



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Information bulletin. No. 133 April 20, 1948

[S.I.]: Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), Control Office, APO 742, US Army, April 20, 1948

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/EVRRELOTKZKYG8W>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

Library of the
MAY 19 1948
University of Wisconsin

INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

FOOD STRIKES

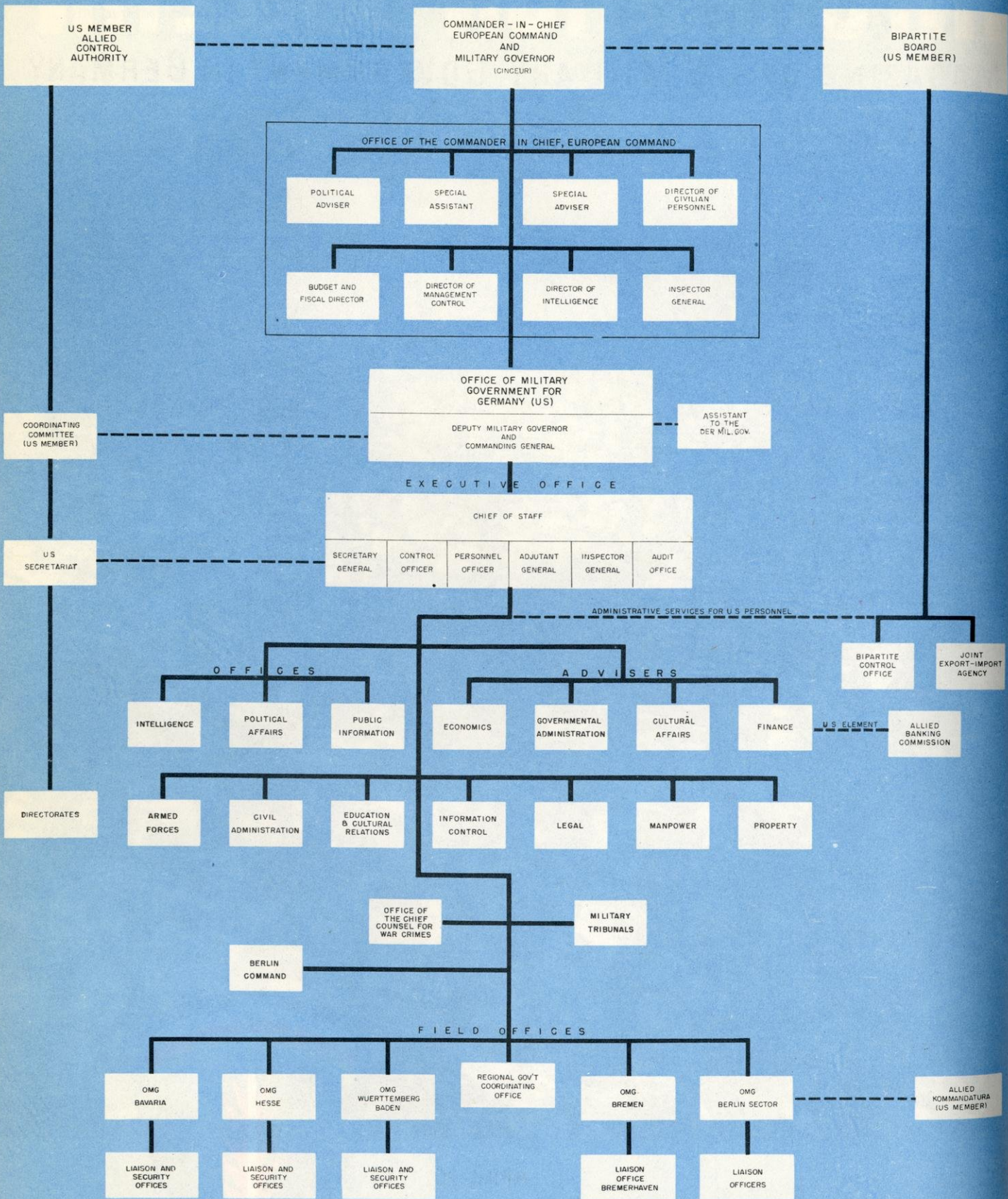


NO. 133

APRIL 20, 1948

THIS ISSUE: DEMOCRATIZING GERMANY

US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

FOOD STRIKES—Thousands of German workers gathered in Munich last winter as part of an orderly one-day protest demonstration in which approximately 1,000,000 persons throughout Bavaria took part. An article on food strikes begins on page 3 of this issue.

(Signal Corps photo)

The *Information Bulletin* is a bi-weekly publication of the Office of Military Government in Germany (US). It is a popular-styled medium for dissemination of authoritative information concerning policies, regulations, instructions, operations, and activities of Military Government and affiliated organizations to the occupational personnel in Europe and to public-interest organizations in the United States. The *Information Bulletin* is distributed without charge as a public service.

The editorial staff of the *Information Bulletin* is a section of the Reports Branch, Control Office, OMGUS. Members of the staff are: H. Warner Waid, editor; Henry S. Matteo, assistant editor; Val Green Bowman, writer; Mary Catherine Sullivan, reporter. Its office is located in the Reports Branch Building, 20 Saargemuender Strasse, Berlin-Dahlem. Its mailing address is: *Information Bulletin*, Control Office OMGUS, Berlin, Germany; APO 742, US Army. Telephone numbers are Berlin 42252, 42923, 42227.

Essential credit is noted with each article and photograph. The art work is prepared by the Graphics Branch of the Control Office. Printing and distribution are handled by the Publications Branch, Office of the Adjutant General, OMGUS. Reprint of any article, unless specifically noted, is permitted with credit to the *Information Bulletin* and the author or source cited with the article.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION BULLETIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 133

April 20, 1948

Army to Continue Control in Germany	2
The Food Strikes	3
Democratizing Germany	6
Curriculum Centers	8
Editorial Opinion in German Press	9
How Laws Are Made	14
Political Terrorism in Berlin	17
Occupational Activities	20
Official Instructions	23

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
CONTROL OFFICE, APO 742, US ARMY

Army to Continue Control in Germany

The control of government in the US occupied area of Germany will remain indefinitely in the hands of the US Army, the White House announced in Washington on March 23. This step nullifies plans for the taking over of US Zone administration by the State Department, which was scheduled to take place on or about July 1.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay will remain as Military Governor and Commander-in-Chief of US Forces in Europe.

The text of the White House announcement follows:

"Following a review of the present situation, it has been decided that it would be inadvisable to make any changes in our present administrative arrangements for Germany.

"This decision will not have any adverse effect on progress toward developing German responsibility for self-government and administrative initiative.

"General Clay remains as Military Governor and as Commander-in-Chief of US Forces in Europe."

The Military Governor, in reply to a question asked at a press conference in Frankfurt on March 25, said there would be no changes in plans for cutting Military Government staffs, and in the civilianization program.

General Clay said:

"There will be no changes in the programs at all. That has nothing to do with the transfer or take-over. It is normal process with the restoration of further self-government and further responsibility to the German people, and the program will continue. The only possible effect might be a retardation of civilianization of some of the officers within Military Government. However, that would be a minimum retardation and not a policy."

The Military Governor said that, except in individual cases, it will continue to be the policy to return military personnel in Military Government to the United States unless they civilianized within a certain period of time.

He added that under exceptional conditions an officer may be permitted to complete his foreign tour in Military Government, but be subject to replacement when his tour was completed.

The Food strikes

DURING JANUARY and February of this year more than two million workers engaged in protest demonstrations in the American and British Zones of Germany. Some of these were citywide stoppages of an hour, a few hours or a day. Bavaria had a one-day strike of about 1,000,000 workers, and about the same number of workers a few days later staged a 24-hour stoppage in the other states of the American Zone and in the British Zone.

These stoppages have been called hunger strikes by some, radical uprisings by others, but they have also been called a form of democratic expression on the part of German labor. Almost without exception, these were orderly demonstrations. If, for example, a stoppage was scheduled for one hour, the workers were back on their jobs an hour later.

Before considering the reasons for these strikes, and their meaning, it is important to note that they had not been called in violation of law. Military Government did not prohibit them. In the western zones of Germany the right of the workers to strike is recognized. They served as a means of expressing a grievance and, as we shall note, they served a democratic purpose.

In these protests, the employers were not involved. Blame was not heaped upon them for the unhappy working conditions in many German enterprises. Little mention was made of the wages and hours issue, nor the right to join a union or the right of unions to bargain collectively. These rights are established by law in all of Germany, and the laws are conformed

By Nels Anderson

Expert Consultant, Information Control Division and Manpower Division

with in the western zones where unionism is still democratic.

There was no discussion in these demonstrations about the closed shop or the collection of union dues by employers. Also absent in these stoppages were those issues involving inter-union struggle.

German trade unions are fully recognized by the occupying powers and under German law. They have a place in the German economy. In the western zones the trade unions do have their differences with the employers' associations regarding the part that organized labor will play in directing and planning the German

economy, but these issues were not prominently evident in the food strikes.

EXCEPT INDIRECTLY, the occupation powers were not involved in the food strikes, although the KPD (Communist Party) tried to make it appear that the United States was to blame for the winter's food shortage. As far as the responsible trade union leaders were concerned, these demonstrations were aimed at the German authorities. Departments of German government responsible for food supply in the American and British Zones were charged with a lack of initiative and diligence in:

1. Collecting available food supplies from German farmers.
2. Apprehending and punishing Germans who were allegedly traffic-

Koenig Place, Munich, was thronged last winter with Germans who gathered to hear labor leaders protest against the food rationing program in Bavaria.

(Signal Corps photo)



ing in food on the German black market.

3. Failing to equitably distribute the food stocks on hand.

The strikes brought into the open the age-old clash of interests between rural producers and urban consumers of food. The industrial part of the population, the "non-self-suppliers," were convinced that the farmers were not delivering their required quotas, that too much German-produced food was entering illegal channels out of reach of the industrial workers who have nothing to trade in the black market.

