owner how long he may keep his shop open?

**A**GAIN THERE is an obvious failure in democracy when the Civil Service Commission sits in secret session even though its deliberations and decisions affect the vital interests of thousands of government workers.

These are definite examples. We are not so concerned about them, as we are about the apparent inability of the people to correct these situations.

It is difficult to say where the fault lies. Is it because too many members of government attempt to control the people rather than serve them? Or is it because of an apathetic public which fails to assert its rights? A renowned French liberal once said that the tyranny of an autocratic prince is not so dangerous to the public welfare as apathetic citizens in a democracy.

*Address*

by **Murray D. Van Wagoner**

*Director, OMG Bavaria*

However, there are several trends in the Bavarian government which should give the people a greater direct voice and influence in government. One of these developments strikes directly at centralization in Bavaria. The state government tends to collect too much power in Munich, while restricting the self-governing functions of the communities, cities and counties. It is no wonder the people are disinterested in their local administration when they have so little power to act on their own.

**R**ECENTLY THE Ministry of Interior prepared a memorandum proposing more autonomy for local government and simplifying the administrative machinery. It is a highly commendable piece of work. I would like to cite some of its reforms as well as giving a few ideas of my own on this matter. It should be of greatest importance because each individual should be vitally concerned with the operation of his local government, and how much voice he has in the administration of schools, police force, local taxes and so forth.

Today Bavarian citizens have very little to say about such matters locally. For instance, the school system is operated in large part centrally from Munich. The Bavarian constitution provides, however, that communities may operate their own elementary and vocational schools. Why could not towns and counties elect nonpartisan school boards to administer local schools according to minimum state requirements? This would give local people—especially parents—a voice in the education of their own children.

Likewise, local governments should have power to select their civil service employees as long as they are qualified by state standards.

Counties should have more control over the rural police, which is now centrally directed from a state headquarters.

**A**NOTHER CONFUSING situation is that of the dual role of the Landrat (county administrator). He serves as a state official in carrying out functions and directives from Munich. But he is also elected by the county legislature, and responsible to it. Too often, as an official of the state government, the Landrat can override the authority of the county legislature in local matters. We believe that state functions delegated to local government should be placed squarely in the county legislature. Then it may instruct the Landrat as to how these functions will be carried out.

County legislatures, too, should establish closer contact with the public. Today, one executive committee handles most of the legislature's business in secret session. There should be committees on police, rationing, agriculture, housing and other functions. Committee meetings should be public. All of this gives more people a part in running their local government. The greater the participation, the greater the interest.

It is a long way from Munich to Hof. Yet the people in Hof are just as vitally effected by the actions of the state government in Munich as the people in Munich itself. They should have just as much concern with influencing government action as local residents of the capital city. But sometimes we wonder how much influence the people are able to wield on their elected officials.

**E**VERY CITIZEN in America has a representative from his district in both his state and national congress or legislature. The people write them letters or send telegrams concerning local, national or international issues. When the legislature recesses, offi-

(Continued on next page)

cials circulate among their constituents to find out what they are thinking.

Often a congressman will intercede with the government to help a person from his district. They know that they must serve the majority interest or they will be rejected at the polls on next election day. In this way, constant and guiding pressure is maintained on the legislature by the people.

In Europe the proportional election system makes this difficult. Members of political parties nominate the candidates that you vote for. Thus the elected officials too often feel more responsibility to their party than they do to the people. Also this system does not provide for fair representation of all parts of Bavaria in the Landtag. One voting district may have no delegate to the Landtag, while another may have half a dozen. Some delegates may represent several districts located in different parts of Bavaria. How can one man fairly represent so many people in such widely scattered areas? The answer is that he can't. Close contact between the people and their elected representatives is lost. Probably most Bavarians do not know the name of their Landtag delegate. Thus we get apathy and indifference toward the state government. The government is no longer responsible to the people.

**P**ROGRESSIVE elements of the government, however, have recognized this danger. A bill is now under consideration to correct it. The bill would provide a new election law including the best features of both the plurality system and proportional representation. One delegate would be elected by a majority vote from each voting district. In effect, the residents of each district would send a delegate to the Landtag (state legislature) and he in turn would be responsible to them. If he failed to obey the majority sentiment on important issues he would lose his job in the next election.

If this people did not like the actions of a state agency in their district they could complain to their Landtag delegate and expect him to request action from the responsible state minister.

In addition to the direct representation, the law also provides for the election of delegates-at-large according to the proportion of votes received by each political party. This will provide representation for small parties which would not be strong enough to win a seat in district elections. If passed, the system of representation in Bavaria should be vastly improved.

But it will not be effective unless the people take advantage of their new opportunity. When the next election arrives, and they have chosen their own delegates, then they have a direct emissary in the government. The next time the little man gets pushed around by a state official he writes his Landtag delegate for help.

These reforms offer the people an opportunity for greater voice in their government. Public opinion would have more influence. Individual rights would have stronger protection.

**B**UT THE MOST liberal democratic structure in the world will not guarantee civil liberties and popular government if citizens do not accept their responsibilities. The Weimar Republic proved that. This should be a guiding principle for every citizen of Bavaria.

Suppose a faction in the government should propose a law requiring all new buildings to be constructed in Gothic style. Architects would want to stop such a stupid idea. Perhaps chemists would like to see a large state research laboratory established and were looking for ways to get the funds allocated. Suppose a citizen wanted the street paved in front of his house. How would he get the city council to approve it? What if the school board should appoint an incompetent teacher in his children's school?

In all of these cases definite action is wanted. In a democracy citizens can get action. But Germans will be helpless unless they know their government and their rights. In the past, German education has turned out excellent but highly specialized engineers, architects, chemists, doctors and lawyers. But it has failed to produce responsible citizens.

Forums are a healthy step towards correcting that failure. Civics and social sciences must also be taught extensively in the schools. Above all, students who will provide the brains and leadership for the future Germany must become keen critics and watchdogs of government. If they don't, there are elements in Germany today who are anxious to take over the government. If that happens, constitutional freedoms are gone.

Bavarian government is becoming more democratic. Its structure is becoming more liberal. It is up to the citizens to make it an instrument of freedom in their hands. They must not let it become a control mechanism in the hands of a few self-appointed leaders.

\* \* \*

## Principals Outlined

**A** special report outlining MG principles in the decentralization of governmental authority, prepared by the OMGB Civil Administration Division, has been forwarded to the Bavarian minister president, the constitutional committees of the state legislature, and to appropriate civic organizations, which are now considering new local government laws.

"If reform is to take place in Bavaria, it must be introduced in these new local government laws, for it is evident that if better local government is not established now, at this opportunity, there is little chance that it will be in the future," the report stated.

The MG study included the following major recommendations for breaking down overcentralization of power in the state government and granting stronger local autonomy:

Communities should be allowed more control in tax collection and distribution, and permitted to levy as many independent revenues as possible. The system of collecting most taxes at state level and refunding revenues to local governments for their use, is "exceedingly complicated and cumbersome," and "sacrifices democratic objectives by concentrating financial power at Land level."

"The efforts of the government and other interested agencies should be turned now to the study of plans

which will strive to make tax collection and distribution more of a community matter," the MG report stated.

**PUBLIC INTEREST** should be stimulated in local budget plans, and sound budgetary practices in the communities should be emphasized. This would minimize deficits in communities, decrease the reliance upon the state for assistance and gain greater independence.

Military Government also objected to the current trend of splitting communities and creating new town and city governments which could not support themselves without state aid.

More power should be given to county legislatures to handle state functions delegated to local levels. At present, the MG study pointed out, the Landrat (county executive) serves not only as a local executive, responsible to the county legislature, but also as an officer of the state, implementing state laws and ordinances. Too often, his authority in the latter capacity overrides the authority of the legislature.

It was observed in the MG report that the whole administration system would be simplified if all state functions, which must be carried out at local levels, were delegated to the county legislature. The legislature could then determine the methods of implementation and instruct the Landrat accordingly, thus preserving the responsibility of this official to his legislature. Military Government agreed with the Ministry of Interior that the Landrat, as well as mayors of towns and cities, should be elected directly by the people. The present method of election by local legislatures often "resulted in horsetrading by political parties."

"It is certainly possible that a higher quality of Landrat and one with a greater sense of responsibility to the community will result if he is elected directly by the people, and that correspondingly, the quality of local government will be improved."

**MORE COMMITTEES** should be formed in county legislatures "to gain the participation of additional members, instead of piling all the work and responsibility on the

members of the Kreisausschuss (executive committee)." Such committees should also enlist the service of private citizens, which would give more people participation in local government and draw on prominent local authorities who are outside of government.

A committee to handle complaints by private citizens against local government should be set up in each legislature, with the right of appeal of committee decisions to the legislature as a whole, and finally to the administrative courts. Such committees would relieve much of the burden on the administrative courts, it was stated in the MG report.

It was also urged that town meetings now held regularly in many communities should be given legal recognition to the extent that "resolutions passed in town meetings held in communities and smaller towns must be considered by the local legislatures. This would aid and encourage active participation by the people in civic matters."

"Military Government holds that the rural police must be decentralized. City police authority is already invested in the City councils but rural police control is centered in the Ministry of Interior. While the rural police should be governed by uniform standards throughout the state, control of the local rural police chief should be placed under the authority of the county legislature."

**I**N SCHOOL administration, Military Government recommended that Article 83 of the Bavarian constitution should be carried out, which would allow communities to operate their own elementary and vocational schools. When communities are too small or poor to take on this responsibility, then the schools should be operated by the county. Teachers who are qualified by state standards should be selected and assigned by local government authority, and their retention or transfer should also be decided on local levels. Specific taxes should be levied and earmarked for support of schools, and the county or community should have the right to levy additional taxes to improve local schools. To provide parents with an adequate voice in the education of

their children, Military Government recommended "that local school administration be set up under popularly elected nonpartisan school boards on which the superintendent of schools would serve as executive officer." All meetings of these boards should be public.

Military Government also recommended that the power of the Regierungsbereich (administrative district) president be clearly defined and limited, and the name changed to "State Inspector and Coordinator." This would reduce some of the prestige that the office of the president holds, which allows it to interfere in local government.

"Generally speaking the office of the Regierungsbereich president as presently constituted does much to confound government administration with superfluous red tape and under its present authority meddles unnecessarily in local government matters," the report stated. +END

## US News Service Extended

The United States Feature Service (USFS) has inaugurated a regular daily service of background news and features in the German language over a specially leased teletype line to the main editorial office of DENA, the US-licensed German news agency. Also Military Government has completed an agreement with US Army authorities for daily distribution of German language material over the US Army teletype network.

These two distribution channels will enable USFS to send daily service to newspapers and other information media in the US Sector of Berlin and the entire US Zone, except Bremen, which is outside the Army public information network. Prior to acquiring these facilities, the USFS had limited its output to mailing three editions per week of its general newsletter, "Amerika Dienst" (America Service).

## Refugees in Schools

A recent survey reveals that 34 percent of all teachers employed in Bavarian high and grade schools are refugees.



## Personnel Changes Are Announced

Mr. Charles E. Bingham has arrived in Frankfurt to take over the direction of the Foreign Trade Division, JEIA. He succeeded Mr. George J. Santry who returned to the United States in December. Mr. Bingham is on leave of absence as president of Bingham and Co., Inc., of New York City.

Mr. Robert du Chaxel of France has assumed the office of deputy director of the Foreign Trade Division, JEIA, in Frankfurt. Mr. du Chaxel served with the French Commerce and Treasure Departments and before coming to Frankfurt was chief of the French Surplus Property Mission in Washington. Previously he was deputy director of the French Administration of the Mutual Aid (reverse lease lend).

Col. Stephen B. Elkins, former chief of the Finance Division, Headquarters EUCOM, has been appointed budget and fiscal director, CINCEUR, succeeding Col. John J. Dubbelde, who returned to the United States.

Mr. Boris Shub, an American journalist who for the past year has served as political adviser to RIAS (US controlled radio station in Berlin), returned to the United States upon the expiration of his contract. He will continue to contribute to the magazine "Der Monat" as an American correspondent.

Mr. Lawrence P. Dalcher replaced Dr. Douglas Waples as chief of the Publications Branch, Information Services Division, OMGUS. Dalcher has been deputy chief of the branch for a year. Dr. Waples, after four years with Military Government, returned to the University of Chicago as professor of international communications.

Miss Dewilde E. Naramore was appointed acting chief of Reports & Statistics Branch, Bipartite Commerce & Industry Group, following the return to the United States of Mr. Francis P. Hoeber. Miss Naramore had been reports officer for Commerce & Industry Group since April.



*Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former superintendent of the US Military Academy at West Point, arrived recently in Germany to assume his new duties as deputy chief of staff, European Command, succeeding Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder. Shown above (center), he is inspecting the Honor Guard Platoon an arrival in Bremerhaven. With him are Lt. John E. Tyler (left), platoon commander, and Col. Hugh T. Mayberry, commander of Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.*

(US Army photo)

### Navy Airlift Men Honored

Four members of the US Navy's airlift personnel were honored at special ceremonies Jan. 28 at the Rhine-Main Air Base near Frankfurt, presided over by Rear Admiral John Wilkes, commander of the US Naval Forces in Germany.

Lt. Comdr. Robert G. Lowrie of Terrell, Texas, Lt. Comdr. Elmer F. Williamson of Corpus Christi, Texas, and Hewitt P. Lablanc, chief aviation machinist mate of Shreveport, La., were decorated for wartime service in the Pacific.

Sidney D. Pointer, chief aviation machinist mate of Pecos, Texas, received a letter of commendation from General Lucius D. Clay, Commander-in-Chief, European Command, for rescue of the pilot from a burning plane at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin.

### OMGUS Offices Moved

OMGUS offices now located in Nuremberg will move to Bad Nauheim by March 31, the Office of the

Deputy Chief of Staff, OMGUS, announced. Special Services Division, EUCOM, and European Exchange Service (EES) headquarters will move simultaneously from Bad Nauheim to Nuremberg.

OMGUS offices involved in the transfer are the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, and several branches of the Civil Administration, Education and Cultural Relations, Information Services, Intelligence and Legal Divisions. The MG Court of Appeals and the Board of Restitution will remain in Nuremberg.

### Chaplain Given British Honor

Chaplain (Colonel) Paul Maddox, chief chaplain of the European Command, has received appointment as an honorary officer of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (OBE) according to an announcement from EUCOM Headquarters. He was honored for services to British personnel in Italy during the war and in Germany after the war.

# Public Opinion

## Freedom of Thought in Bavaria

Article

by **Albert C. Schweizer**

*Director, Civil Administration Division  
OMG Bavaria*

**T**O KNOW what the average citizens, the farmers, the workers, the professional persons, the teachers and the business men think about public issues and about their government and political leaders is part of our business in Civil Administration Division. We get information from many sources—from the Information Service Division, from newspapers, from letters written by individuals, and from other Military Government sources.

One thing that is noticeable and alarming to us is the antagonism which often exists between individual citizens and the governments which are supposed to represent them. For example, many persons dismiss the activity of the Bavarian government as that of a self-interested group of individuals who are merely promoting their own welfare and importance.

They do not realize the earnest and honest effort that most of the leading members of their government make in an attempt to solve the many difficult problems which concern the normal Bavarian citizen. Long hours and a multitude of worries and annoyances, coupled with unreasonable attacks, make their public services far from a pleasant task.

**O**N THE OTHER hand, the individual feels, and often rightly so, that actions are often taken which vitally concern the life of himself and his family without his being given an opportunity to voice his opinion or even of having knowledge of the action until it is performed and cannot be recalled.

If we look at the other side of the picture, we see that the official or the political party leader is often convinced that he knows much better what is good for the public than the public itself. Accordingly, he feels that his decisions are not only not subject to public advice and criticism but it is in the best interest of the public welfare to withhold knowledge

and thus prevent any chance of interference in what he considers action in the best public interest.

**B**ASICALLY, this attitude shows a lack of confidence in the intelligence of the average citizen. Under any condition of proper political enlightenment this would be an insult to the individual. Under conditions where the public is improperly informed, it shows the need for political education for the voters. Since I cannot believe that those leaders who act without proper consideration for the opinion of the individual voters would normally insult those voters, we must recognize that there is a need for better political education of the voters.

Information on political issues is worthless except to people who recognize the importance of this information and know how they can use it. That means popular interest in public issues. It means the development of the combined personal opinions of the farmers, the workers, the professional persons, the students, the merchants, the housewives which make up that thing we call public opinion.

Two aspects of this matter of public opinion should be considered. The first is the answer to the question "How is public opinion formed?" The second is the answer to the question "How can an informed public opinion be effective?"

First, take the formation of public opinion. Certain means are obvious to everyone—the press and radio. With the press we have not only a most effective medium but also a most dangerous one. I do not need to stress the importance of the public press, but I should point out certain

dangers—dangers which prevent the press from fulfilling its duty of forming public opinion. These dangers lie in control.

**I**T WAS ONLY with reluctance that Military Government exercised any control of the press. It is completely counter to American basic principles. It was put into effect to offset the chaotic conditions after hostilities and to offset the vicious control which had been built up under the Nazi regime. The leading officials in Information Services Division attempted to distribute the limited number of licenses which could be made available in such a manner as to make possible the presentation in Bavaria of all types of thinking and belief—political, religious, economic and otherwise.

The time has now come when reasons for control by Military Government are disappearing and Military Government is anxious to relinquish all licensing and control. It will do so as soon as it feels that the press is guaranteed absolute freedom from dictation or interference by any political, governmental or other group. The Bavarian government is now preparing a press law which is to guarantee, under the constitution, complete freedom of expression. With this freedom of expression, with the possibility to present all sorts of points of view on important issues, Bavaria will have an important tool for the formation of an enlightened public opinion.

The same situation is true in regard to the radio—there must be freedom of expression. There must also be freedom to listen to the voice of all who speak over the air, not only those who speak in Bavaria or West Germany, but in all other parts of Europe and the world. One of the blackest spots in the Nazi rule was the attempt to warp the minds of the people by withholding from them

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words which were spoken or written in other lands.

Similar values are gained in forming public opinion by means of the stage and the moving picture screen.

**T**WO OTHER significant means of forming public opinion should be stressed. The first is the public hearing. This is a device which is not unknown in Bavaria, but is, unfortunately, too little practiced. Let me give an example of how public hearing is practiced in America. Take as an example a public hearing before a committee in the United States Congress. Just as in the Bavarian legislature, so in America, bills when introduced to the legislature are given over to committees for study.

Supposing that a bill is introduced on the important matter of housing. It is referred to the appropriate committee and announcements are made that the committee is to conduct hearings to air the pros and cons of the particular bill. These hearings are open within practical limits to all who have an interest in attending. Interested groups, representing interested individuals, may request an opportunity to express their views. In this particular housing bill the banking interests may have something to say; social welfare organizations may want to be consulted; builders and professional architects and engineering organizations may ask to be heard; trade unions may have an interest and ask to present their views.

In addition to this, the committee itself is apt to invite or request certain individuals or representatives of groups to appear at these hearings and declare their views on the measure. The press and radio and film representatives have free access to the meetings to report on whatever may be said.

Thus, we have an airing of the particular bill and the issues at stake and from this we have both the information and the expression of public opinion which may serve as a guide to those congressmen who are studying the law and congressmen who may vote upon it. This principle of public hearing also is followed in the meetings of a city council or in the

meetings of a planning board which may be changing the elements of a city. It is, of course, quite contrary to the attitude of legislating in secret.

**T**HE BROAD use of this principle of public hearing is firmly recognized in the Bavarian Constitution, which says: "Sessions of the Landtag (legislature) are public." Even more recently the Landtag itself has recognized this principle, for in its new rules of procedure, passed last spring, it established that legislative committee meetings would be open to the public. It has been said that this is an expensive tool and one which may delay passage of legislation. If this really is true, and it may indeed be doubted, it is more than worth while because the gain is to the public benefit.

One more method of developing public opinion has been tried lately in Bavaria with great success — that is the town meeting or public forum. Here citizens meet to question their local government or local political leaders, or, in many cases, Military Government leaders, on problems of the day and on the handling of these problems. It is a device which is as old as the Germanic tribes but is new as a modern practice in Germany. It gives the officials the chance to explain to their people what they are planning and what they are doing.

Since the process is new there are some rough edges in the technique of town meetings and public forums which must be smoothed out. One difficulty so far has been a tendency to use public meetings to intensify hostility between the citizens and the officials. The questions have often been aimed more as a challenge than as a bid for information. In the long run, however, an interchange of information is bound to produce a better understanding between officials and citizens. It will also result in clearing the air of the secrecy which veils information on official actions from the press.

**T**HE SECOND major question which one should consider is: "How can public opinion be effective?" Officials and political leaders are representatives of the people, performing

governmental acts in the name of the people which would be impractical for the individual citizens to perform themselves.

Therefore, public opinion must be considered as the views of the people expressing its wishes to its representatives, and if these men truly represent the people they must listen. They must listen when the people, through their spokesmen, voice opinions at public hearings. They must give heed when the citizens question them at town meetings and public forums. They cannot lightly ignore the public opinion which is expressed at these meetings.

In America, legislators are often flooded with letters and telegrams giving voice to public opinion on vital issues. The aid-to-Europe program would not be as great as it is today were it not for such letters and telegrams by the thousands pouring into Congress when it was debating the sum to be spent on the European Recovery Program.

**A**ND HOW CAN legislators and officials be made to listen to the voice of public opinion? In a democracy, legislators and officials are chosen by a people either directly or indirectly. By the power of the ballot it should be ultimately in the power of citizens to withhold offices and for the great body of the citizens to designate those whom they wish to represent them. It is widely recognized that such is not the case — for example, in the present legislature election law — and for this reason serious thought is being devoted to a new legislature election law which will give better representation to the citizens.

Naturally, there are individuals who, for selfish reasons, would oppose a really democratic law. They want to keep their jobs without danger of being forced out through an aroused public opinion, or they wish to perpetuate strong positions in the party where they are now able to designate who should be the people's representatives. Few people are party members. In some parties only three or four percent of those who vote for the candidates of the party are actually members of the party. This

means that three or four individuals have been able to name those who appeared on the party lists for every hundred voters, who have no other choice than to say "Yes."

**I**T WAS A major victory for the normal voter in the last elections when he was able to vote for names of individuals instead of being limited to voting for party lists numbers. It would be another step toward a really representative government if the normal voter should have greater opportunity to say what names should actually appear on that voting list. This choice of party candidates is practiced in other countries, in America, for example, in a type of preelection called a primary election. Such elections are being considered by some of the political thinkers now in connection with the legislature election law.

Military Government has been attempting to assist the legislators by supplying material on elections in the United States and other countries. One suggestion for arriving at an improved proportional representation system as called for in the constitution is to use that practiced in Denmark. This system eliminates certain factors that are criticized in the present Bavarian system. Here, some voting districts have no delegate, while others have several. In order to guarantee election of a particular candidate, the parties had that candidate stand for election as a representative in a number of districts. In some of these districts, the candidate was practically unknown.

There has even been criticism of the English system where the candidate is not a resident of the district, although he must make himself known to the inhabitants and campaign in the locality in order to get elected. How much more should the Bavarian system be criticized where some of the candidates were not only little known, but had never even set foot in the districts which have them on the ballot. One candidate stood for election from 18 election districts.

In the Danish system, there are two types of delegates in the legislature. In the first group, each candidate represents a specific district



*Farmers attend a town meeting in Kirchliki near Bad Toelz, Bavaria, to discuss their problems. Many questions are raised concerning crop delivery quotas, thus giving voice to opinions of the persons who produce the crops. County leaders explain the necessity of delivering the products for equal distribution to all consumers. A better understanding of the whole problem is obtained in open forum (PIO OMGB photo)*

and represents the interest of the people of that particular district. Then, there is a second group who may be considered as delegates at large and who represent no particular district but who are designated from the various parties, and who are so distributed that the total number of delegates in the legislature represent the parties proportionately. There are other various ways of carrying out this principle which combine the good features of plurality elections with advantages of proportional representation.

**T**HE PARTICULAR point to be stressed again in this connection is that by some such system, either direct plurality election or by such an improved proportional representation, the people of any area have their delegate, a man or woman, who is responsible to the people there and to public opinion and from whom further election to office may be withheld if he refuses to listen to the voice of public opinion.

Emphasis has been laid on the legislature election law as an important instrument to guarantee that the voice of public opinion is heard. There is other legislation pending which is important and indeed necessary if public opinion is to be effective. One is pending legislation on initiative and referendum and the

other is the law for local communities.