And while it must be recognized that German farmers also have their troubles, the fact remains that they were being blamed, and this attitude of blame was being agitated into unrest by KPD members. There was also evidence that the German officials were hesitant about taking firm action relative to the control of German-produced food.

The trade unions demanded more firmness. If the existing laws did not permit effective food control, they demanded that new laws be enacted. They called for a public program of searching for hidden stocks of food. Perhaps the German public officials needed such demonstrations to goad them into action, possibly as justification for action in the emergency.

Whereas the rural-urban rivalry came into the open on the economic issue, the strikes also had a rural-urban political importance. It was to be expected that old political rivalries would come to the fore in mass demonstrations involving so many people. However, it is not necessary here to review the rural-urban political implications of the strikes, because other political implications were present in a more urgent sense.

Moreover, the political urgency of the strikes was less concerned with the issues of government than with the challenging problem of union control. Most German union leaders in the American and British Zones are defenders of democratic unionism. Many of the leaders in the western zones, because of their democratic convictions, spent years in the Nazi



Gustav Schiefer, vice-president of the Bavarian Trade Unions Association, is surrounded by his backers after a speech in Munich last January in which he criticized food rationing and black market activities in Bavaria.

(Signal Corps photo)

concentration camps. But there is a Communist minority that is active in a militant effort to control the German trade unions. This tribe of comrades has no interest in democratic unionism except as a means of gaining power.

The food strikes, which could not be postponed, were a show-down between the democratic union leaders and the Communists for control of the unions. The democratic leaders came out stronger, and they were able to balk the now well-known sabotage plans of the Communist functionaries. The Communists suffered defeat, but their drive for political power in the ranks of labor goes on.

WHEN THE half-million workers of Wuerttemberg-Baden left their jobs for the day on February 3, the union's strike order exempted workers in hospitals, gas, water, and electric power plants "and all enterprises in which work stoppages would lead to the loss of food." The order observed:

"Even though all astute and clear-thinking persons know that work stoppages or strikes do not create or make available even one additional gram of fat, one pound of potatoes, one slice of bread, or one piece of

meat, this protest action has nevertheless been agreed upon. Therefore, there must still be other reasons for it."

There were, of course, the stated reasons, to force a thorough collection and an equitable distribution of food. There was also the unstated reason; to save the morale of the workers and frustrate Communist agitation. Unrest was increasing. An organized, disciplined demonstration was decided upon. Otherwise the unrest might have broken out in many minor, unauthorized demonstrations.

It is impossible to know how much of a food supply increase the average German striker hoped to realize by the protest. Judging from the placing of emphasis, it is apparent that the urgent concern was about the fairness of distribution. Workers unable to trade in the black market were embittered by the knowledge that Germans having goods to trade were eating better than they.

The "Pantry Law" which resulted from the strikes and which is being put into force, will doubtless bring out some food that had been hoarded or is being traded in the black market.

Only in a few minor demonstrations were the strikers actually led by the

Communist elements. These elements were generally active, but they elected to stand back. They were loud in defining the issues, brewing unrest and stirring up discord.

It is generally known that these promoters of unrest had been encouraged to believe that the food strikes would demoralize the workers, that through the multiplying of strikes the food deliveries would be interfered with, and finally a condition of chaos would prevail.

But the workers remained orderly. Great numbers gathered for public demonstrations; 70,000, for example, met to hear speeches at Munich. Thus the food issue, pushed by the Communists to the striking point, spent itself in disciplined demonstrations.

The "wildcat" strikes planned for by the Communist functionaries during January and February did not come to pass. It is understandable why they later called the strikes "pointless."

BEFORE CALLING the strikes, German labor leaders were confronted with the fact that the workers and their families were getting short rations. There was increasing evidence that the limited supplies available were not being efficiently and fairly distributed. And although the labor leaders strove to bring about a correction of such conditions, progress was slow. The functionaries of revolution, aware of the attempts to improve the food-handling machinery worked hard to frustrate these efforts.

Thus the trade union leaders faced the choice of taking action or risking the loss of control by attempting to hold the union locals in line. It was for them a choice between risks. Not to take the lead might result in their leadership being repudiated by a rash of unauthorized "wildcat" strikes and leaderless mob demonstrations.

They elected to stage the strikes and risk the possibility of releasing

the worker tensions through orderly actions. Not only did it prove a wise choice, but the union leaders emerged stronger than they have been since the war. The Communist sabotage program failed and Communist influence declined noticeably.

Although the sabotage strategy of the Communists was thrown off schedule, their objectives to undermine industrial revival in western Germany have not changed. They set out to make the most of Germany's food shortage this winter. They will carry on because they still get some encouragement out of the fact that the food shortage continues.

It remains to be seen whether German labor leaders are able to keep political climbers out of the German labor movement. They understand that the most dangerous of these are the Communists.

Can the democratic trade union leaders hold the gains they have won? The outlook seems favorable.

The Protest Demonstration in Bavaria

THE STATE-WIDE 24-hour protest demonstration of the Bavarian Trade Union Federation and its affiliates on Friday, Jan. 23, was the largest of the German food strikes of the winter of 1948. The demonstration, which involved 1,000,000 workers in 22 cities, was viewed by trade union leaders as a necessary outlet for relieving the pent-up resentment of the workers and less damaging to industrial production than the sporadic wildcat strikes which were breaking out throughout the state.

Military Government, appraising the strike as a protest against German governmental administration and an affirmation by labor of its claim to a more equitable share in the products of agriculture, did not interfere.

The strike was impressive because of the workers' voluntary discipline. They agreed to keep all plants, or portions of plants, operating where a sudden stoppage would halt production or injure machinery. For example, a large rayon plant near Augsburg,

By Edward L. Deuss
Chief, Reports and Statistics Branch,
OMGUS

which normally employs 2,100 workers, had 600 on the job the day of the strike to keep the viscose liquid from hardening in vats and spindles.

One coal mine was continued in operation in the Upper Bavarian state-owned bituminous fields to keep open the power plant, which provided electrical energy for all the mines.

Edward L. Deuss based his article, *The Protest Demonstration in Bavaria*, on a voluminous report of the Bavarian food strikes which he compiled for the Manpower Division, OMGUS. Mr. Deuss was in Bavaria when the strikes broke out, and much of his information is first hand. A former newspaperman, he has been in Government service since 1943.

Railway men agreed to move trains coming into Bavaria to their destinations rather than stop them at the state borders. Skeleton signal crews remained on the job.

Military and MG installations were exempted from the strike order as were gas, water, and electrical plants, hospitals, press, and security services. At MG suggestion the telephone service also was exempted.

FOR THE first time in German history, 65 to 80 percent of the German civil servants in Bavaria joined the strikers. This included locomotive engineers, post office employees, and street car conductors. Many higher ranking government civil servants also joined, despite an announcement by Finance Minister Kraus that in striking they would be violating their "oath to the public."

While the demonstrations did not result in any immediate tangible gain to the workers, trade union leaders reported that subsequently the govern-

(Continued on page 12)

DEMOCRATIZING GERMANY

THE FIRST prerequisite in preparing Germany for democracy is to free Germany from the bondage of nazism and of all other totalitarian systems of government. The United States has already done this in part by destroying the outward frame of the Nazi government. But it is not enough to destroy this outward form; it is necessary to uproot the spirit as well as the structure of totalitarian government in order to provide for the healthy growth of a democratic system which must replace it.

It has never been the policy of US Military Government to impose upon the German people institutions and practices simply because they are American. Indeed, the United States is not interested in molding German life into a specifically American pattern. To force upon the German people the entire fabric of American governmental and political life would be to follow the pattern of another major power which is obviously determined not only to modify but to change radically the internal structure and operation of government to suit its own national and ideological interests. Moreover, to follow such a policy would be to ignore the long history and the evolution of Germany.

We have recognized that democratic institutions and practices need not be uniform the world over, but rather must reflect the historic development which the geographic and economic requirements have imposed on the people. US Military Government is interested in the development of the opportunity of the German people for freedom and the exercise of democratic responsibility. Freedom and democratic responsibility, which go hand in hand, have to be fostered and strengthened among this vanquished people for some time to come.

But it is not enough for the United States to encourage the Germans to seize the opportunity to enjoy this

By Dr. Harold W. Landin
*Chief, Democratization Branch,
Civil Administration Division, OMGUS*

new freedom and embrace this new responsibility. The German people must learn to cherish, defend, and preserve these objectives. A people to be democratic must do more than wish to be democratic. A zeal for knowing liberty, and a will for achieving liberty, which are inseparable,

Dr. Harold W. Landin has been chief of the Democratization Branch in Berlin since Dec. 15, 1947.

This is his third post with Military Government. Previously he was chief of the Civil Administration Division of the Regional Military Government Detachment for the Saar-Pfalz-Trier-Coblenz area, and later chief of CAD in the Office of Military Government, Hesse.

Dr. Landin taught at Smith College and Ohio State University until 1942, when he obtained a leave of absence to join the staff of the American Council of Learned Societies.

must be the dynamic force generated out of the spirit and passion of the people.

LIKE MOST countries, Germany has had democratic leaders who have fought against usurpation by arbitrary and tyrannical governments. And in this struggle Germany, too, has had its revolutionary movements. Several of the German states fought for their political liberty against the Napoleonic invasion, but this, of course, was hardly a democratic struggle of the German people since a democratic movement had not yet emerged.

In the spring of 1848, 100 years ago, a pathetic and ill-conceived revolution broke out in several of the German

states against the existing governments, but the people as a whole, still under the heels of an aristocratic and autocratic authority, were not aroused to fight for democratic principles. In May of that year there gathered at Frankfurt a parliament representing for the first time various elements of German society, but this ill-fated parliament, though voicing honest sentiments for the liberalizing of government, failed to secure the freedom they talked about.

In October and November, 1918, revolution again broke out in various parts of Germany, but here, too, the failure of the movement was the result of the inability of large elements of people to take a bold stand in order to win and preserve their freedom. While progress was made in the direction of representative government during the 19th and 20th centuries, it would appear that the German people as a whole were still inclined to accept without much question the authority of government, be it that of a prince or a Nazi fuehrer, an aristocratic ruling class or the "Beamten" of more recent times.