First, consider initiative and referendum. The Bavarian legislature is elected for four years. Supposedly, delegates in that legislature represent the ideas and will of the people at that time. That, of course, is not entirely true under the present election law system. However, supposing it were true — the ideas of the delegates change and the ideas and desires of the people they represent also change. If these delegates fail to make the laws that the people want, the people must have some way in which to force the legislation they want. This is provided for in the constitution by the possibility of making a petition, or popular initiative. If the petition receives enough signatures it is presented before the legislature. Should the legislature refuse to pass the legislation proposed by the petition it is submitted to popular vote for decision. That is referendum.

**T**HIS PROVISION of the constitution has not yet been implemented. It is imperative that the mechanics of Initiative and Referendum be established by the legislature as soon as possible so that the people have the opportunity of deciding

(Continued on next page)

\*) see "Political Picture" Page 15

whether they want a new Landtag at this time or not. Public opinion should have some means of effectively expressing itself on this point.

Local government law is important to public opinion for another reason. The individual's greatest chance of being heard as an individual is locally, as political thinking is generally formed on local issues; matters of whether the common schools should be enlarged, whether a community should build a new road, and the like. It is only by practice in expressing his ideas and wishes on such matters that he gains the ability to think and to talk intelligently on matters of wider interest, matters which go beyond his local community, matters of county or district or state or national importance.

Then, too, it is in local matters that public opinion can have its quickest and strongest effects. For this reason, it is important that as many political issues as possible be solved at local level and that as much of the power of government as possible be reserved to the locality—that is, to the community or to the county. And it is for this reason that a strong public opinion must express itself on these matters of local government and on the formation of the laws for local government which are now being considered in the legislature.

**I**F PUBLIC OPINION is not developed and if developed public opinion is not effective, at some time in the future, Bavaria will again be faced with a situation which faced it in 1933 or with one similar to that which has faced Czechoslovakia more recently. Czechoslovakia was recognized as a democratic country. A few thousand individuals, by politically evil methods, gained support to their views of 38 percent of the voters. Through this 38 percent, they then proceeded to destroy the opposition and deprive 62 percent of the population of political representation. It is my belief that with a stronger public opinion and with a better means of making this public opinion effective, Czechoslovakia would now not be dominated by the Communists and would not be a member of the Russian orbit.

It is the right and the duty of every individual to be heard. It is important that from the views of the individual the common view of the people be formed—that is, public opinion. It is important that the representatives and servants of the people listen to this voice of public

opinion and it is important, that by a proper system of elections, that the people have some guarantee that their views will be heard. In this way people may have confidence in their governments and the governments may truly represent and serve the individual citizens. +END

## Revival of German Nationalism Seen

There are indications that nationalistic groups, which had been driven underground in Germany since the overthrow of National Socialism, are again beginning to lift their heads. Two such organizations thus held meetings in the US Zone in November. Although these groups are as yet small, democratic German leaders recall with uneasiness that, until 1929, National Socialism itself was a negligible movement.

One of these movements is the revival of Otto Strasser's "Black Front," under the seemingly innocuous name of "League for German Revival." Strasser, a Nazi leader expelled from the party in 1930 because he had taken its socialistic plans too seriously, had then formed a right-radical movement, the "Black Front." He had gone into exile after 1933, and his brother, Gregor, onetime No. 2 Nazi, was murdered in the Hitler "purge" of June 1934.

Otto Strasser, who is now living in Canada, is reported to be planning to return to Germany next March. His followers assembled at Friedberg, Hesse, on Nov. 21 and there organized the league. Twenty-two delegates were present from all over Hesse, including Frankfurt, Wiesbaden and Kassel, and the group unsuccessfully applied to Military Government for recognition as a political movement. Rudolph Knochenhauer of Frankfurt, a former newspaperman, was chosen temporary state chairman.

The program of the league rejects both capitalism and communism and advocates what it calls "solidarism." It would appeal to hereditary farmers by turning their holdings into "fiefs" (Erbhoefe), thus reviving a National Socialist institution specifically abolished by Control Council Law No. 45;

it would also convert capitalistic enterprises into cooperatives of which the property, management, and profit would be shared alike by workers, managers, and the state.

The application of the League for German Revival was submitted at the county level with only 10 signatures, but requested a license at state level which would require more signatures. The application was therefore rejected as it did not comply with the technical requirements.

The second of these groups is the National Democratic Party (NDP), which held a meeting in Stuttgart on Nov. 20. This party already exists in a number of counties in Hesse and has now applied for a license to OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, for operation in Stuttgart. Some 50 persons attended the initial meeting in Stuttgart on Nov. 20, and Dr. Heinrich Leuchtgens, chairman of the party for Hesse, declared in a speech that the NDP battles for the defense of private capital, opposes the influence of trade unions, and rejects all planned economy.

Though the party's platform seemed merely conservative, its nationalistic tendencies became clear when Dr. Leuchtgens declared, in his Stuttgart speech, that the party demanded the reestablishment of the German Reich within its former boundaries, could not tolerate the Oder-Neisse frontier and the cession of eastern Germany to Poland and Russia, and protested against the separation of the Saar. Moreover, when a member of the audience asked about Alsace-Lorraine, Dr. Leuchtgens answered that the NDP demanded the return of these territories, too, to Germany. — *From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 41.*

# EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



## Press Critical of Stalin's Interview

German press reaction to Soviet Marshal Stalin's interview with an American news agency official, in which he spoke of a willingness to seek a compromise with the West, was generally critical. Several newspapers, however, saw hopes for a peaceful settlement of the cold war.

The opinion most widely represented was that the Stalin statement, in line with other recent moves, was made at this time to divert attention from the Atlantic Pact and the Western European Union projects.

The *Tagesspiegel* (US Sector, Berlin) considered the interview a "maneuver in the cold war" aimed at shattering the energies of the Western Powers and at consolidating the ranks of Soviet satellites. The newspaper said the only answer should be a stepping-up all efforts for the reconstruction of western Europe and western Germany and the strengthening of its defenses.

The *Tagesspiegel* moreover called for the quickest possible establishment of a western German government and accused responsible leaders of the Parliamentary Council at Bonn

of providing a basis for the suspicion that they "play the Moscow game" by unduly prolonging deliberations on the constitutional draft.

The *Giessener Freie Presse* (Giessen, Hesse) found that Stalin had chosen an auspicious moment to strike a blow for the Soviet cause:

"The Russian action comes at a time when American policy regarding Germany is to some extent in a state of flux. The animosity aroused in Anglo-Saxon countries by German criticism of the Ruhr Agreement was evidenced in the treatment accorded Gieseking (Walter Gieseking, German pianist recently barred from visiting the United States on a concert tour)... It now might easily have more far-reaching political effects as a result of Stalin's tempting offer."

The *Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung* (Heidelberg, Wuerttemberg-Baden) warned the Western Powers that the Kremlin is simply up to its old tricks, saying:

"In 1947 and 1948 Stalin gave very conciliatory interviews to the Moscow correspondent Alexander Werth and to Elliott Roosevelt. But these

words caused no change in Soviet foreign policy. Molotov acted as if he didn't know what his chief had said....

"The threat to Norway and the heavy attack of the Russian Foreign Ministry on the Western Union were anything but propitious.... The only conclusion that can be drawn is that Moscow was once more, at the decisive moment, concerned with delaying the West's comprehensive defense plans....

"Russia's price for raising the Berlin blockade will be the calling of a foreign ministers' conference, in order to gain time. We hope that Washington and London will not fall for this, but will demand that Stalin first fulfill the promises made in his interview."

The *Neue Presse* (Coburg, Bavaria) thought that Stalin really meant his offer, saying: "We Germans have every reason to welcome the proposal to treat the German problem as a whole.... We were never very comfortable over the idea of a German state which incorporated only three zones....

"We are tempted to compare the

(Continued on next page)



„Schade, daß wir nicht zehn Pfennig für eine Briefmarke haben, sonst könnten wir eine Großgarage eröffnen.“

Cartoon from *Frankenpost* (Hof, Bavaria) illustrating news item: "To start a business it is now sufficient to give notice by postcard." Translation of caption: "Too bad we haven't a ten-pfennig (three-cent) stamp, otherwise we could open up a large garage."



„Kille, kille . . . . .“ (— oder ehrliches Angebot?)

Cartoon from *Fraenkische Tag* (Bamberg, Bavaria). The weights on left refer to the Atlantic Pact and Western European Union; the weights on right to the group of Soviet satellites; the palm branch is tagged "Peace." Translation of caption: "Kitchy-coo..." (or fair offer?)

present atmosphere to that which led to the Rapallo agreement.\* True, conditions today are completely different. But the same realization that led to the Rapallo agreement seems to be gaining ground in the Kremlin, namely, that the way of revolution is no more feasible after World War II than it was after World War I.

"The logical consequence would be an attempt at reconciliation with non-Communist states. On the other hand, there is a noticeable tendency on the American side to regard the Communist states as a reality and find a *modus vivendi*.... The ice is beginning to melt."

Felix von Eckardt in the **Weser Kurier** (Bremen) thought that the recent Russian moves indicated a compromise between warring factions in the Kremlin and feared that a flat rejection of Stalin's peace-feeler would play into the hands of the anti-western faction:

"One must not overlook the fact that the words of the Kremlin were preceded by various actions: the curb put on the Communists in France and Italy, the peace offer by (Greek) rebel leader Markos, the recall of all-powerful Colonel Tulpanow (Soviet information director) from Berlin.... are only slight signs of a change in course, but they demand careful consideration. One must never yield to the main aims of Moscow, which undoubtedly have not changed.

"The resoluteness of the westerners in not retreating before any attack of Communism in Europe has borne too much fruit that we should want to see it weakened. However, if the first advance by the opponents of the Molotov course is completely repulsed, the up-to-now omnipotent foreign minister has won the game, and new and ever more dangerous crises may be expected for spring and summer 1949."

### Return of Radio

The **Wiesbadener Kurier** (Wiesbaden, Hesse) welcomed the return of Radio Munich and Frankfurt to German hands, commenting:

"As a matter of fact, the American management long ago accorded the

\* Secret German-Russian Agreement of April 20, 1922, renouncing all financial claims including war indemnities arising out of World War I.

station the freedom customary in the United States.... Due to our catastrophe the victors were forced to assume sovereignty in Germany.... During the last three years the German people had many opportunities to observe how uncomfortable the western powers sometimes found this role. Wherever possible, they endeavored to reawaken the initiative of the vanquished.... in the theater, the concert hall, school and publishing.... It must be confessed that we ourselves often make life more difficult for one another than does the 'enemy'."

### Example from China

In discussing the events of the last week of January in the **Nordsee-Zeitung** (Bremerhaven, Bremen) Walter Gong warned the Germans to take the fate of China to heart. He wrote in an editorial:

"General Clay has recently become a champion of Germany to an extent we had no right to expect from a foreign general.... At a press conference he rejected foreign claims that German industry is engaging in unfair competition.... As to nationalism he said that there are two kinds in western Germany: a dangerous type and an innocuous one. The dangerous, he said, is not widespread.... The American Commander-in-Chief drew a sharp line between what can be actually observed in Germany and what some foreign observers believe they saw."

However, Gong himself was far from happy about the state of his country's mind:

"A casual traveler in Western Germany will hear opinions which will make him break out in a cold sweat.... The real danger lies not in neo-fascist groups like those of Otto Strasser and Herr Leuchtgens.... but in the resentment of the defeated who under no circumstances want to admit the fundamental fact of our unconditional surrender; who demand, as Foreign Minister Schuman recently put it, 'unconditional confidence three and a half years after unconditional surrender'....

"China was supported by the United States until the conviction gained ground in America that it did not pay.... And at the moment the

support was withdrawn China slumped before the Communists. Who can say that the same cannot happen in Europe? In a few years the helm of our state will pass to a younger political generation which will have learned since 1945 how to gain real, honest, permanent understanding with the world—or will not have learned it.... Let us not underestimate the suddenness and brutality with which transoceanic decisions can be made."

### Developing Reporters

**Die Abendzeitung** (Munich) announced a reporting contest as the inauguration of its editorial training center. Persons of 20 to 32 years of age were asked to send in a 500-word report on a session of their state legislators, county assembly, city or village council, or on "Ten Minutes at the Police Station."

Twenty of them (of whom 12 must be Bavarians and no more than four women) will be selected for two-year "scholarships", paying DM 300 (\$90) a month. They will get theoretical instruction by outstanding experts, and lessons in shorthand, typewriting and one foreign language. *Die Abendzeitung* will further select five to attend a university. The announcement continued:

"*Die Abendzeitung*' which dedicates all its profits to the tasks of training young journalists and of advancing the journalistic profession, will faithfully report to its readers—who are, of course, the real patrons of the first practical editorial school—on the progress of its undertaking."

### Deutsche Union

Hans Christoph von Stauffenberg, co-founder of Deutsche Union, described in the **Schwabische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg, Bavaria) his political "movement":

"The Deutsche Union wants to be the voice of those who have no interest in party tactics and parliamentary squabbles.... In the face of our people's distress.... we want to unite the young and active of all parties with those who belong to none—the 'forgotten generation', the 20 to 40 years old, who have personally experienced the horrors of war.... "They don't want to risk their necks in conflicts of foreign powers.

Their desire for peace, their readiness to come to an understanding are deep and genuine.... They don't want to leave the fate of our country in the inept hands of old party hacks who failed once before and didn't learn anything new in the last 15 years."

Stauffenberg then demanded a change of the German voting system, a strong president (after the US pattern), a share of the worker in the responsibility for his factory and other social reforms.

**Der Neue Tag** (Weiden, Bavaria) called the Deutsche Union a "political adventure" and compared it to the Nazi movement: "This supra-party movement uses expressions which remind us of the demagogic phrases of the so-called 'National Revolution' of 1933.... Then, as now, the intention was to appeal to the impatient in-

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

stincts of the uncritical masses, especially youth.... We want to know the meaning of the vague statements issued after the conference."

The **Niederbayerische Nachrichten** (Straubing, Bavaria) said: "Criticism of the German political parties has long been growing and now has found its practical expression in the founding of Deutsche Union.... It is almost a German tradition to reject parties. This was one of the causes why Hitler found it so easy to create the one-party state...."

"The Deutsche Union has been accused by its numerous opponents of pursuing nationalistic aims and of seeing their great exemplar in General de Gaulle. Undoubtedly, this reproach is unjust.... But so much is certain: out of a collection of dissatisfied people a new party may easily arise, *i. e.* a nationalistic party, even if the founders did not intend it to be so. The older parties should

regard the founding of Deutsche Union and the big impression it made as a warning."

## Ban of Trade Licensing

Editorial opinion on the OMGUS banning of restrictive trade licensing\* was sharply divergent. Many newspapers said the issue was purely a German affair. Others stressed that keener business competition would result to the benefit of the great mass of the population.

The **Frankenpost** (Hof, Bavaria) stoutly defended the MG freedom of trade directive and said the great majority, the consumers, will greatly benefit:

"To those who say that the occupation power is interfering in a purely German affair... the great majority of consumers... regard this directive of MG with unperturbed satisfaction... The proponents of business licensing pretend that they were the source of Germany's good business reputation in former times; that they vouched for and guarded the standards of German quality goods... May we remind them that this reputation existed for many decades before 1933 and was based on free competition. What General Clay has ordered is merely a return to the conditions prevailing before the Brown Reich took over. That was when restriction on freedom of trade began."

The **Fuldaer Volkszeitung** (Fulda, Hesse) opposed MG's stand on freedom of trade from licensing restrictions:

"We point out the political danger of forcing upon a people a right which they do not want, against the wishes of its chosen representatives, while reproaching the same people for not resisting measures enforced by the Nazi regime. Democratize us if you wish, but do not Americanize us. If you present us with America's economic potentialities we are prepared to allow our industry the corresponding economic freedom. In the meantime we must do the best we can with our meager Lebensraum."

The **Main-Echo** (Aschaffenburg, Bavaria) said German opposition to

the MG directive on trade licensing is based on more than fear of competition:

"MG's insistence and German objections represent the views of two worlds. The free pioneer spirit, to which US industry owes its vitality and progress, regards as strange the restrictions to which Germans are accustomed and vice versa. What we call professional pride and ethics is considered narrow guild and caste spirit on the other side of the big pond...."

"The effect on our economic life will be the decisive factor. It cannot be disputed that it will be a good thing to let in the fresh air of freer competition into some phases of German industry as a reaction to the regimentation of the Third Reich... However, German objections are not based solely on narrow-minded fear of competition on the part of the privileged, but also on the desire to maintain high business standards."

The **Abendpost** (Frankfurt) commented ironically on criticism by Dr. Reinhold Maier, Wuerttemberg-Baden minister president, concerned MG's stand:

"In Hitler—times Maier, in many fashion, made similar critical statements, which landed him in a concentration camp... This time it is different; Maier continues unmolested and passes freely in and out of MG offices. We hope that he will at least give the Americans credit for democracy...."

"However, in the economic field Dr. Maier is not at all impressed by the Americans. What do their production figures for steel, gasoline, cars and planes amount to? Maier could do it much better! True, the Americans have developed half the world economically but they understand nothing at all about Germany says Maier."

"The same Maier who, together with his Wuerttemberg-Baden constituents, gets half of his subsistence from American imports. The other half, namely the German production, has not yet been collected. Is this due to the fact the Americans don't understand anything about the German economy? We thought that German production was Maier's job."

\* See excerpt "Licensing on New Businesses" in Issue No. 152, Dec. 28, 1948.



## Farm Observers Depart for US

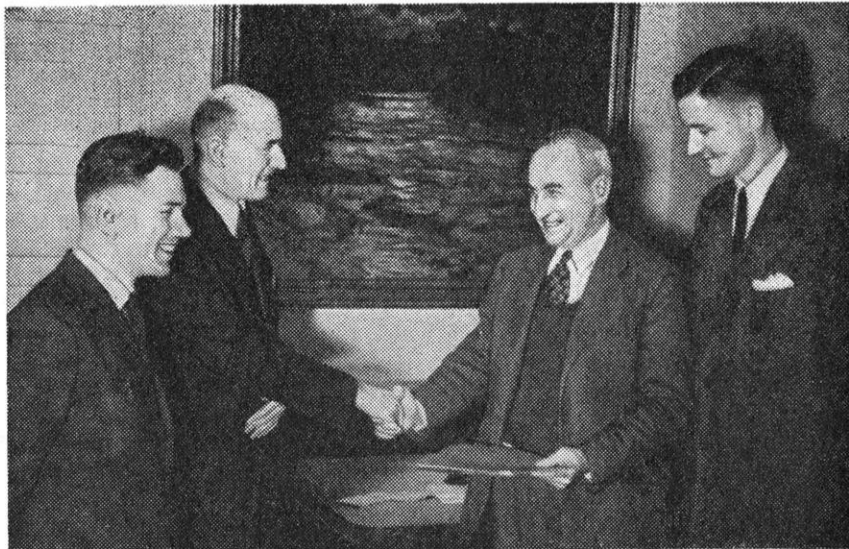
SIX AGRICULTURAL and home economics specialists from Wuerttemberg-Baden went to the United States in early February as the second contingent of German leaders in that field selected from the Bizonal Area for observation, study and training in the United States under the sponsorship of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, US Department of Agriculture.

"The new ideas which these men and women bring back to Germany will consist of practical and constructive knowledge which German farmers and farm women can put to use in their everyday life," according to Dr. Conrad Hammar, bipartite staff member in charge of agricultural education, research and extension activities in the Bizonal Area. "This knowledge," he pointed out, "will not only put into farmers' hands scientific tools for greatly increasing agricultural production but for bettering his own social welfare as well."

THESE AGRICULTURAL specialists are among the more than 680 leaders from German civil life who are expected to go to the United States during the next five months under the cultural exchange phase of the OMGUS re-orientation program.

The group which left early this month includes Mr. Heinrich Stooss, minister of agriculture for Wuerttemberg-Baden and his deputy, Dr. Franz Herren, both of whom will study US Department of Agriculture administration; Dr. Hans Roesch of the Agricultural School and Advice system of North Baden, who will study agricultural education; Mr. Bernhard Gruber of the Hohenheim College of Agriculture, who will study the operation of the agricultural extension service; Miss Erika Gittinger and Miss Katherine Schaedler, home economics administrators and teachers.

They will be followed soon by agricultural administrators, specialists and educators nominated by the Bizonal Administration for Food and Agriculture and approved by the BICO Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group for nine specialized exchange projects designed to acquaint the German specialists with the United



Dr. Franz Herren (second from left), deputy minister of agriculture of Wuerttemberg-Baden, is congratulated by Mr. James F. Keim, OMGWB agricultural extension specialist, on his selection to study in the United States. At left is Dr. Harold Hamburger, attached to the Wuerttemberg-Baden Food and Agriculture Ministry, who is to go shortly to the United States to study. Beside Mr. Keim is Mr. William F. Doering, deputy chief of the OMGWB Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch.

(PIO OMGWB photo)

States, the American way of life and American agricultural institutions.

DEPARTURE of 38 additional agricultural specialists before March 15 under the following projects is contemplated:

1. A commission to survey the administration and subject matter of agricultural extension.
2. A commission to survey methods of supplying current economic information to farmers.
3. A commission to observe the organization and operation of free farmers' organizations.
4. A commission to study at length the subject matter and methods of farm youth leadership.
5. A commission to explore governmental administrative organization and procedure for agriculture.
6. A commission to study agricultural research methods and administration.
7. A commission to study subject matter and administration of methods in home economics research and extension.
8. A commission to survey subject matter and development of social sciences in colleges of agriculture.

9. A commission to study methods of increasing social science content of curricula of vocational agricultural schools.

## TB Patients Moved

Nearly 1,500 serious tuberculosis cases are being voluntarily evacuated by airlift from west Berlin to British Zone German hospitals under tripartite agreement, public health officials of OMG Berlin Sector announced.

Currently there are about 14,000 cases of active tuberculosis in the three western sectors of Berlin. Of these, the most urgent cases have already been hospitalized in western sector institutions, and Berlin medical authorities are selecting patients for six-months' treatment in British Zone hospitals at Goslar, Brunswick and Hamburg.

## Clothing Airlifted for ex-PW's

Fifty bales of men's clothing airlifted into Berlin by CRALOG were distributed to German prisoners of war repatriated from Russia, OMGBS public welfare authorities have announced.

## Bremen Parties Given Warning

Bremen political parties were warned by Capt. Charles R. Jeffs (USN), director of OMG Bremen, against continued expressions of extreme nationalism and chauvinism in public information media, including the political party press.

In a letter to all political parties, Captain Jeffs cited MG policy as expressed in ACA Control Council Directive No. 40 and MG basic documents as appropriate for further review by the political parties.

"Where the public expression of certain types of doctrines and ambitions prejudices the accomplishment of the occupation mission which, among other things, aims at the eventual democratization of Germany, they can and will be controlled," he stated.

Party officials licensed to publish party literature were reminded that they are required to file with Military Government at least 24 hours prior to distribution or sale every piece of literature distributed in the state of Bremen, together with a statement of the source and number of copies printed.

The OMG director added, "For violation of any MG law or regulation pertaining to published matters, a party's authorization to publish party literature may be revoked, and the responsible party official will be subject to such other penalties as MG courts may determine."

## Air Cargo Controls

Hessian police authorities have put into effect strengthened controls over passengers, baggage and freight cargoes scheduled to go to Berlin via commercial airlines departing from Rhine-Main airfield, Frankfurt. The controls, ordered by US Military Government, were instituted under the supervision of OMG Hesse public safety officials with the cooperation of Rhine-Main Air Force officials.

Following a tightening of restrictions on travel to Berlin, the new controls are designed to prevent any person and plants.

without proper authorization from flying to the blockaded city. The controls are also designed to block circumvention of currency restrictions and to uncover goods intended for illegal disposition in Berlin.

Exempted from German police controls are members of the US and Allied occupation forces and their dependents, Department of the Army and Air Force civilians and diplomatic officials.

The German police at Rhine-Main have been directed to make periodic checks on incoming air freight and to watch in particular any shipments in commercial quantities of goods having black market values.

## Publishers' Reading Room

An innovation in the MG program of aiding German publishers was the opening of a publishers' reading room at Frankfurt. Exclusively for the use of German publishers and editors, the room is staffed with German and American advisers. Among the facilities of the reading room are reference works, US magazine and feature materials, representative US Zone periodicals, and a library of modern American literature. Also provided are outstanding American books for inspection and study by publishers interested in acquiring German translation rights.