The traditional servility of the German people towards their rulers and their civil servants, as well as the spirit of arrogance and condescension on the part of the latter toward the citizen, made the growth of democracy in Germany slow and difficult, a growth which the Hitler regime completely stifled.

WHILE ON the one hand it is necessary to arouse among the common people a determination to cherish and defend their civil liberties, it is also necessary to change the attitude and behavior of the public servants. Not only the state legislature and the mayor but every official in the German administration must realize that he is a servant of the people and not their master, that he is responsible to them and that the

tenure of his public service is conditional upon his behavior.

It is obvious that the development of democratic government must depend upon the realization of democratic relations between the government and the citizen and upon the understanding of the government and citizens of their respective spheres and rights.

Democratic attitudes of German public officials cannot be inculcated by orders either of the German government or Military Government. The public servant must be convinced that living and working in a democratic organization provides a satisfaction greater than that experienced before. He must come to realize for himself the values of a truly democratic civil service as opposed to the rigid casts system founded at the time of Frederick the Great.

This recognition of the value and advantages of democratic procedures will be quickly reflected from a similar realization by the individual citizens of the community. Democratizing the spirit of the public service and the cultivation of a vital citizen-government relationship are prime prerequisites of this program.

Democracy is also dependent upon the behavior and objectives of political parties which tend to emphasize party loyalty above all other interests, and hence tend to ignore democratic procedure as well as the rights of the citizens at large. The understanding of the rights of the citizens in a democracy was never well developed in Germany, either from the point of view of the government's duty to respect and protect the rights, or the ability of the citizen to demand and enforce them. And, the twelve years of the Nazi regime have further impaired this understanding of civil rights.

A widespread program of political reeducation is a vital necessity, and is peculiarly appropriate in that the threat from other forms of government has made the residents of the western zones conscious of the danger without educating them how to meet it.

But it might be asked: Why, now that the Prussian ruling class has been destroyed and the Prussian state broken up; now that the great in-

dustrial combines have been shattered and the Nazi Party and its political machinery crushed—why cannot the German people rise to the occasion and rebuild their society on truly democratic patterns?

The answer lies in the inherent weakness of the German people. While naturally the consequences of a total defeat have given the German people little to look forward to, there must be kept alive the will to live, to be a free people and to assume their responsibilities in a democratic society. The expression of democracy is dependent not on the directives of Military Government but upon the Germans themselves.

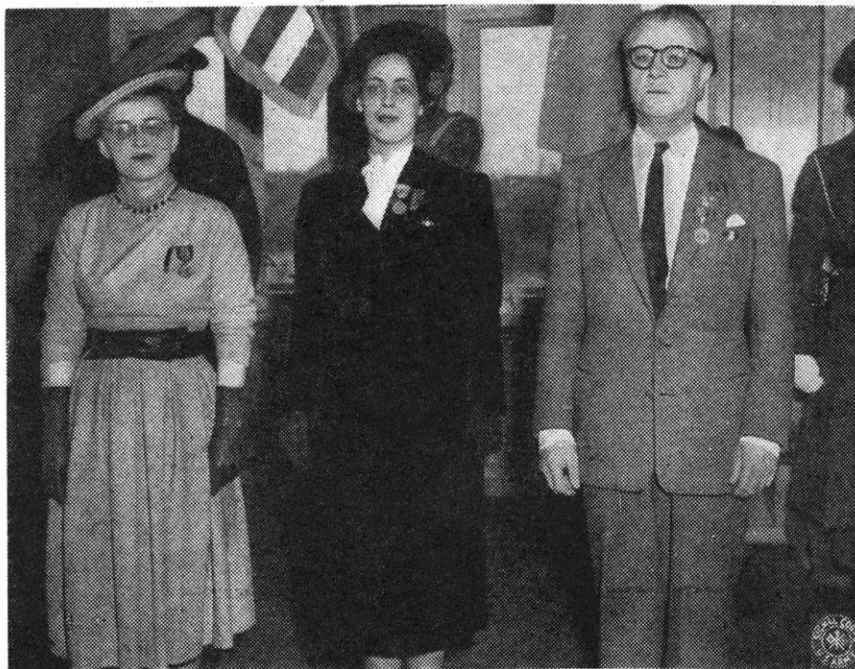
ONE OF THE means the German citizen has at his disposal to protect himself against the arbitrary behavior of civil servants and political leaders is the sentiment and the organized expression of the community itself. In laying the groundwork for the democratization of German public life it is necessary to encourage the German people to assume freer and more vigorous participation in the life of the community. The lack

of citizens organizations, other than political and professional groups, reflects one of the most serious weaknesses in the mentality of the German people today. This characteristic goes back far beyond the Nazi regime.

Inherent in the developments of German bureaucracy during the last two centuries has been the fear of authority and the negation of individual dignity and of human rights. Even among liberal circles during the last 100 years interest has centered largely on certain structural concepts rather than social or political emancipation. The arbitrary monarchist and arbitrary public servant. The fashion changed but the character and behavior of the government remained the same. This fact—so evident today—has been translated into not only undemocratic public administration, and the arbitrary and often dictatorial politics of political parties, but likewise into the fear and lethargy of the citizen.

One important part of the answer to this problem is the encouragement

(Continued on Page 19)



The Medal of Freedom for meritorious service during World War II was presented recently in Berlin to three French citizens (above) by Brig. Gen William Hesketh, the Assistant Deputy Military Governor, OMGUS. Standing (left to right) are Madeleine Lansac, Mrs. Jean J. Chappat, and Mr. Chappat.

(Signal Corps photo)

Curriculum Centers

By Payne Templeton

Chief, Schools Branch, Office of Military
Government, Wuerttemberg-Baden

THE CURRICULUM Center is one of the most interesting features of Military Government's attempt to reorient German education. It might be described as a research center; a professional laboratory, providing a specialized library and a study hall for prospective writers and research students.

The Curriculum Center is related closely to the American Information Library in that it includes a steadily growing collection of books and magazines available to Germans, with the hope of opening to them a new picture of the world outside. But the Curriculum Center is under the direct supervision of the Education and Religious Affairs Division, and all of its material pertains to the profession of education. It seeks to attract persons whose concern is education in the widest meaning—not only teachers, but those hoping to become teachers, and also parents and laymen interested in the schools.

Of the nine centers in the American Zone, two are in Wuerttemberg-Baden—at Stuttgart and Karlsruhe, and still another is contemplated for Heidelberg.

Each Center in Wuerttemberg-Baden is headed by a successful teacher with

library experience—an ideal combination.

The Stuttgart Center has gradually expanded its program, and unusually good relationships have been cultivated with German teachers, the Ministry of Culture and the German public.

ITS LIBRARY of books, magazines and related materials consists of more than 2,500 volumes, including strictly professional books in such fields as psychology, teaching methods and educational philosophy; various modern textbooks, yearbooks and other publications of professional organizations; professional magazines and papers, pictures and exhibits of childrens' school work, pupil newspapers and magazines, charts and other exhibits.

These are mostly American materials which reflect the democratic character of education in the United States. These give the Germans a vivid impression of the development, growth and progress of American schools.

Much of these materials deal with problems and trends as well as the strong differences of viewpoint found in American education today. German teachers and students thus can see that the US schools do not constitute a dictatorial and centralized

"Old Look" Garments Please German Buyers

A German textile buyer, who went to London to look into an offer of 200,000 women's "old look" utility garments, telegraphed the German press that "old look" pertained only to the fashion designers' current style description.

"The goods are brand new and in excellent condition," the buyer, Oswin Pucklitsch, wired, indicating that he would recommend immediate purchase to the Ruhr district's Coal Mining Management on his return to Essen.

system, but enjoy the opportunity of complex development and organic growth.

Those who study in the Curriculum Centers will understand that one cannot speak of the American school or of the American opinion of education, but that the great unifying principle of democracy underlies each different concept.

They will see that the word "democracy" means something very real to American school people and that it is a vital principle in school life rather than a mere catchword.

Other American books discuss the specific and scientific problems of method, testing, grouping of students, preparation of units of work, techniques of reading and problems of guidance.

The Curriculum Centers also feature a growing collection of books, magazines, and other materials from England, Switzerland and France, and German professional magazines.

THE WUERTEMBERG-Baden Curriculum Centers would like to have more photographs and exhibits from actual school life; pictures of American landscapes and buildings; exhibits of children's art; copies of all textbooks published in other parts of Germany. Also, they hope to obtain additional copies of certain professional books which have proved very useful and popular, to loan out in "package libraries" to groups of

(Continued on page 18)



A committee of German teachers is shown using reference material at the Stuttgart Curriculum Center, to plan its instruction in social sciences.

(Signal Corps photo)

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



President Truman's Talk to Congress

President Truman's address to Congress, calling for the temporary revival of the draft and of universal military training, was prominently displayed in the German press of the US Zone. The reactions, however, varied between the extremes of personal liking for Mr. Truman to a coolness by some of the more ardently pacifist papers.

Main-Echo (Aschaffenburg) said: "President Truman's words are the clearest rejection of the policies of the Kremlin that was ever voiced. They are a warning, backed by the demand for reintroduction of UMT, a warning addressed to Russia not to cross the absolute limits of what the western world will bear."

Frankfurter Neue Presse said: "President Truman had the courage to call a spade a spade, and to demand measures that have become necessary: namely, that the taxpayer dig deeply into his pocketbook (though Mr. Truman knows that this cannot be of advantage to him personally so shortly before the elections), and secondly, conscription"

"As sober observers of these facts, we can only say we have respect for a man who follows his conscience!"

Muenchener Merkur asked: "Is the world immediately threatened by war? The answer to this is 'no.' But it cannot be denied that in America, too, forces are increasing that no longer believe in the possibility of peaceful adjustment of interests with the Soviet Union The peace of the world or the infliction of war on it are up to the present Russian rulers. They pretend to be determined opponents of war."