## Industrial Activity for December

The index of industrial production rose in December to a postwar high for the sixth consecutive month since currency reform. Mild weather and the workers' eagerness to earn money for Christmas counterbalanced the effect of the holidays, which cannot be exactly determined as the length of shutdowns varied among industries.

The upward trend of the past months carried production from 75 percent of the 1936 base-period level in November to 78 percent, a gain of three index points or four

percent. Of the 17 industrial groups for which figures are available, 13 rose from 1 to 10 percent.

Vehicles led in the increase with 10 percent, while glass and ceramics followed with nine percent and electricity and gas with seven percent. Consumer and producer goods shared equally in the general improvement. The five percent gain which brought coal to 88 percent of the 1936 level, and the six percent increase in iron and steel production are of outstanding importance for bizonal industry.

## Index of Volume of Industrial Production for Bizonal Area

1936 equals 100

All Industrial Groups	Comparison of Averages								
				Semi-Annual 1948			Annual 1947-1948		
	Oct	Nov	Dec*	Jan	Jul	Pct	1947	1948	Pct
Total for all industry . . . . .	74	75	78	49	71	45	40	60	50
Coal . . . . .	86	84	88	74	84	14	65	79	22
Mining (excl. coal) . . . . .	114	113	118	95	111	17	80	103	29
Iron & steel production (1) . . . . .	51	51	54	29	48	66	22	38	73
Non-Ferrous Metal production . . . . .	66	70r	71	36	64	78	28	50	79
Iron & Steel Construction . . . . .	NA	NA	NA	57	87	53	47	72	53
Machinery & optical goods . . . . .	65	73r	74	43	62	44	34	52	53
Vehicles . . . . .	58	63	69	24	54	125	15	39	160
Electrical equipment . . . . .	142	153r	163	78	132	69	59	105	78
Other metal goods . . . . .	44	47	NA	28	43	54	21	36	71
Stones & earths . . . . .	90	86r	75	45	82	82	35	64	83
Glass & ceramics . . . . .	99	105r	112	62	95	53	54	78	44
Petroleum & coal products . . . . .	72	71r	71	51	69	35	46	60	30
Chemicals . . . . .	72	75	78	51	71	39	40	61	52
Rubber . . . . .	99	97r	102	68	96	41	48	82	71
Sawmills & woodworking . . . . .	72	73r	72	51	67	31	47	59	25
Paper & products . . . . .	67	68	67	41	64	56	31	52	68
Leather & products . . . . .	64	65	68	38	63	66	34	50	47
Textiles & clothing . . . . .	67	67r	69	40	54	60	30	52	73
Electricity & gas . . . . .	132	132	141	114	127	111	96	120	25

(1) Maximum annual level of ingot steel output permitted, is 10,700,000 metric tons. The December 1948 production represents 72 percent of the permitted level.

NA. Not available. However, the index for all industry groups contains estimates for the groups for which full information is not yet available.

r Revised.  
\* Preliminary.

## Marshall Plan Support Rises

COMMUNIST attacks on the Marshall Plan have failed to diminish German approval of the American aid program, according to the findings of a series of official studies of German attitudes made public by Information Services Division, OMGUS.

Moreover, the already negligible percentage of western Berlin residents opposed to the program has become smaller despite the day-to-day campaign of misrepresentation conducted by the Soviet-controlled press and radio in Berlin. The studies, conducted by ISD's Opinion Surveys Branch, revealed that between June and September this fractional opposition dropped from seven to three percent of Berliners having knowledge of the plan while approval increased from 75 to 79 percent.

The surveys further indicated that, among Germans in the US Zone who have heard of the Marshall Plan, opposition has never risen above three percent, as contrasted with the seven out of ten persons placing themselves in the favorable group. In the port city of Bremen, the proportion of those against the plan has shrunk from one person in 20 to one in 50. Contrasted with this opposition element is the overwhelming majority of nine out of every ten Bremen citizens who have consistently registered their approval.

ONE OF the significant results of the surveys, in each of which interviewers recorded the opinions of 3,000 residents of the US Zone and proportionate cross-sections of the western Berlin and Bremen populations, is the solid increase in the number of Germans who have heard or read about the Marshall Plan. Asked "Have you happened to hear or read anything about a plan for American aid to Europe called the Marshall Plan?", in the September survey nine out of 10 respondents in Berlin and Bremen and 76 percent of those questioned in the US Zone answered "Yes."

These responses compare favorably with the findings of June when affir-



Mr. N. H. Collison (left) chief of the ECA Mission to Western Germany, is presented a testimonial of thanks from the Hessian city of Offenbach and an inscribed wallet from the leather industry of the city. In making the presentation, Mayor J. Rebholz expressed the hope that Marshall Plan aid would continue to Germany.

(US Army photo)

mative answers to the question averaged 81 percent in Bremen, 84 percent in Berlin, and 67 percent throughout the American Zone. A substantial growth in general German awareness of the recovery program over a longer period is indicated by comparison with the reaction to this question in August 1947, when 60 percent of the Berlin respondents and only 47 percent of those interviewed in the Zone acknowledged having heard of the Marshall Plan. Bremen was not included in the 1947 survey.

THE SERIES of samplings consistently indicate that awareness of the Marshall Plan is greatest in the upper educational, economic, and social group, where only two or three percent acknowledge ignorance of the project. Conversely, persons in the lower economic and social levels know least about the program, with 44 percent of those in the lowest social-economic bracket and 28 percent of those with eight years or less of formal schooling declaring themselves unaware of the program.

## Mail Service Fayment

Postal earnings of the bizonal Deutsche Post (German postal system) amounting to \$2,223,158.32 were deposited to the credit of the Joint Export-Import Agency early in January.

The deposit was in payment for delivery by the Deutsche Post of international gift parcel post from the United States to addressees in the Bizonal Area during the first and second quarters of 1947.

This payment was the largest single one made for international communications services furnished by the Deutsche Post since the end of the war.

## Scholarship for US Study

The Institute of International Education has announced that the American Society of Collegiate Registrars is offering a \$1,500 fellowship to enable one German to travel to the United States for study and research for a period of 30 days. A one-year scholarship has been made available for a German teacher by the American Curriculum Society.



## The New Nazism

**Washington Daily News:** Gen. Clay, our Military Governor in Germany, reports nationalism and Nazism rising there again. The notorious Black Front of Otto Strasser and similar outfits, which have been operating underground, now are trying to get official licenses under new names such as "League for German Revival." Strasser himself is active at long range from his haven in Canada, but has applied for a permit to re-enter Germany\* . . . .

Actually Strasser and a hundred like him are only a small faction of the problem. Much, if not most, of Germany today is still Nazi in spirit. Perhaps that is inevitable, perhaps a people who followed Hitler so enthusiastically while the going was easy cannot be expected to change within a few years . . . . Maybe the courageous and devoted democratic minority in Germany some day will become the majority, but that is not now in sight. Meanwhile the danger of the new Nazism is that it may be led eventually by Stalin in another totalitarian partnership.

## International Art Loans

**Birmingham News:** Down through history, it has been the practice of conquerors to help themselves to the art of defeated nations . . . The United States is setting a different pattern. The American Army came into possession of 1,400 German-owned paintings and other valuable material . . . After their exhibition in this country, the paintings will go back to Germany, carefully preserved and protected . . .

But the art will have been shared, for awhile, with this country . . . In this fact there is a reminder that the great art of the world, in one sense, is a universal possession, and its enjoyment should not be restricted. This tour of German-owned masterpieces in the United States suggests that international loan exhibitions might be arranged.

\* Subsequently Strasser was denied permission to leave Canada.

The material used in this section was collected by the Reports and Analysis Branch, Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army, in Washington, D. C.

## New Spirit in Germany

**Fred M. Hechinger** in Washington Post: Some day the French may be willing to let the Germans control the Ruhr. But before that happens, France demands a new spirit in Germany. And the most enlightened among the French Military Government officials place their last hope in reeducation. Two experiments in the French Zone demonstrate the seriousness with which France tackles one of the world's most troublesome problems . . .

Although the school (at Gernersheim) is called 'College for Interpreters,' this is largely a misnomer. The young men and women at Gernersheim are being trained in the interpreting of foreign countries rather than the mere translating of foreign texts. The courses consist of a program of 'area study,' and each student must understand the culture, politics and economics of the region whose language he selects. In addition, all students take general courses in the social sciences and over-all citizenship.

The unique story of Gernersheim is that its 350 German students look and act like normal students anywhere in the world. They laugh, they argue, and — most important — they seem to face life with a spirit of youthful optimism. Although their clothes are no less worn and threadbare than those of German students elsewhere, they are spotlessly clean, as are the buildings. The girls may not have the lipsticks of the American coed, but their hair is as carefully brushed and their smiles are as radiant. What struck me most was the total absence of that cynical sneer of nihilistic despair which I found among so many students in other German schools.

Perhaps the best proof of the new school's effectiveness came from its

director. "We have been very fortunate in getting foreign scholars and officials to cooperate," said Dr. E. Schramm, "but we have yet to find a single German official to accept our invitation. They realize that we are doing something which will break down their old political domination."

The second French experiment is the State Academy for Administration in Speyer. Founded in January, 1947, its aim is to train a new type of German official — a civil servant rather than an uncivil tyrant . . . One of the basic purposes of the school is to break the stranglehold of the professional, reactionary politicians and lawyers who have been running the German people's lives in the past. Instead of the academic, philosophical and party political approach, a thorough understanding of everyday problems, economics and common law is to be implanted in the new civil servants.

## Berlin Airlift

**Washington Star:** The special decoration to be awarded airlift personnel is a well-deserved recognition of a unique military job well done . . . the undertaking . . . could not have been done . . . without the tireless and faithful efforts of the flyers and ground crewmen assigned to the difficult and hazardous mission. They have earned many times over the commendations implicit in the special decoration.

## Berlin Situation

**Edwin C. Hill** of American Broadcasting Company: Latest reports on the Berlin airlift reveal increased efficiency, even in difficult winter conditions. This terrifically costly operation is at best only a defensive operation. Mistakes have been made by us, and time has been wasted by the delusion that Russia can be dealt with as a civilized power, but her insolent statement of intentions to communize all mankind by force of arms has been ignored by the government, while the American people, uninformed, have been living in a kind of trance. Russia is our deadly enemy.

## Germans Warned On Hunting Laws

Occupation sportsmen are not required to show authority to hunt on private grounds, Mr. Francis F. Sheehan, acting director of OMG Hesse, stated in a letter to the Hessian minister president. Under present MG policy, Mr. Sheehan pointed out, German hunting rights do not apply to members of the occupation forces.

The question arose when OMGH learned of cases where owners of so-called hunting leases have attempted to exercise police duties, and have questioned US and Allied hunting parties as to their authority to hunt on their leases.

"The owners of hunting leases are not auxiliary policemen and have no police power," Mr. Sheehan emphasized. "They are not authorized to ask any occupation hunter for a hunting pass, or whether his presence on that particular place for hunting has been registered."

Under MG directives licensed or authorized American and Allied sportsmen are permitted to hunt or fish on any lands or waters, regardless of private leases. At the same time, the directives point out that hunting will not be permitted on areas adjacent to buildings or other heavily populated areas, or on locations designated as restricted.

Surrender to German land owners or lessees of any portion of game killed is not required of occupation hunters, Mr. Sheehan also emphasized. In view of the shortage of meat on the Germany economy, however, occupation hunters are advised to keep only a minimum of game and to turn over the rest to the local German food official for distribution to the population. "Under no circumstances whatever will any portion of the game killed be left to spoil," the MG director stated.

### Hessian Population Higher

The Hessian population increased approximately 100,000 during 1948. Returning prisoners of war account for the largest proportion of the increase.

### Hesse Police Cautioned

Germans thinking on the subject of a police force expanded to permit combatting hypothetical foreign invasions was sharply criticized by Mr. Hubert I. Teitelbaum, acting public safety chief, OMG Hesse.

Mr. Teitelbaum stated that Military Government "does not want a police force that is merely the officer corps of a future army." The MG official warned police leaders that they must never sacrifice democratic ideology for the sake of alleged efficiency.

"Democratic police," he added, "can be and are efficient."