Nordsee-Zeitung (Bremerhaven) warned of a pacifism that ignores the meaning of power:

"Henry Wallace, third-party candidate for US President gave an example of this when he opposed UMT with the argument that 'a just case is worth more than a hundred armies' "Justice" has kept nobody out of concentration camps and gas chambers — neither did "justice"

protect Petkov, Maniu, and Masaryk (leaders of Communist opposition in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia, respectively).

"President Truman has demonstrated by his speech that unrealistic pacifism that was about to again endanger peace has been definitely replaced by a realistic one. The lines of US policy in the future will be determined not by . . . Henry Wallace but by the very resolute words with which Truman demanded the safeguarding of peace through power."

"Offenbach-Post" said:

"Time and again the world has had to listen to usually pretty long speeches of so-called leading statesmen. But now the man who stands at the head of the most powerful nation on earth has spoken with the clear language of the man in the street, free from diplomatic double-talk, in full consciousness of the world-political situation"

Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich) without directly referring to Mr. Truman's message, said:

"It would be vain to try to answer the question how it is possible that one talks of a new war while the wounds of the old one are not yet healed. . . . We wanted to learn to respect our neighbor and his opinion, to serve peaceful democratic construction, to free ourselves from feelings of revenge. . . . And all that is already

Editor's Note

This section is devoted to authentic translations of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to inform the readers among the occupational forces of what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

out of date. For the generals everywhere are beating the war drums . . ."

Winfried Martini, in the **Oberbayerisches Volksblatt** (Rosenheim), said:

"One of the most interesting details in Mr. Truman's address was the passage in which he declared it to be of decisive importance that the US occupation troops stay in Germany 'until the peace of Europe is assured.' So the original purpose of the occupation seems to be considerably enlarged if not actually changed. That may be favorable to us in a way but is not without disquieting aspects . . ."

Leftist Germans

Frankfurter Rundschau argued against leftist Germans who oppose the Marshall Plan:

"It is a hopeless illusion to believe that we can get out of our rut without foreign aid No political propaganda will ever be able to convince us that the Marshall Plan is anything but the sole way to normalization of life in Germany"

"After our experiences under Hitler, an austere life without terror seems more worth while to us than a life that promises economic security without personal liberty."

"Most Hated Man"

Schwaebische Landeszeitung (Augsburg) called Gen. Walter von Unruh "the most hated man of the last years of the war." It was the task of this "ambitious officer who was fanatically devoted to Hitler's ideology" to travel from town to town in his elegant private train and to press the sickly and "indispensable," who had escaped the draft, into the Army:

"When a hospital physician said: 'Please, Herr General, may I call your attention to the fact that this man still has an open stomach ulcer' he was told: 'The fellow looks as if he could pull out trees; do you perhaps want to sabotage the orders of the Fuehrer?'"

"Those were the methods of Unruh. . . . Now he will have to stand trial

before the special Spruchkammer in Neustadt. Former soldiers and tens of thousands of women and children, who through him have lost their sons, husbands or fathers, are of the opinion that he should face a war crimes tribunal instead of a Spruchkammer."

Bavaria's Food

Isar Post (Landshut) reported on a meeting that the Director of the Office of Military Government, Bavaria, Murray van Wagoner, held in Passau with mayors and country heads:

"The Germans present could not fail to gain the impression that the MG Director and his Agriculture Chief are most earnestly concerned about safeguarding the Bavarian people's food supply . . ."

"We welcome this new way of direct and unbureaucratic information and hope that similar exchanges of opinion will soon take place in other parts of Bavaria."

"Friendship" Food

Fritz Dietz, licensee of **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) commented on the arrival in Bremen of the Gretna Victory, loaded with 3,000 tons of "Friendship" food and clothing from four Pacific states and the Territory of Alaska, for the Germans:

"There is nothing official, nothing political in the ship's arrival. Behind its trip stands pure humaneness. Children, mothers, workers some of whose gifts meant a sacrifice on their part, contributed in the States of Idaho, Washington, Montana, Oregon, and the Territory of Alaska the cargo being unloaded in Bremen. Their friendship, their Christian love also comes with it, and builds a bridge across the ocean . . ."

The reporter of the **Sueddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung** (Pforzheim) impressed by the only American woman who accompanied the Friendship Train on its tour of the US, British and French zones, said:

"Mrs. Otis F. Lampson (representing the State of Washington) speaks a delightful American German . . . The eyes of this gray-haired woman radiate a boundless feeling of human fellowship . . . She tells us, not without just pride, how the collection scheme over

there was organized. (Mrs. Lampson said):

"The idea to call for a special voluntary gift for Germany came from a Jew. Press and radio immediately chimed in. The success was immense. People from all strata in the Pacific states brought considerable quantities of food, clothing and money. Forty trucks of a transport company drove for weeks through the states, and six railroad companies contributed the use of freight cars . . . The long-shoremen volunteered their labor . . . We thought especially of the children; we want the German children to learn to laugh again. We want to live in friendship with Germans."

German Democracy

Nordsee Zeitung (Bremerhaven) asked:

"1. Can the Western Allies insist on staying in Berlin even when the (Soviet) blockade of the Control Council becomes a blockade of Berlin . . .?"

"2. Can courageous men of the type of Jacob Kaiser, who in his daily "Der Tag" deals with those who ran away from their own lines—can the defenders of 'fortress Berlin' withstand the increasing pressure from the East?"

"On the answer to these questions depends the fate of Berlin. And Berlin,

though it is no longer the capital of Germany, is nevertheless the capital of the German democratic will, a will that is much more conscious here than elsewhere, precisely because being democratic in Berlin means being in danger."

Badische Neueste Nachrichten (Karlsruhe) said that the headquarters of the Western Allies in Berlin are comparable to 'advanced observation posts'—as one called positions which permitted a good view of parts of the enemy front and from where artillery fire was directed."

That this must be annoying to the Soviets is understandable . . . The decision of the US government not to carry out the transfer of the US occupied area to the State Department has strongly underlined the repeated unequivocal declarations of General Clay (the US Military Governor) that Berlin will not be surrendered. It is not only a question of 'observation,' but of the prestige of the US; it is not Berlin that is at stake, but Europe."

Fraenkische Nachrichten (Tauberbischofsheim) commented on General Clay's words, about the readiness of strong forces in Germany to fight and die for freedom and democracy:

"In Germany there exists today neither a democracy in the full mean-



Col. Frank L. Howley (right), director of the Office of Military Government, Berlin Sector, and US representative on the Allied Kommandatura, is interviewed by Spero Galanopulo, news commentator for AFN Berlin. Col. Howley discussed the Kommandatura, which is the four-power governing body of Berlin. (Signal Corps)

ing of the word nor yet an irresponsible desire for it . . . No future attempt for making democrats out of the Germans should base itself on the doubtful hypothesis that they want democracy at any price . . . More important is the problem how the love of liberty of the Germans could be strengthened . . . We need aside from material assistance a little bit of confidence.

"And on account of this, General Clay's words have a significance which has been overlooked: it is an expression of such confidence. And it is up to the Germans to show ourselves worthy of this confidence—in spite of all doubts."

US and Palestine

Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich) said that the United States reserved its attitude towards Palestine due to the disagreeable prospect of seeing Russian troops south of the Dardanelles and of seeing the Arabian oil district turned into a field of battle . . .

"It is important for the United States to retain the Arabs as friends in the anti-Communist front—sad as this is for the Jews . . . Most important is the fact that the United States is today rejecting compromises which . . . it not so long ago was glad to wrest from the Soviet Union, regarding them as political gains. It is obvious that since Prague the time for compromise is past."

Return of Trieste

Muenchener Merkur welcomed Western initiative proposing the return of Trieste to Italy "as the first and welcome step on the road towards a revision of the peace treaty . . . A revision of the faulty and economically unsupportable regulations has been foreseen from the beginning. With the return of Trieste to Italy, a development has been started that will not be limited to Italy alone . . . It is quite possible that also other treaties will be reviewed . . ."

Press Objectivity

Ludwig Lewy, editor of the *Giesse-ner Freie Presse*, commented on the statement by a Hesse SPD functionary



Mrs. Frank Devereux (left) and Mrs. Johnston Avery, both of the American Women's Club of Berlin, fit clothing on German children. The clothes were donated by a large US mail order house. (Signal Corps)

who declared he had "lost confidence in the objectivity of the press" because he found that press reports on a local SPD meeting (from which the press was excluded) had been insufficient.

Lewy declared that this is by no means a solitary instance, but "that the parties have found our non-partisan objectivity unwanted and also undesirable, because . . . (we won't hide) disreputable situations that (a party press) would silently tolerate for the sake of political expediency."

Offenbach Post said in an article on the numerous attacks on the licensed press in Hesse:

"Recently we carried excerpts of US press comment. In one of them the *Chicago Tribune* said of President Truman that he is the most ridiculous, most incompetent President the United States ever had. Mr. Truman would never dream of suing the paper; but if we—with the most friendly intentions—tell about the mayor of a little neighboring town who has so much to do that he sometimes does not find time to shave, we get a detailed, circumstantial letter, two pages long, and a threat of a com-

plaint to be lodged with 'higher authorities.'

Yet, many a good burgher of the said little town will have stroked his prickly chin with satisfaction; he feels he has something in common with his mayor. Apparently we have lost our sense of humor—or didn't we ever have one?"

Bizonal Wares in Milan

One hundred firms of the British and American Zones will exhibit their products at the international fair at Milan, Italy, from April 29 to May 16, according to the Hessian foreign trade office.

The firms have been selected from a list submitted to the Joint Export-Import Agency by the Bizonal Economic Department, and comprise, for the greater part, steel product, chemical, and optical industry firms. Export contracts may be concluded directly, subject to JEIA approval.

Another announcement said firms of the bizonal area will participate in the international fair at Stockholm, Sweden, in late August.