### Concert Ticket Aid

Because German youth in most cases cannot afford concert tickets and thus cannot keep abreast of contemporary development in the field of music, Military Government of Bavaria has arranged for subscription concerts and a series of free concerts in Munich so that the youth there can hear significant music performed by leading interpreters.

A block of 350 subscription tickets has been taken for a series of seven "Musica Viva" concerts for selected students from 10 educational institutions, and a committee of music educators and representatives of youth groups has been formed to develop the project and distribute the tickets. —*From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 40.*

### Pig Total Increased

A Military Government-sponsored program to supply fodder for pigs is responsible for an increase of 18,000 among Bavaria's pig population, the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Division, OMG Bavaria, has announced.

Under the terms of the program, Military Government has agreed to make available 550 pounds of fodder grain and 99 pounds of protein fodder for each pig which farmers contract to deliver to market within six months at a weight of 220 pounds.

## International Unified Travel Code Drafted

A revision of existing road and vehicle regulations effecting international travel in all countries, including the three zones of western Germany, was drawn up in draft form at the January meeting of the special working party appointed by the subcommittee on road transport of the Economic Commission for Europe.

Representing western Germany were Mr. Douglas M. Clarke, an American official of the Bipartite Transport Group, and Dr. Fritz Mueller of Offenbach, a German highway official representing the Bizonal Economic Administration.

"The objective of this Geneva convention is to streamline and modernize international road travel by standardizing almost all phases of existing regulations," Mr. Clarke stated. "The draft of the convention will be forwarded to the United Nations, which will convene in a world congress during June to obtain ratification of all countries in the world.

"The new road convention will replace the international rules agreed upon at the two Geneva conventions of 1926 (governing commercial transportation and touring), the Geneva convention of 1931 (concerning highway ad street signs and signals), and the Pan-American convention of 1943 which was ratified by countries of the western Hemisphere."

The contracting countries will still have the right to regulate use of their own roads, but they also agree to the use of their roads for international traffic under the conditions set out in this convention.

### DP Police School Closes

The EUCOM police school for displaced persons in Zuffenhausen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, which during the past two years has trained more than 8,500 policeman for duty in DP assembly centers and installations, closed Jan. 28 with the graduation of the last class. The decision to discontinue to EUCOM DP police school came as part of the general IRO plan to reduce the DP police force due to budgetary limitations.

# Leuschner House

— — Trade Union Center in Berlin

**A**FTER THEIR split with the Communist-dominated Berlin Trade Union Federation (FDGB) in May 1948, three west sector Berlin unions—teachers, technicians and foremen, and commercial employees—looked about for a center where labor union members could meet and study. They chose Leuschner House, and some 50 members began the task of organizing its activities.

Leuschner House and the surrounding garden, once the property of Mrs. Joachim von Ribbentrop, was leased to the independent labor unions. It was named to honor Wilhelm Leuschner, former minister of Hesse, who had been active since 1933 in the underground democratic-socialistic movement. Implicated in the plot against Hitler in July 1944, he was executed the following September.

Transforming the huge living room into a movie projection room and finding blackboards, curtains and light bulbs were mainly the spirited independent work of a German girl, Hanna Boronowski, who cooked meals for the workmen and generally supervised reconstruction until the independent labor unions organized their support and came to her aid.

**W**ITH THE recognition of the Independent Trade Union Opposition (UGO) by the US, French and British Military Governments, Leusch-

ner House grew swiftly during the summer and fall of 1948. While in June and July 1948 Leuschner House was used only by the white collar unions and for some of the UGO committee business meetings, in recent months it has developed into the educational center of UGO and its 19 affiliated independent trade unions.

**Material for this article was furnished by J. H. Genung, deputy chief, Manpower Branch, OMG Berlin Sector.**

Today more than 50 percent of the center's activities are training courses.

**Development of Leuschner House Activities**

Month	Courses	Attendance
June '48	7	46
July	24	488
August	34 (2) *	715 (60)
September	37 (5)	788 (120)
October	62 (33)	1695 (1000)
November	58 (38)	1860 (1200)
December	54 (16)	1920 (480)
January '49	76 (30)	2280 (900)

These daily courses are being held to train young union members and functionaries for their special tasks. They include lectures on the history of trade unionism in Germany and abroad, social politics, labor law, collective bargaining and wage tariffs. In addition, approximately 700 work

\* The figures in bracket show the courses for young, untrained union members and number of participants. Lack of heating cut down attendance during December and January.

councilors have been trained for their special jobs in factories and plants. In all, over 6,000 persons have used the facilities of the center.

**L**EUSCHNER HOUSE will also participate in carrying out OMGUS Manpower Division's exchange program by which union members will be sent to the United States to study trade unionism there. Those taking part in the exchange will be trained in advance for their work in America. Courses at Leuschner House in English will furnish them with a working knowledge of the language. Studies in American history and the American labor movement will give them a background upon which to build their experience.

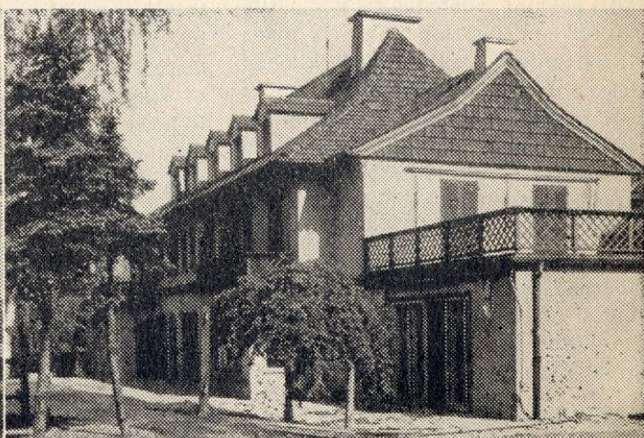
When they return, they will use Leuschner House once again, this time to teach the aims and techniques which they have learned in the United States to their fellow union members in Berlin.

**Lavery's Play Praised**

Emmet Lavery's "Monsignore's Great Hour," produced in Bamberg, was extremely well received, and the archbishop of Bamberg expressed his approval of the play and urged Catholics in Bamberg and vicinity to attend the performances.



Labor leaders discuss problems (US Army photo)



View of Leuschner House (photo from MP Br, OMGBS)

## Occupational Activities

according to OMGH public welfare officials. During January there were 261,000 persons receiving public assistance, 8,000 less than in May, the month before currency conversion.

**Hessian Dismantling** — Dismantling in Hesse has not had a serious effect on the economic recovery of the state, according to Mr. William R. Rule, OMG Hesse property control chief. Reporting on a recent inspection tour of dismantled plants in Hesse, he said that most Hessian plants have shown remarkable progress in readjusting themselves. As an example, he pointed out a soap factory in Wetzlar, where in spite of the removal of parts for reparations, the plant has not reduced its output. In Hesse, generally, Mr. Rule stated, plants have maintained as high a productivity as supplies of raw material would permit.

**Poultry Breeding Donation** — A cargo of 200 hatching eggs, the gift of pedigreed flock breeders throughout the United States, was scheduled to be flown to Germany to help improve the quality of bizonal hatching flocks. The eggs were donated to Giessen University for experimental research work in poultry breeding. Half of the eggs are Rhode Island Reds, the other half White Leghorns.

**Berlin Welfare Donations** — Nearly 25,000 needy children and old persons in the US Sector of Berlin were beneficiaries during January under several American assistant programs. Nine thousand children of working mothers received 85,544 candy bars and cookies donated by "Little Vittles" and two ten-ton truck loads of salvageable shoes and kitchen material were distributed to youth welfare centers. A monthly distribution of 664 pounds of coffee was made to 115 welfare institutions, serving 13,964 persons and including homes for the aged, the blind, social work schools and working juvenile homes. A thousand children living in foster homes and youth centers received boxes of clothing, food and soap through the Berlin Women's Club.

**Relief Supplies** — Voluntary relief agencies have brought more than \$33,500,000 in food, clothing and other

supplies to the US-occupied areas of Germany since 1946, according to the Public Welfare Branch, OMGUS. Four private agencies, the League of Red Cross Societies, CARE, CRALOG and the Swiss Centre D'Entraide, have contributed to the record, which does not include the efforts of governmental or international organizations.

**Salvarsan Products Imitated** — The Paul Ehrlich Institute, official German organization for testing and standardization of pharmaceuticals, has informed JEIA that imitations of Neosalvarsan are being sold in international trade. The institute pointed out that only officially examined salvarsan preparations are genuine salvarsan products and that the wrapping or ampoules of such products bear a mark testifying that they have been so examined.

**Properties Transferred** — Fifty-four properties of the former German Red Cross in Hesse will be transferred from MG property control custody to the Hessian government within the next few months, pursuant to an ACA directive. Under the provisions of property control directives, the buildings must be transferred by the Hessian government to the new German Red Cross or a similar charitable institution in Hesse.

**High Court Cuts Term** — The Military Government Court of Appeals has ruled that it has the power to reduce sentences imposed by lower MG courts, even where no error of law exists in the previous decision. A three-judge panel of the MG appellate court, reduced from two years to nine months a sentence imposed by a district court on a 25-year old displaced person who was convicted of illegal possession of a weapon. Defense counsel had appealed on the grounds that the evidence did not sustain imposition of a two-year sentence.

**JEIA Food Purchases** — More than \$65,000,000 worth of food, seeds and fertilizers for Germany were procured through JEIA contracts with approximately 20 countries throughout the world during 1948. These purchases, financed wholly from the proceeds of export sales, mark a significant return to prewar trade patterns.

**Nazi Background Revealed** — A MG court in Hesse sentenced Raimund Liesenfeld, a Hessian district court judge in Limburg, to six months imprisonment for falsifying his political questionnaire. According to the prosecution, Liesenfeld received a district judgeship partly as a result of concealing his membership in the Nazi party, which he had joined in 1937. Liesenfeld's falsification was revealed by a check made with the Berlin Document Center.

**DP Emigration to US** — 3,948 displaced persons from western Europe have emigrated to the United States since Oct. 21 under provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, EUCOM Headquarters announced. Of this number, 1,400 left during one week in January. Approximately 3,500 were scheduled to leave the US Zone of Germany for America during February.

**Berlin Health Better** — The general health of the west-Berlin population was much better in 1948 than in 1947, notwithstanding the Soviet blockade. Weight increases in all age groups of the population in the US sector were reported by German medical authorities. The incidence of contagious diseases declined sharply during the past year, with polio cases averaging 1.6 per 10,000 persons as compared with 6.9 in 1947. In the US sector, the death rate during 1948 fell below the death rate in 1939. Health statistics for the British and French sectors compare favorably with those of the US Sector.

**Bizonal Traffic Halted** — Representatives of interested European governments were informed by the US/UK Military Governors that, as from Feb. 6, no load-carrying vehicles to, from or through the Soviet Zone would be permitted to transit the Bizonal Area. Exceptions to the ban included passenger vehicles carrying only passengers and their personal effects and empty vehicles returning to their home country from journeys undertaken before the ban came into effect. The action limiting highway traffic transitting the US/UK Zones en route to or from the Soviet zone became necessary ". . . as a consequence of the restrictions imposed upon traffic through the Soviet zone of occupation".

## Educators Plan US Zone Meeting

Educators from western Europe will meet with German school officials and civic leaders in a European conference on comparative education April 25-29 in the US Zone, according to the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, to "discuss educational progress in European countries during the past 15 years and some of the common problems which confront all educators."

Delegates are invited by OMGUS from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, France, Great Britain and the United States. About 100 leaders in education and civil life in Germany will join the foreign delegates at the work conference.

The conference is planned by OMGUS in cooperation with German state ministers of education in the US Zone. The Education and Cultural Relations Division is to sponsor German commissions on educational reconstruction in cooperation with the ministries and educational associations. These commissions are to include representatives of various citizens' organizations.

In announcing the conference, Dr. Alonzo G. Grace, E&CR director outlined a four-point program for the delegates:

Discussion of the aims, organization, structure and historical background of the educational system of each country.

Development of a system for the mutual exchange of ideas among the participating nations with reference to educational progress.

Discussion of measures taken by each country to adjust educational structures and programs to changing social patterns.

Exchange of ideas on the development of character and citizenship as two fundamental objectives of any sound educational system.

### Prison Breaks at Low

Establishing a new low in monthly prison breaks since the war in Hesse, only four prisoners broke out of jail in December, OMG Hesse prisons section announced.