—ICD News of Germany

Protest Demonstration

ment took a much more conciliatory attitude toward the union's food proposals. Bavaria's Minister President, Dr. Hans Ehard, announced publicly that "the general situation will be discussed in the Food Committee of the state legislature in the coming weeks. A program containing practical measures will be prepared jointly by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Farmers' League, and the Trade Unions, and this program will be executed with the full support of the government."

THE SPARK which set off the demonstration was the much publicized "corn and chicken food" speech of Dr. Johannes Semler (CSU), then the director of the German Bizonal Department for Economics. He spoke at a conference of the State Executive Committee of the Christian Social Union at Erlangen, Bavaria, on January 4.

Semler, who was deposed by the US and British Military Governors after an investigation of his remarks, said in part:

"... What has been done for us? Imports which we could have obtained we unfortunately were not allowed to buy. We are given corn and chicken feed for which we will have to pay high prices. It will not be a gift. We will pay in dollars with German labor and German exports, and in addition we are asked to say 'thank you.' It is high time that German politicians refrain from giving thanks for these supplementary food imports."

Semler's speech met with a tumultuous ovation. No member of the Bavarian cabinet in the audience raised an objection. On newspaper publication the speech had a profound effect on the people. Efforts to publicize the fact that German authorities failed to force the farmers to disgorge meat, fats, and potatoes only added to the people's general bewilderment.

In this connection, Murray D. Van Wagoner, MG Director for Bavaria, said on Jan. 6 in a letter to the minister president that 1,440,000 pigs had disappeared in Bavaria during 1947, with a loss to the legal market of 36,000 tons of pork which would



Union members in Munich displayed posters during a one-day food protest demonstration last January. One of the posters called for death to black marketeers.

(Signal Corps photo)

have sufficed to give every normal consumer in the state two pounds monthly for one year. Another MG spokesman announced that two-thirds of all pigs slaughtered in Bavaria during 1947 had been killed illegally and sold on the black market. In a subsequent letter to the Bavarian government, Van Wagoner affirmed that 235,000 head of cattle, or 19 percent of those legally accounted for in the state in 1947, had "disappeared."

The first public protest against Semler's speech came from George Reuter (SPD), Secretary General of the Bavarian Trade Union Federation, and a member of the Bizonal Economic Council and the Executive Committee of the Bavarian SPD. Reuter, in a public statement, said: "He (Dr. Semler) who speaks so irresponsibly about the help that citizens of the United States have given us forfeits the right to represent the economic administration of the combined zones."

The chairman of the Bavarian SPD, Waldemar von Knoeringen, declared that Dr. Semler's charges were "irresponsible."

Dr. Joseph Baumgartner, former Bavarian Minister of Food and Agriculture, said Dr. Semler's speech contained many errors of fact in regard to agricultural policy. The food supply

would have collapsed 18 months ago without food imports from the United States, he stated.

A meeting of works councils chairmen was held in Munich at which Reuter explained his stand to the 1,200 men present. He characterized Semler's speech as election propaganda. (The CSU of which Semler is a member, is Bavaria's agricultural party.) The meeting approved Reuter's stand.

The SPD sought in the Bavarian legislature on Jan. 16 to establish whether the CSU government approved Dr. Semler's speech, and if the cabinet accepted Dr. Semler's assertions as reflecting its own views. Dr. Ehard replied that the government had no authority over Dr. Semler, hence was not in a position to express an opinion.

MEANWHILE, confusion over the food situation increased. The new year had begun with rumors that the supplements to the normal consumer's rations, issued to five categories of manual workers, would be reduced by approximately 15 percent in the 110th ration period beginning January 5. Such a reduction had actually been ordered by the Bizonal Food and Agriculture Executive Committee, but was rescinded December 29.

Military Government and German officials agree that the reversal of the

decision to reduce supplements was not adequately publicized by the Ministry of Food. During the first four days of the 110th ration period the workers could not buy all the supplementary food they had been promised, and official assurances failed to allay the suspicion that their extra food would be curtailed.

Wildcat strikes broke out in several cities. 8,000 workers in Munich ceased work on Jan. 7, only resuming after the Minister of Agriculture pledged that all rations would be met. In Ingolstadt, the same day, 3,000 railway repair shop workers refused to work. On Jan. 9, about 4,000 workers of the municipal street railways walked off their jobs in defiance of their trade union leaders and works councils, and several hundred office workers in Munich banks, insurance companies, and wholesale trade firms ceased work for the remainder of the day out of sympathy for the trolley men.

In Nuremberg on Jan. 7, 8, and 9, about 6,000 workers participated in a series of sporadic work stoppages to hold protest meetings in the shops against rumored reductions in food rations. Four large plants were affected.

A decision by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the Bizonal Area to issue no fat during the second half of the 110th ration period, but to substitute a double amount of sugar, was accepted by the Bavarian government. However, even before official confirmation of this action a second wave of "wildcat" strikes broke out.

THE EXECUTIVE Board and Executive Committee of the Bavarian Trade Union Federation met on Jan. 17 in Munich and decided to give the government a last chance to pledge effective measures for a more thorough collection and better distribution of foodstuffs. The federation demanded total control of the entire food production; total control of all manufactured goods for every-day use; fair distribution of the controlled foodstuffs and consumer goods under responsible consumer supervision; immediate closing of all luxury restaurants, and severe punishment for black marketeers.

The Bavarian government's reply to the trade union ultimatum was read

Passage of laws carrying sentences ranging up to death for black marketeers and hoarders of manufactured goods were demanded by approximately 3,000 works councillors at a meeting Jan. 15 in Nuremberg,

The councillors also demanded severe punishment for German government officials who failed to enforce food laws, and creation of inspection committees to ferret out hoarded goods in factories and on farms.

over Radio Munich on Jan. 19. Trade Unionists were offended, since no copy was officially delivered to their leaders.

The reply afforded them no satisfaction. It denied inactivity on the part of the Bavarian government and enumerated measures taken or contemplated to maintain the ration. The government could not "submit to an ultimatum," the reply stated, but would welcome cooperation of the trade unions and other groups in trying to solve current problems.

The Nuremberg district committee of the Bavarian Metal Workers' Union called an open-air meeting on Jan. 21 to protest the inadequacy of the government answer. Thirty thousand persons gathered in the main market square, some carrying posters inscribed: "No Eats No Work;" "We Demand the Resignation of the Bavarian Government," and "We Want a United Germany." The orderly crowd adopted several resolutions which included a demand for the government's resignation.

TRADER UNION leaders felt that the rising dissatisfaction of the workers demanded united action. The Federation Executive in Munich drafted a reply to the government's radio-publicized communication, reiterating the charge that "huge quantities" of foodstuffs were pouring from the farms into the black market. The trade unions, they said, could cooperate with the government in solving the food crisis only if their proposals

were not merely heard, but also given consideration.

A decision to call the general protest demonstration then was made, 24 votes against 2. The two dissenters were CSU members.

The walkout was set for the next day and publicized as extensively as possible. Because of communications difficulties, however, many workers did not hear of the decision until they were told at the gates of their factories the next morning. Orderly mass meetings were held in most of the big cities.

The Bavarian government, impressed apparently by the workers' display of solidarity, responded with promises of cooperation.

Germans Are Advised To Be Thankful to US

"One should thank the Americans on one's knees for staying here, because otherwise others would come whom we don't like to see," Dr. Josef Baumgartner, former Bavarian food minister, told the first mass rally of the Bavarian Party in Lower Bavaria.

The policy of the Bavarian Party, which he recently joined, the ex-minister said, was European and not purely Bavarian. Baumgartner announced that the party would fight against the so-called "Reich Parties" and would found state and local level parties in other parts of Germany.

He disclaimed any hatred of the Prussians and said that every efficient non-Bavarian would be welcomed, provided he would stand by Bavaria. *ICD's News of Germany.*

Churchmen Cooperate

In an effort to produce greater cooperation between the two churches, leading Catholic and Protestant churchmen initiated a program designed to present a united church front in Hesse.

Representing almost 3,000,000 Hessians, the churchmen reached agreement on a common policy regarding the place of church and state, land reform, pastoral care in prisons, state subsidies, and denazification.

How LAWS

are made

DEMOCRATICALLY - constituted and popularly-responsible law-making bodies are an integral part of a democratic form of government. In the US Zone such law-making bodies have been established at three levels of government; the local level, the state level, and in a limited sense the zonal level. In combination with the British Zone, a fourth law-making body, the Bizonal Economic Council, has been created to function in the economic fields affecting the two zones.

Because of the great number of local legislatures and their limited authority, no systematic Military Government review has been conducted of their activities, and hence no adequate data is available for the past year on which to base a general review of the legislative activity of such local bodies. This report will therefore deal primarily with the work of state government and, in somewhat lesser detail, the Council of States and the Economic Council.

Within each state in the US area of control there is a state legislature elected every four years, which carries out its mandate under state constitutions ratified by the voters in the southern states in November, 1946, and by the voters of Bremen in October, 1947. These legislatures are all unicameral bodies, with the exception of Bavaria, which has a second chamber called the senate. All of the US Zone states have a parliamentary form of government with a somewhat stronger executive in Bavaria than in the other states.

Consistent with normal practice in the parliamentary form of government, the executive branch minister president and cabinet actually drafts and prepares most of the bills to be considered by the legislature.

Although individual members of the legislature have the power to introduce bills on their own, in practice almost no use is

made of this power. While the cabinet has primary responsibility for preparing the bill for carrying out its policies, each of the state legislatures has created eight to 10 standing committees to study these and other bills. Bills are normally referred to these committees after their first reading.

SINCE THE inauguration of the state legislature, a pattern of continuous session with short recesses from time to time has become established. In the past year, they have met for

How Laws Are Made was abstracted from German Governmental Organization and Civil Administration, a cumulative review prepared by the Civil Administration Division as part of the Report No. 30 of the Military Governor.

periods ranging from a few days to several weeks.

When the first democratically-elected state legislatures met in December, 1946, they faced a tremendous job. To begin with, they had to select a minister president and then to ratify his government. They had to constitute themselves as legislative bodies, adopt rules of procedure, and form standing committees. Their legislative dockets were lengthy, for in addition to considering a number of bills designed to cope with a series of postwar economic and social problems, they had to consider basic bills designed to implement the general provisions of the newly-adopted constitutions.

Some of the bills necessary to implement the constitution were concerned with the completion of the structure of the government itself, such as that establishing a constitutional court.

The US Zone Council of States initiates legislation on those non-economic subjects which require zonal uniformity, and the Economic Council legislates on economic matters that affect more than one state.

The Control Council had, of course, adopted a number of laws for all Germany, and US Military Government had issued a number of laws in fields where it had particular occupation objectives. The state legislatures, therefore, had to find their appropriate, but basic, place in this hierarchy of law-making agencies.

Moreover many of the state legislators were new to their task. It had been 13 years since such a democratically-elected legislature had functioned in the states and there were only a relatively few men who had had previous experience as representatives in a legislative body. In view of these factors, it is hardly surprising that the record of the state legislatures has not been impressive.

During the period between December, 1946—when the state legislatures first went into session, and August-September, 1947, when they each recessed for a little more than a month—the Hesse legislature passed only 40 laws; the Wuerttemberg-Baden legislature, 23; the Bremen, 21, and the Bavarian, 19.

AMONG THESE were which implemented the structure of the government as provided for in the state constitutions, such as laws establishing the constitutional courts, the third branch of the government. Wuerttemberg-Baden passed a constitutional court law in May, 1947, (the law subsequently was suspended by Military Government because, among other things, it did not provide the right of appeal by individuals to the highest court in civil rights questions); Bavaria in June of the same year, and Hesse in December, 1947. Bremen's constitution has been

too recent to permit such legislation as yet.

The critical field of local governmental structure, one in which Military Government has a vital concern because of its policy of local autonomy and decentralization, is not included in the record of legislation passed by the state legislatures. Legislative bills on this vital matter are in the process of being drafted but as yet have not come up for legislative action.

In connection with laws implementing constitutional provisions, both the Hessian and Bavarian legislatures have passed legislation on socialization. Hesse's law provides for the appointment of state trustees as directors for the rather limited number of enterprises which are to become public-owned under the Hesse constitution; Bavaria's law provides for the creation of a commission which is to investigate and prepare recommendations for the legislature on enterprises that could be socialized "if consideration of the general good requires it."

SEVERAL of the laws enacted by the state legislatures have been on subjects common to all, although the laws themselves have not been uniform. These laws include compensation of legislative members, budgets, and special assistance and dispensations to physically-disabled persons, victims of fascism, and expelled and refugees.

Other enacted laws deal with critical economic problems prevalent in each of the states. Laws, for example, have been passed to impose stiff fines or penalties for crimes against the public economy and to tighten distribution controls over scarce commodities. Bills have also been passed to effect financial adjustments resulting from postwar dislocations and to equalize revenues between state and local government.

The form of Military Government's review of state legislation underwent a marked change with the adoption of the state constitutions and the establishment of democratically-elected state legislatures late in 1946. Prior to that time the various German state governments had been acting under powers granted to them by Military Government and therefore,

when a state government wished to enact a law, it had to obtain the prior approval of Military Government. This situation was changed when the constitutions were adopted which provided for a delegation of powers from the people to a government composed of elected representatives.

LAWS PASSED by a state legislature under a constitutional grant of powers derived from the people did not base their authority upon Military Government. In view of this, Military Government dropped its requirement for prior approval of state-enacted legislation. Military Government did, however, reserve to itself the right to suspend or nullify legislation when such legislation was in conflict with quadripartite legislation, international agreements to which the United States was a party, or those powers reserved to Military Government in order to effectuate the basic policies of the occupation.

Each state Military Government office maintains close liaison with the state legislature. This liaison serves

to keep Military Government abreast of developments within the legislature and to provide a means of advice and consultation to the Germans when they desire it. But Military Government has been careful to refrain from attempting to dictate policies to the German legislators while a bill is under consideration. Such interference would obviously interrupt the normal legislative process and stultify the democratic forces at work within the state legislature.

When a bill has been enacted by the state legislature it is formally transmitted to Military Government, which reviews it in light of its policies. Only in rare cases, however, has Military Government suspended or nullified German state legislation, and only in those cases where fundamental principles of democracy were violated or conflicts existed with Control Council legislation.

WHILE THE legislative activities of the US Zone Council of States decreased with the establishment of democratically-elected legislatures in the states, and the creation



Richard Hildebrandt, former SS general, stands in court at Nuremberg to hear a 25-year sentence pronounced upon him for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Fritz Schwalm (seated, left), former SS lieutenant-colonel, received a 10-year prison sentence. Hoffmann (right) was sentenced to 25 years.

(Signal Corps)

of an Economic Council for the Bizonal Area, the Council of States nonetheless has continued to perform an important and useful legislative role during the past year. Its legislative procedures have, however, undergone some important changes during this time.

One of the original purposes of the Council of States was to draft laws on subjects which required zonal uniformity. Once the Council of States—consisting of the three ministers president of the southern states and the president of the Bremen Senate—agreed on a law, they recommended it to Military Government for approval. Upon approval by Military Government, each minister president acting under the decree-making powers, vested in him by Military Government, enacted and promulgated the law in his state.

The Council of States as such has never had the authority to promulgate laws; this was always done by each minister president promulgating the identical law in his state. With the adoption of the constitutions, the ministers president in the states lost their decree-making power as they became subject to the powers and authorities given them by the constitution and the legislature.

This development deprived the Council of States of the legal power by which its laws could be promulgated. Military Government Proclamation No. 4 remedied this legal gap by granting to each minister president (and the president of the Bremen Senate) a limited power on promulgating laws—Council of States-initiated laws—without reference to the state legislatures but with the requirement of prior Military Government approval.

The Council of States, in turn, took an important step towards adjusting its legislative procedures to the present status of democratic government in the US Zone by establishing a parliamentary advisory council at the seat of the Council in order to provide parliamentary representation and to promote necessary coordination of state legislation.

The parliamentary council, which is composed of 24 members (seven each from Bavaria, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden, and three from Bremen)

in effect concurs on all draft laws to be submitted by the Council of States to Military Government for approval.

THE POLICY and procedures for the initiation and enactment of uniform legislation in the US Zone have been clearly defined in the past year. In disposing of draft legislation, the Council of States has applied three basic considerations:

1. Necessity for zonal uniformity of legislation because of the nature of subject matter or to assure successful application.
2. Desirability of coordinated (but not necessarily uniform) state legislation in order to preserve legal unity.
3. Determination to restrict zonal legislation to a minimum in order to guard against encroachment upon state rights.

Accordingly, if the Council of States by unanimous vote considers zonal uniformity of legislation necessary and agrees on a text, a uniform draft is submitted to Military Government for approval and, if approved, promulgated by each minister president in his respective state on the basis of Military Government Proclamation No. 2, as amended by Military Government Proclamation No. 4.

If coordination of legislation is considered desirable (without the necessity of uniformity), the Council agrees on a coordinated draft

(although not necessarily on one draft) which is then referred to the state parliaments with a recommendation for enactment under the state constitutions.

As many laws initiated in the past by the Council of States no longer require zonal uniformity, they may now be individually amended by the state legislatures. There are, however, certain, Council-initiated laws which continue to require zonal uniformity and which in the future can only be changed by Council action.

The Council recommended a list of such laws to Military Government, which in turn approved it. The list includes:

Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. Law concerning Judicial Aid for Equitable Settlement to Contracts.

First Law for the Amendment of the 1946 Code on Administration of Criminal Justice.

Law on Acquisition of Land for Settlement Purposes and Land Reform.

Supplementary ordinance concerning Provisional Regulation of Unemployment Compensation for the Winter 1946-47.

Law concerning Payment of Benefits to Physically Disabled Persons.

Expelle law.

Housing law.

Law on Establishment of a Special Fund for Measures of Restitution.

Law on Recision and Amendment



German workmen in Berlin unload sacks of potatoes from a barge for distribution among the population in the US Sector. The potatoes, a donation from the United States, arrived in excellent condition. (Signal Corps)

of Regulation Governing Social Insurance.

Like the Council of States, the Bizonal Economic Council derives its powers from the US/UK Military Governments rather than by a constitutional grant from the people. Ordinances passed by the Economic Council must therefore have the prior approval of the joint Military Governments before they can become legally effective. Ordinances so approved are promulgated by the Council in its own gazette and are legally binding upon the population of the two zones.

The total number of ordinances adopted by the Council to date has been small—22 in all. While this figure is disappointing, it must be remembered that the Economic Council did not become a "going concern" until July or August, 1947.

ONE OF the Economic Council's first pieces of basic legislation provided for the transfer of functions and powers formerly held by the old executive joint committees, under the previous bizonal organization, to the new Bizonal Executive Committee and the executive directors established by the new bizonal organization.

Most of the subsequent ordinances which have been adopted have concerned themselves with the solution of particularly pressing economic problems, as, for example, the ordinances to help effect the control of farm deliveries through the public posting of delivery quotas, to insure the meat and potato supply for the current economic year, to take emergency measures in the field of electric power and long-distance gas supply.

Ordinances enacted by the Economic Council are transmitted to the Bipartite Control Office which prepares comments for use by the Bipartite Board when it takes the ordinances under consideration. Implementing regulations issued by an agency of the Economic Council are acted upon by the Bipartite Control Office without reference to the Bipartite Board.

Import of Foodstuffs

Bizonal Area imports of foodstuffs for January totaled 308,741 metric tons.

Political Terrorism in Berlin

Charging that certain political minorities were employing political terrorism, Col. Frank L. Howley, director of the Office of Military Government, US Sector of Berlin, said Military Government was ready at any time to take steps to assure the democratic rights of the Berlin people.

He said a small political group was again attempting to lead the German people to destruction, using the same police state measures the Germans recognized during the Hitler period.

Advising Berliners to differentiate between right and wrong, he said the political situation was extremely serious. For several weeks, measures of force have been used against the free and democratic parties in the Soviet Sector, including such extremes as economic reprisals against individuals, he declared.