## German-American Club Organized

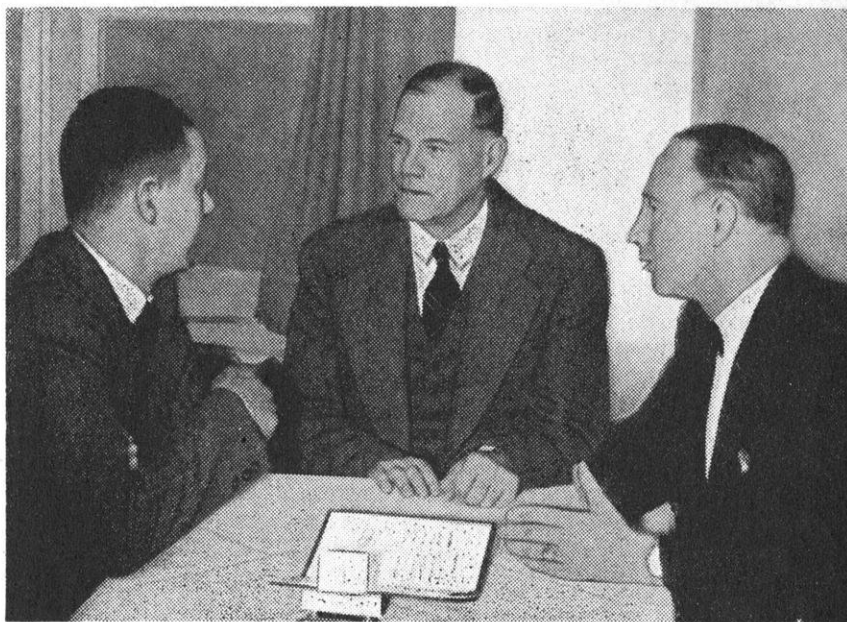
At the initial meeting of the new German-American Club in Stuttgart, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, said, that there is "one simple formula for enemies to become friends... It is to find out what it takes to like the other fellow and then to do it."

Speaking before a Wuerttemberg-Baden group for the first time as OMGWB director, General Gross said that the aim of the new club is to foster exchange of thought between Germans and Americans.

General Gross recognized "great differences" between Germans and

Americans "in thought and way," adding: "Partly because of them we have fought two wars in recent years. With that background, understanding is not easily accomplished. Friendship must be sought, must be wooed. It will require sustained effort on both sides for it is so easy to drop back into suspicion and dislike."

The MG director told the meeting it would require "intelligence and determination" to achieve the formula for friendship, but concluded with the hope that all Americans and Germans might "capture this spirit of friendship."



General Gross (center) converses with Mr. Marcus L. Hoover (left), MG officer of Stuttgart, and Dr. Arnulf Klett, mayor of Stuttgart, at the foundation meeting of the German-American Club of Stuttgart. (PIO OMGWB photo)

## Rump Union Declines

The rump Berlin Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) has conceded a one-third decline in membership since the split in the Berlin trade union movement last June. It was admitted that the Berlin Independent Labor Organization (UGO) had accounted in part for this decline.

As against a claimed dues-paying membership of about 600,000 before the split, the rump FDGB reported an active enrollment of 400,000 in Octo-

ber. The monthly average of incoming dues has dropped by 45 percent from RM 2,200,000 to Ost-Mark 1,200,000.

Past experience, however, shows that the figures issued by the self-styled FDGB executive board must be heavily discounted. Since the UGO is illegal in the Soviet Sector, where almost one half of the membership was located before the split, the figures on membership decrease represent a serious blow even if taken at face value.—From *Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 40*.



# QUESTIONS and ANSWERS



*What is the reason for the price rise since currency reform?*

There are several reasons. For one: for the first time in many years the public saw goods on display which it had not been able to buy. Since the head quota put more money into their hands than many people had in ready cash at one time, they bought freely and without much discrimination. Another reason is that the tremendous pentup demand of the war years is outrunning production and imports. Still another reason is that because of rising prices people are holding back goods in the hope of profiting. (Fin Adv, OMGB)

\* \* \*

*Is it possible for an American hunter to turn game over to welfare organizations?*

Yes. The meat need not go through food offices for rationing. The hunter can dispose of the meat as he wants. (OMGB)

\* \* \*

*Why did currency reform fail to hit those who had hoarded goods?*

It is the purpose of the equalization of burdens program (second phase) to force owners of real property to contribute their share. No strictly financial legislation could do that. (Fin Adv, OMGB)

\* \* \*

*What recourse does a German national have against a member of the occupational forces to collect unpaid personal debts?*

Under US Military Government Law No. 2, amended (German Courts), no German court may exercise jurisdiction in a civil case involving any person serving with the Armed Forces of any of the United Nations except and unless authorization therefor is given by competent authority. Further, neither the new US Military Government Courts for Germany, created by MG Ordinance No. 31, nor US Army courts-martial have jurisdiction over the causes of action herein contemp-

lated. It follows, accordingly, that at the present time there is no legal procedure available in the US Area of Control by which a German national may enforce the collection of a personal debt owed to him by a member of the occupation forces. (LD, OMGUS)

\* \* \*

*Will general education (under the school reform program for Bavaria) tend to reduce the learning and culture of old Bavaria?*

It will not. It is only a matter of adding to the good things that Bavarian schools have achieved in the past. To raise the educational level of the average need not detract from the opportunities of the gifted. To assure good citizenship training for those who are to be the experts and the specialists merely adds to their ability to make their gifts serve their state. Military Government is pledged to encourage better education, not worse. (OMGB)

\* \* \*

*In what German occupations are trained persons most needed?*

While there is an ample supply of labor in general and an oversupply in the white collar field, there are employment opportunities for highly skilled and specialized workers in almost all manual occupations. Skilled construction workers in all the specialized branches are now in great demand. Skilled workers are needed in the metal industry and in the steel industry as well as in mining. There are also good employment opportun-

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

ities for skilled farm operators. Vocational guidance officials are available in the German labor offices for assistance in the selection of an occupation. (MD, OMGUS)

\* \* \*

*Can a German national in Berlin send an insured parcel or registered letter to an American acquaintance in the United States?*

International Parcel Post is not in operation from Berlin; therefore, there are no insured parcels to the United States. It is possible for a German National in Berlin to send a registered letter up to 4.4 pounds in weight to the United States. (OEA, OMGUS)

\* \* \*

*Under the expanded Bavarian school system, will there be religious instruction in the schools and will there be Confessional schools?*

Yes. The new program does not attack the confessional school system which was guaranteed in the Bavarian constitution, approved by Military Government and ratified by the Bavarian people. It does not interfere with religious instruction in the schools. It does not take away from parents the responsibility for the kind of education their children will receive. (OMGB)

\* \* \*

*Many intelligent Germans were removed from positions in government and business through the denazification program. Will they receive back their rights to seek office and return to their former professions?*

The denazification program is implemented by the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. This law provides that conviction as a major offender or an offender results in prohibitions for not less than five years of such persons to be active in a profession or to be employed in any position above ordinary labor. The exact sanctions can be obtained from a reading of the law. Persons found to be lesser offenders, during their period of probation, are also restricted to ordinary labor. (CAD, OMGUS)

# Excerpts Taken from Official Instructions

## Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

The shoulder sleeve insignia authorized by the War Department for the United States Forces, European Theater, as prescribed in General Orders Nr. 268, Hq USFET, 29 September 1945, and subsequently redesignated as the European Command shoulder sleeve insignia is described as follows:

"On a blue Norman shield with curved top, 3-5/16th inches in height and 2 1/2 inches in width, palewise a double handed flaming sword 2-1/8th inches in length, hilt golden yellow, white blade, red flame, all below an arched chief 1 1/4 inch radius 5/8 inch in depth on center line divided into a rainbow of five colors, red, orange, yellow, green and blue in descending order."

Effective 1 March 1949, the shoulder sleeve insignia described above will be worn by all US Army personnel assigned to the European Command, except those personnel who are assigned to units which have been authorized a distinctive shoulder sleeve insignia by the War Department, Department of the Army, or Department of the Air Force, and those units attached to the 1st Infantry Division and the US Constabulary for operations.

Units attached to the US Constabulary and the 1st Infantry Division for operations will wear the shoulder sleeve insignia of the unit to which attached.

Units of the Army Security Agency attached to the European Command for administration will wear the European Command shoulder sleeve insignia.

The US Constabulary shoulder sleeve insignia will be worn by all personnel assigned to Constabulary units as authorized in letter, War Department, SPQRD 421.4, 16 April 1946, subject: "Painting of Shoulder Sleeve Insignia."

The shoulder sleeve insignia of the US Air Forces in Europe will be worn by all personnel assigned or attached to the United States Air Forces in Europe. It is described as follows:

"On an ultramarine blue disk 2-5/8 inches in diameter, a white star 1 inch in diameter charged with a red disk in the center and with golden orange stylized wings; insuant behind upper point of star a sword; erect proper flamant red."

The shoulder sleeve insignia will be worn in accordance with provisions of AR 600-40, as amended by Changes 10 and 11.

The foregoing provisions will not be construed to prohibit the wearing of an authorized shoulder sleeve insignia by personnel of armies, corps, divisions, brigades, air commands, or similar organizations when such insignia has been authorized by the War Department, Department of the Army, or Department of the Air Force. — From EUCOM General Order No. 6.

## MG Operations Report

The need for providing the Military Governor, Deputy Military Governor and Chief of Staff with adequate data for the evaluation of the progress and accomplishments of OMGUS headquarters and its subordinate organizations is not being adequately met by present reports.

To fill this need and to provide directors of offices and divisions and state directors with the necessary data required to insure maximum utilization of resources, an Operations Report is established. The first report will cover the period 1-28 February 1949. The Operations Report will:

1. Provide a systematic means of reporting progress on programs, projects, and other matters on which regular reporting is desirable.
2. Permit frequent regular appraisal and evaluation by branch and division chiefs and other officials of their progress, as measured against established goals.
3. Furnish information on the distribution of staff time among the various functions.

The Operations Report will be submitted by each addressee, OMG director and head of OMGUS divisions, offices and MG court not later than the fifth day of the month following the month reported upon, to the Deputy Military Governor (Attention: Control Office). Each addressee may assign initial

responsibility for report preparation to branch or section heads as may be appropriate, but he will combine and condense the branch reports into a single report for his organization as a whole. Reports from field elements will be submitted in triplicate, those from headquarters offices and divisions in duplicate.

The Operations Report will contain the following information:

1. The current status and work accomplished during the month for each major continuing program, project, activity or operation carried on in the branch. Minor or incidental operations and activities, including housekeeping functions, will be grouped together and may be briefly reported under "Miscellaneous".
2. Evaluation of progress against established work schedules or goals.
3. Comparison of production figures, where possible, with those of previous months.
4. The work plan for the coming month (extended, where possible, for a two- or three-month period, or to completion) of major programs, projects, or activities.
5. Problems or difficulties which have hindered progress.
6. For each branch, man-months authorized and man-months worked, divided between US and German personnel.

To the greatest extent possible, the required data will be expressed in statistical form. Where statistical data is presented, it should, where possible, show work on hand at the beginning of the period, received during the period, disposed of during the period, and balance on hand at close of period. Unusual variations in workload or delays in completing work should be explained. Statistics to be reported from the state MG's will be standardized through subsequent directives in order to assure comparable data, and existing reports duplicated by the new report will be eliminated.

The Control Office, OMGUS, is responsible for the general supervision of the Operations Report, to include:

1. Obtaining comments from functional divisions of this headquarters, on the functional sections of Land and Berlin Sector reports.
2. Assembly, analysis, and summarization of the report for the Military Governor, Deputy Military Governor, and Chief of Staff.
3. Consultation with Headquarters and field officials on continuous improvement of the form and content of the report.
4. Follow-up on problems and difficulties which are brought to light through the reporting system.

The report will carry Reports Control Symbol No. MG/CO/10/A Feb. 49. — From OMGUS directive AG 319.1 (Co), Feb. 7.

## Bonus "B" Certificates

In order to inform German businessmen about the expiration of Bonus "B" certification and the termination of Bonus "B" imports the following instructions were issued by the JEIA Branch in Bremen; Bonus "B" certificates for exports delivered prior to Aug. 16, 1948 will be issued only up to and including Feb. 28, 1949. After that date the Außenhandelsbanken (Foreign Exchange Banks) may not issue Bonus "B" certificates.