Terroristic political discrimination, obvious distortion of facts and intimidation used by this group, he continued, are a confession of its failure.

The Colonel said he was convinced that the major part of the Berlin population saw through the unscrupulous intentions and aims of this group and would judge and act accordingly.

Differentiating between political terrorism in the Soviet Sector and the searches of several US Sector offices of the Socialist Unity party, Howley said the latter were legally justified and did not violate the freedom of political parties granted by the Allied Kommandantur.

Because Control Council Directive No. 40 had been violated by publication of the Communist booklet, "Gangsters at Work," he said, the US investigators wanted to photograph the booklet and certain other documents for further investigation.

The investigations had already proved a definite campaign by the SED and its associated organizations against US Military Government, and the United States population, he said.

(ICD news of Germany)

US Buyer Places Order in His Former Firm

An American businessman returned recently to the camera firm he founded 27 years ago in Wiesbaden, and placed an export order with it for \$185,000 worth of candid-type cameras.

Henry Wirgin, of New York City, founded what is now called the Adox Camera Company in 1921 under the firm name of Wirgin Brothers. In 1938 he was forced by the Nazis to leave Germany, and in 1941, after spending three years in Poland, Switzerland, and Cuba, went to New York city where he started a camera specialty company. During World War II he manufactured optics for US Army bomb sights.

Upon his return to Hesse, Mr. Wirgin contacted the Hesse Branch of the Joint Export/Import Agency for the purpose of purchasing candid-type cameras for sale in the United States. By a coincidence his old firm, operating under a Hesse custodian appointed by the OMGH Property Control Division, was able to fulfill his needs.

Mr. Wirgin said he has already filed a claim with the Internal Restitutions Branch of Property Control for the recovery of the plant.



Henry Wirgin (left) signs an order for \$185,000 with the Wiesbaden camera firm which he founded in 1921. Looking on is Julian A. Hillman, Hesse branch chief of JEIA.

(photo credit)

Curriculum Centers

teachers throughout Wuerttemberg-Baden.

German readers—teachers, school administrators, students, parents, interested laymen—are encouraged to study, to compare, to choose the best ideas, to become familiar with modern education trends and developments, and to apply all of this to their own schoolroom practice. Thus the ordinary classroom teacher can play a part in the reorientation of German schools. The German teacher can learn to plan for himself without waiting for instructions from above, helping in the creation of a new and flexible curriculum, and perhaps assisting in the writing of a new textbook.

Special efforts have been made to win the interest and cooperation of the personnel of the Ministry of Culture in Wuerttemberg-Baden, especially those concerned with the making of new curricula, or with the preparation of new textbooks. At the invitation of the Ministry, the director of the Stuttgart Curriculum Center will participate in the in-service training courses held regularly for German teachers at the Comburg, a castle near Schwaebisch Hall. He will acquaint the teachers with the services of the Curriculum Centers.

Bi-weekly discussions of professional topics are held regularly at the Stuttgart Curriculum Center for teachers and laymen.

The Stuttgart Center recently moved in with the American Information Library, where there will eventually be more room and more opportunity for service, but the Center will retain its close connection with the Education and Religious Affairs Division, OMGWB.

An expanded program will be in operation shortly. A feature of this program will be an overt publication to be sent out to teachers and interested laymen. The journal will include Military Government announcements, reprints from American magazines, educational news notes, contributions from progressive German teachers, and reviews of books and magazines articles.



A group of editors is greeted by Brig. Gen. William Hesketh upon arrival at Tempelhof Airport, Berlin, on one leg of their tour of Germany. The group (left to right): Mr. Dowdal Davis, of the Kansas City Call; Gen. Hesketh; Mr. Thomas W. Young, of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide; Mr. Carter Wesley, of the Houston Defender, and Mr. Frank L. Stanley, of the Louisville Defender.
(OMGUS PIO)

School Reform in Hesse Outlined

The day when advanced education was considered the special privilege of the socially and economically elite is past in Hesse, an MG spokesman said in a German-language program broadcast to the people of Hesse over Radio Frankfurt.

"Education is the right of everyone to have, as far as his natural endowments will permit, and it is the right of everyone to help with the final choice of the kind of education that shall be provided," he declared.

Speaking on behalf of the OMGH Education Division on an MG informational series, the commentator outlined the progress of school reform thus far in Hesse. He cited the decision to keep both pre-professional and other students together for six instead of four school years as "an additional opportunity to end unfortunate class lines in German society."

A German speaker, described as a Hessian school teacher who had been a prisoner of war in America, dis-

closed that 300 Germans are working on school reform in Hesse. They have been selected from among leaders in schools and universities, churches, labor organizations, political parties, and other groups interested in improving school conditions in the state.

Military Government assistance, it was disclosed during the broadcast, has been given in securing technical information on school problems, bringing experts over from the United States for consultation, and arranging for the exchange of students and educators with the United States, Britain, Sweden, and Switzerland. Libraries and money for the purchase of books have also been provided, while RM 2,000,000, specifically earmarked for school reform use, have been given to the Hessian Ministry of Education.

The MG spokesman further disclosed that no tuition has been charged in any Hessian public school since April, 1947, by decree of the Education Ministry.

Democratizing Germany

of Germans from all classes in the community to organize themselves as citizens' committees whose chief responsibility will be to protect citizens' rights. The need for such committees is not merely to allow representatives of various elements of the community to meet and complain against the tribulations that plague them; the most important function of such a committee is to arouse the community to a specific course of action.

To develop in these communities a strong and healthy pressure group will be a very important contribution in the growth of community democracy, and as such will stimulate the roots of democratic government throughout Germany.

ANOTHER EXPRESSION of the democratic spirit in the community is the public forum. The town meeting, so basic in American democracy, is no less important today than it was in the era of our Pilgrim fathers, as an integral part of political democracy. Not only will such town meetings be a living and healthy expression of the liberties of the ordinary citizen, but they go far towards democratizing the public servants who must be obliged to defend themselves and to answer to those whom they serve.

It is quite clear that much must yet be done to plant the democratic spirit in postwar Germany. US Military Government has succeeded in demilitarizing and decentralizing western

Germany. The effective democratization in the US Zone, if not in Germany as a whole, has, on the other hand, only begun. To date, we have failed to exterminate the Nazi spirit or replace it with democracy in thought and practice. However perfect the structure of government may appear to be, and however the political parties may be organized and directed, a democratic system will not emerge unless the people concerned understand and cherish the democratic spirit, realize their democratic rights, and assume their responsibilities in the community.

The Education and Cultural Affairs Division of OMGUS is particularly interested in democratizing education. The Information Control Division is chiefly concerned with fostering the democratic expression through the press, the radio and the theater. The specific responsibility of the Civil Administration Division lies in democratizing both the spirit and structure of government from the lowest level of the community to state administration. To reeducate the German citizenry in terms of our democratic concepts of government, the Civil Administration Division is now engaged in various programs which are being developed in the state of the US Zone.

Various US experts are being recruited to consult with and aid German officials and the leaders of various elements of the population in order to foster the rehabilitation of German political life.

JEIA Division Set Up in Bavaria

The Joint Export-Import Agency, Foreign Trade Division, Bavaria, has been established to take over the import export functions of Trade and Commerce Branch (JEIA US/UK) Office of Military Government for Bavaria.

The newly-organized division will be responsible as an integral part of JEIA, Hoechst, for the foreign trade of Bavaria.

Paul S. Nevin, formerly chief of the Trade and Commerce Branch, OMGB, has been appointed director of Foreign Trade Division, Bavaria. Other key position assignments are Peter H.

Smith, deputy director for Foreign Trade; Robert T. Meister, deputy director of Operations and Control; William E. Rothfelder, chief of Licensing and Markets Branch; John H. Backer, chief of Trade Promotion Branch, and C. M. Hulen, chief of Accounting and Auditing Branch.

The Foreign Trade Division, which has been set up in an attempt to further streamline the export-import industry, will continue administratively to be affiliated with OMGB and will operate in close liaison with the divisions of OMGB.

By means of lectures, radio talks, public forums and conferences, as well as by the day-to-day contact with various groups, these experts and the Military Government officials working with them will attempt to emphasize to the Germans the fact that democratic government and civil liberties are indispensable and worth fighting for; that they are not luxuries to be enjoyed only in eras of calm and prosperity, but that civil liberties are real and vital only if they are purchased dearly.

This is a basic political truth that Germans in all walks of life must learn. If this lesson is lost, democracy cannot survive. It is our task to make certain that the German people understand and exercise their rights as free men in a free society.

German Economy Aided

The Joint Export-Import Agency here estimates that 100 Germans, mostly engineers and technicians, have gone abroad under export service arrangements, and their dollar earnings, after the deduction of necessary living expenses, have been made available for the whole German economy.

In a statement clarifying the foreign exchange earned from the export of services, JEIA said these arrangements are similar to those in force in other countries which maintain exchange control.

Germans in the Bizonal Area are permitted to make export contracts for the sale of their specialized services to foreign buyers. These services may be rendered while they remain within the Bizonal Area, but in some cases travel abroad is involved.

All such contracts for services require approval of the appropriate state economic ministry and JEIA.

The individual who goes abroad is allowed to receive in foreign exchange sufficient money to cover his traveling and similar expenses while abroad, and the remainder is paid by the foreign buyer to JEIA, which reimburses the German in reichsmark at the rate one mark for 30 US cents. — *ICD News of Germany*

Occupational ACTIVITIES

Allied Control Authority

The Soviet chairman and his delegation walked out of the Control Council meeting on March 20 following his statement concerning the refusal of the other members to report on the recommendations agreed upon at the US-Anglo-French conference in London.

Bipartite-Bizonal

Plans have been completed for the participation of the Bizonal Area in the European Recovery Plan. Representatives of the Bipartite Control Office were appointed to attend the meeting of the Committee for European Economic Cooperation (CEEC) in Paris.