Bonus "B" certificates will expire on April 1, if not submitted to the Bonus Office, together with import applications, prior to that date. — From PIO OMG Bremen.

## Termination Request

Only those US Department of the Army civilian employees in EUCOM who submit their resignation before March because their earnings are less under the new post differential pay plan will be returned to the United States at government expense.

There is no time limit, however, on the effective date of the resignation. Wherever possible, the return to the United States will be scheduled in accordance with the desires of the employee, contingent upon the availability of transportation and in accordance with European Command redeployment regulations.

According to a Department of the Army decision, an employee whose net earnings

are less under the new post differential salary plan provided for in Executive Order 10,000 may request termination of his work agreement before its expiration date, provided that the following conditions are met:

1. The employee would have been eligible for government transportation upon completion of his employment agreement.
2. The resignation is made on War Department Form 72 and is in the hands of the local operating official before March 1. Resignation cannot be withdrawn without the concurrence of operation officials and the civilian personnel officers concerned.

The "early return" policy does not apply to:

1. Recently-employed persons whose standard form 50 for initial duty in the European Command indicates that the employee was advised of Executive Order 10,000 and its possible effect on salaries.
2. Employees who signed a new employment agreement for a return to EUCOM from interim leave subsequent to the announcement of the discontinuance of the 25 percent overseas differential.

Under Executive Order 10,000, US employees in Germany who are paid from army appropriated funds receive free quarters and a 10 percent post differential, effective as of December 26. The post differential for Berlin is 15 percent. Non-appropriated fund agencies follow similar pay plans. — From EUCOM Hq announcement Feb. 1.

## Control of Travel to Berlin

It is the purpose of this directive to establish procedures which will eliminate all unnecessary travel from the US Zone to Berlin and reduce remaining travel to a minimum. Persons concerned with approving such travel and with the implementation of this directive should ensure that there are no laxities in enforcing necessary controls.

Until further notice no person of any nationality or status will be issued travel orders, interzonal travel passes, air travel priority clearance or other official authorization from the US Zone to Berlin except:

1. Occupation personnel and their dependents returning to official residences in Berlin.
2. Occupation personnel proceeding to Berlin on official duty whose travel has been approved by Visitors' Bureau, Berlin Military Post.

3. Persons whose travel to Berlin is directly sponsored as in the interest of Military Government, the occupation or the economic or political welfare of the Western Zones of Germany or the Western Sectors of Berlin by OMGUS; Commander-in-Chief, EUCOM; USAFE; Dir. OMG Bavaria; Dir. OMG Wuertemberg-Baden, Dir. OMG Hesse; Dir. OMG Bremen; Dir. OMG Berlin Sector; Comdr. US Naval Forces in Europe; US Chairman, BICO; UK Chairman, BICO; Headquarters JEIA or Office of the French Commander in Chief in Germany. This sponsorship will be evidenced by a written certification containing the following essentials: Full name of the person; Kennkarte (German identity card) or other identification document number; statements of the purpose of the travel and certification that the travel is in the interest of Military Government and the occupation or the economic or political welfare of the Western Zones of Germany or the Western Sectors of Berlin.

Interzonal travel passes or other travel authorization may be issued to residents of Berlin for travel from and return to Berlin by the Office of Military Government for Berlin Sector, or by the Adjutant General, OMGUS, at the discretion of those offices. No zonal pass issuing offices will issue passes to such persons for travel to Berlin except at the specific request of the Office of Military Government for Berlin Sector.

No persons other than occupation personnel and their dependents will be permitted to travel by air to Berlin without having obtained specific authorization for that travel from the Office of the Adjutant General, BICO, Frankfurt, in accordance with procedures pre-

(Continued on next page)

# Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

German Personnel Procedures Handbook for Operating Officials, EUCOM Hq, December 1948.

Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No. 42, OMGUS, December 1948.

Training Memorandum No. 1, Hq EUCOM, 1 Jan. 1949.

Inventory of Engineer Heavy Equipment, AG 142.1 ENG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 Jan. 1949.

Suggestions and Cash Awards, Civilian Personnel Circular 31, Hq EUCOM, 15 Jan. 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 33, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 21 Jan. 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 152, OEA CCG(BE), 21 Jan. 1949.

Status of Pending German Bizonal Legislation, Report No. 11, BICO/P(49)21, Joint Secretariat BICO, 21 Jan. 1949.

Monthly Personnel Utilization Report, AG 230 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 Jan. 1949.

Engineer Route Reconnaissance, AG 611 FIN-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 Jan. 1949.

Venereal Disease Rate, AG 726.1 MCH-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 Jan. 1949.

Disciplinary Powers of Commanding Officers, AG 250 JAG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 Jan. 1949.

Payment of German Contractors and Suppliers, AG 248 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 Jan. 1949.

Bond Survey, European Command, AG 018.1 TIE-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 Jan. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 78, ISD OMGUS, 25 Jan. 1949.

Legal Gazette (Oeffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area, Issue No. 5, dated 12 Jan. 1949; BICO/GL(49)24, Joint Secretariat BICO, 25 Jan. 1949.

Regulations and Procedures for Civilian Airports Operated by OMGUS and Used Primarily for Commercial Air Usage in the US Area of Control in Germany, AG 686 DMC-B, Hq EUCOM (Berlin), 26 Jan. 1949.

March 1949 Supplemental Priority List for Defendant's Travel, AG 230.032 AGO-D, Hq EUCOM, 26 Jan. 1949.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin No. 4, Hq EUCOM, 26 Jan. 1949. Covers Jan. 17 to 21.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 79, 27 Jan. 1949.

Legal Gazette (Oeffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area, Issue No. 6, dated 22 Jan. 1949, BICO/GL(49)26, BICO, 27 Jan. 1949.

Charging of Fees for the Administration of Absentee Owned Property in the United States Zone of Occupation of Germany by the German State Property Control Agencies, AG 386.7 (PD), OMGUS, 27 Jan. 1949.

Legal Gazette (Oeffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area, Issue No. 7,

dated 26 Jan. 1949, BICO/GL(49)27, BICO, 28 Jan. 1949.

Semi-Monthly Military Government Report, No. 106, PIO OMGUS, 28 Jan. 1949. Covers period ending Jan. 24.

Economic Press Digest, No. 34, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 28 Jan. 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 154, OEA CCG(BE), 28 Jan. 1949.

Weekly Directive No. 4, Hq EUCOM, 28 Jan. 1949. Lists following:

Sec I — Army Craft Contest.

Sec II — Payment for Telecommunication Services.

Sec III — Preparation of WD AGO Form 594.

Sec IV — Repatriation of United Kingdom Residents Employed with US Forces to Germany and Austria.

Sec V — Eligibility of United Kingdom Residents Employed with US Forces EUCOM for Naturalization.

Sec VI — Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "The Ground Team" and "Snowcamping Above the Timberline."

Sec VII — Manufacture, Sale and Use of Pyrotechnics by German Population of US Zone.

Sec VIII — Official Photographic Negatives.

Sec IX — Dividend Grants from the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund.

Sec X — Mail Losses and Depredations.

Sec XI — Security Courier Service.

Sec XII — Utilization of German and non-German Residents in Field Training Exercises.

Sec XIII — Courses of Instruction at EUCOM Engineer School.

Sec XIV — The EUCOM School Catalog.

Sec XV — Wage/Salary Claims of Labor Service Personnel.

Sec XVI — EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters.

No-Accident Campaign, March 1949, AG 729.3 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 28 Jan. 1949.

Appropriations and Projects Pertaining to Non-occupation Costs (German Funds), AG 120 BUD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 28 Jan. 1949.

Assignment of Responsibility for Promoting Civil Liberties to Civil Administration Division (Advance Notice of Amendment to MGR 1-470), AG 322 (CO), OMGUS, 29 Jan. 1949.

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

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 80, 29 Jan. 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 5, No. 12, ISD OMGUS, 29 Jan. 1949.

Modern Living Television, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 5, TI&E EUCOM, 30 Jan. 1949.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 72 "Ordinance to Amend the Law concerning the Protection of Inventions, Registered Designs, and Trademarks at Exhibitions, dated 18 March 1904," BICO/Sec(49)54, BICO, 31 Jan. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 81, 1 Feb. 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 155, OEA CCG(BE), 1 Feb. 1949.

Military Government Law No. 14 "Repeal of German Legislation Concerning Workhouse Internment," AG 010.9 (LD), OMGUS, 1 Feb. 1949.

Authorization No. 1 to Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (Second Revision), AG 080 (PD), OMGUS, 2 Feb. 1949.

Transmission of Industrial and Scientific Information, AG 380.01 (EA), OMGUS, 2 Feb. 1949. Reprints D/A Letter.

Position Inventory Control Report, AG 320.2 (PO), OMGUS, 2 Feb. 1949.

Troop List Number 2, AG 319.26 GC, Hq US Constabulary, 2 Feb. 1949.

Legal Gazette (Oeffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area, Issue No. 8, dated 29 January 1949, BICO/GL(49)29, BICO, 3 Feb. 1949.

Requirement by Military Government of Copies of Decisions and Opinions (Beschluss mit Gruenden) in Restitution Proceedings, AG 602.3 (PD), OMGUS, 3 Feb. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 82, 3 Feb. 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 5, No. 14, ISD OMGUS, 3 Feb. 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 156, OEA CCG(BE), 4 Feb. 1949.

Training for Transportation Truck Company Noncommissioned Officers, Training Memorandum No. 2, Hq EUCOM, 4 Feb. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 83, 5 Feb. 1949.

Soviet Foreign Policy, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 6, TI&E EUCOM, 6 Feb. 1949.

Military Government Operations Report, AG 319.1 (CO), OMGUS, 7 Feb. 1949.

Marriage Applications Procedure, AG 291.1 AGMPO, OMGUS, 7 Feb. 1949.

Blank Forms, AG 315 (CO), OMGUS, 8 Feb. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 84, 8 Feb. 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 157, OEA CCG(BE), 8 Feb. 1949.

Information Bulletin, No. 154, CO OMGUS, 8 Feb. 1949.

sently in effect for controlling issuance by that office of air travel priority authorization for travel of Germans to Berlin via American Overseas Airlines.

Border control authorities will be required to insure that no persons depart from the US Zone for Berlin by land or air unless they possess authorization for such travel issued in accordance with the provisions of second and third paragraphs above, and in the case of travel by air, the immediately preceding paragraph.

Travel authorizations issued prior to the date of this directive in Berlin to residents of Berlin will be honored during the period of their validity. Other travel authorizations issued prior to the date of this directive will not be honored after Jan. 10, 1949.

All persons, of whatever nationality or status, traveling to Berlin by commercial air line will be required to present their identity documents and travel authorization for inspection and clearance by German travel control officials. The air line authorities will be required to present a complete and accurate passenger manifest to such officials and to

insure that their passengers comply with the provisions of this paragraph. Clearance for departure of the aircraft will not be given until the German travel control officials are satisfied that all passengers have been inspected and are authorized to travel to Berlin. — From OMGUS letter AG 091.31 (CA), Dec. 29.

## EUCOM Safety Campaign

The purposes of the "March No-Accident Campaign" are:

1. To promote the fact that accidents don't "just happen," but are caused, and thus are largely preventable.

2. To reemphasize individual responsibility for accident prevention (self-discipline).

3. To expand command recognition of its responsibility to intergrate accident prevention measures into planning, training, supervision and enforcement.

4. To reduce the frequency and severity of accidents (deaths, injuries and cost), thereby establishing new low accident and injury rates for the European Command.

Accidents are a product of inefficiency in operation. They result in unnecessary waste and human misery. To improve the present unsatisfactory accident experience, it is desired that each commander conduct an intensive no-accident campaign within his command throughout March to include all military and employed civilian personnel and cover all types of accident exposures with the following objectives:

1. General elevation of individual and group safety consciousness as to recreational (including off duty, off post), work detail, and motor vehicle operation (private and military).

2. Correction of accident promoting conditions through all practical means and methods.

3. Emphasis on accident prevention as a primary responsibility of command and supervision.

4. Thorough indoctrination of each member of his command in the principle of individual responsibility for accident prevention.

5. Training of personnel in the safe and efficient way of performing job assignments. — From EUCOM letter AG 729.3 PMG-AGO, Jan. 28.