The Committee of Seniors of the Economic Council adopted a motion suspending Max Reimann (KPD North Rhine-Westphalia), a member of the Council, for two months for having allegedly stated in a recent public speech that participation in the bizonal administration was treasonable.

The Committee also confirmed the nominations to the High Court for the combined zones, previously submitted to Military Government on the recommendation of the Main Committee in consultation with the bizonal Council of States.

The Council of States on March 25 confirmed four ordinances adopted by the Economic Council. They are: 2nd Implementing Ordinance of Economic Council Ordinance No. 10 concerning the control of agricultural products; No. 20, Provisional Ordinance for Price Formation and Price Control; No. 21, concerning mitigation of repercussions of the dismantling program, and No. 22, concerning provisional budgeting of the Bizonal Eco-

nomie Administration in the fiscal year 1948.

The Military Governors met on March 15 in the first of scheduled monthly meetings with leading representatives of the Economic Council, Council of States, and Executive Committee. These meetings will normally take place on the 15th of each month and will be held for the purpose of exchanging views and information on matters of mutual interest concerning the work of the Bizonal Administration.

The March food ration has allowed the normal consumer 1,180 calories per day in Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein, 1,260 calories in Bavaria and Westphalia (excluding special supply area Ruhr), and 1,400 calories in other areas.

Between July 1, 1947 and March 1, 1948 greatly increased imports and indigenous production permitted a distribution of chemical fertilizers almost equalling that for the entire crop year 1946-47. Actual amounts distributed during the past eight months were: 159,500 tons of nitrogen, 121,900 tons of phosphate, and 294,100 tons of potash.

During the two-week period ending March 20, coal production continued to rise, reaching 1,772,967 tons in the

first week, and 1,792,860 tons in the second. Average daily output for the week ending March 13 was 295,494 tons, breaking the post V-E day record of 269,371 tons set the preceding week.

Including the 42,469 tons produced Sunday, March 21, average daily output during the week ending March 21 was 298,810 tons, a new peak figure.

The continued recession of water levels on the Rhine River has reduced upstream loadings of coal to 75 percent of barge capacity since March 17. Further reductions may become necessary unless spring rains result in higher water levels. Nevertheless, the programmed upstream movement of 400,000 metric tons of coal for the US Zone for the five-week period ending March 29 had reached 103 percent of allocation on March 22.

Consumption of electricity during the week ending March 6 decreased seasonally 4 percent, the largest decrease so far this year, and which continued into the week ending March 13. During the same period, hydrogeneration remained fairly constant, contributing approximately 25 percent of total generation.

Non-ferrous metals production has been retarded by a labor shortage. In February the output of cathode copper was 2,606 tons, compared to 2,980 tons in January, and raw zinc and zinc dust production dropped from 2,133 tons in January to 1,826 tons in February. Hard and soft lead output rose from 1,752 tons in January to 2,842 tons in February.

It was estimated that there would be a deficiency of 175 tons of urgently needed coal-mining explosives by the end of March out of a total requirement of about 700 tons. Arrangements

The section on Occupational Activities is compiled from the Semimonthly Report of Military Government No. 87; official announcements by MG and affiliated organizations, and public information offices throughout the US Zone, to give a summary of developments throughout the occupied area of Germany.

are being made to take advantage of an offer of 15 tons per week of mine explosives from Belgium.

Production of newsprint in the week ending March 13 was 1,676 tons, the highest weekly total since the occupation began. It declined to 1,450 tons in the week ending March 20.

February was the peak month of the occupation in tire production, with an output of 122,773 tires and 125,141 tubes. To supply the raw materials needed for increased tire production in the third and fourth quarters of 1948, JEIA has been requested to obtain immediately \$8,800,000 worth of raw cotton and rubber.

In accordance with the agreement reached by US, British, and French Military Government representatives in Berlin on Feb. 20, to place trade between the Bizonal Area and the Saar on a foreign trade basis effective April 1, a detailed procedure has been drawn up to execute the transition with a minimum disruption to trade. No further interzonal trade permits will be issued but will be replaced by customary export licenses.

At a recent conference, German authorities of the truncated French Zone and the Bizonal Area drew up an interzonal trade program for the period April through December 1948, in accordance with the Berlin agreement mentioned above. It is expected that the final agreement will be ratified in Baden-Baden about April 20.

Agreement has been reached between authorities of the Combined Travel Board and British, French, and US transport authorities to discontinue the use of the Military Entry Permit for foreign bargemen, and to allow only the use of the *laissez passer*, stamped with an indorsement permitting entry.

Railway workers of the US and British Zones founded their first bizonal industrial union at a delegates' convention at Frankfurt March 23-26. The convention was also attended by delegations of the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) from the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Sweden.

Approval for inaugurating outgoing international airmail service for German nationals was given by Bipartite Board.

Four Zones

The communist (SED/KPD) dominated People's Congress (Volkskongress) meeting in Berlin on March 17 and 18 decided to launch a petition campaign in all zones, calling for a plebiscite on the unity of Germany, and formed a Peoples Council of 400 persons headed by a Praesidium of 29 persons. The Council was established to carry on "the struggle for German unity" between sessions of the Congress, and to execute the decisions of the latter.

On March 18, in Berlin, all political parties participated in observance of the 100th anniversary of the 1848 revolution. At the Platz der Republik, in spite of the inclement weather, 25,000 non-Communists listened to memorial addresses. The Communist celebration was closely connected with the deliberations of the People's Congress.

US Zone

Crime incidence increased moderately in all states except Bremen, where no appreciable change was noted. On

March 15 border police stationed at Rhine-Main airport assumed inspection control with respect to all persons arriving or departing who come under German police jurisdiction.

Newspaper publishers and editors from the United States and other countries have been invited to attend an international conference of publishers to be held in Munich on April 28 in connection with the opening of the Press Exhibition.

To provide German trade unions with information on labor, working and living conditions, and trade union activities in the United States and Western European countries, Military Government began to issue a weekly eight-page mimeographed bulletin "Arbeitsmitteilungen" (Labor News), containing purely factual and statistical information.

EUCOM

A report released by Headquarters, European Command, shows that as of Jan. 31 there were 475,505 DP's living in and out of PCIRO assembly centers in the US Zone. The report, compiled from US Army, Military Government and PCIRO sources, shows an in-camp population of 316,689; 143,769 individuals living within the German



Seven professors from the University of Chicago arrive at the Rhine-Main Airport, Frankfurt. Six of them will lecture at the University of Frankfurt this summer. The group includes Professors Louis Thurstone, Thelma Thurstone, Roger Oake, Elder Olson, Everett Hughes, Paul Weiss, and Wilhelm Pauck. (DENA-Bild)

economy, and 15,047 employed in civilian labor service units.

Since the organized DP resettlement program was started on March 1, 1946, 88,990 DP's from the US Zone have been resettled in 45 countries. Approximately 688,500 United Nations DP's have been repatriated from the US Zone since the dissolution of SHAEF in July 1945.

A CARE central sales office for Germany has been opened in Stuttgart to provide rapid delivery of CARE food packages to beneficiaries in Berlin and the three western zones of Germany. By eliminating the necessity of ordering through the New York office of CARE, it is estimated that delivery time will be cut to an average of one week from receipt of the order.

Bavaria

Illegal border activity in Bavaria resulted in a sharp increase in arrests, a moderate increase in rejections, and a sharp decrease in the value of goods seized.

A heavy increase in the number and size of Czech border patrols has been observed. These patrols are in many cases armed with automatic weapons and appear to be of a military or semi-military nature. The civilian population in some Czech border areas is apparently being moved to the interior of the country.

Berlin Sector

Soviet authorities have agreed to release the necessary railway cars for the movement of scrap metal from the US Sector of Berlin to inland water loading docks in the British and French Sectors. This scrap metal is being moved by barge to Hamburg for export to the United States.

In Berlin, plans for the publication of two current events magazines have been completed. One will serve the 10-14 age group, the other the 15-18 age group. The first issue is expected to be published during the second week of April.

Nine delegates from Methodist Churches in the US Sector and the US Zone will attend the world conference of the Methodist Church to be

held in Boston, April 28 to May 15. Several of the delegates will remain in America four or five months to visit Methodist institutions and study American church work.

Wuerttemberg-Baden

A typhoid epidemic reported on March 12 at Eislingen, 12 miles from Goepfingen, had resulted in a total of 223 cases and eight deaths by March 26. Most cases occurred among women and children. Preliminary investigation indicated the apparent cause was a breakdown in the filtra-



A second shoe exhibit was held this month in Frankfurt. Germans examine shoes made in the US, British and French Zones. (DENA-Bild)

tion gallery in the main water supply system supplying four small villages. Chlorination of all water supplies is being enforced and inoculation of contacts begun.

Hesse

At a meeting in Kassel (Hesse) the Supreme Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany approved a draft of a new Church constitution, which will be submitted to a constitutional synod for final action next summer.

British Zone

The regional commissioner for Schleswig-Holstein has ratified the new law on the continuation and completion of denazification drafted

by the state legislature. This is the first denazification law to be promulgated by any state legislature in the British Zone.

The Ribbentrop collection of paintings and carpets, looted from France during the occupation, will shortly be restituted to France and the rightful owners. The collection, which was discovered in the Foreign Office in Berlin and at Schloss Julianica near Itzehoe, was brought to Hamburg for identification purposes.

Anglo-German clubs where British and Germans can meet on an equal footing are to be established in the British Zone of Germany. It is proposed initially to open two such clubs in the state of North Rhine/Westphalia, and one each in the states of Niedersachsen, Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, and in Berlin.

Bonus Food Granted

Import licenses for the purchase of tea, coffee, sardines and cheese costing \$500,000, from the United States, Holland and Portugal, have been granted to the Bonus "B" office of the German Economic Administration (Verwaltungsamt für Wirtschaft) for allocation under the export workers' incentive plan, the Joint Export-Import Agency announced.

This is the first expenditure of funds accumulated at the rate of five percent of all foreign exchange proceeds realized from export sales from the Bizonal Area.

Under the interim procedure established in February by the Bizonal Executive Committee, the VFW and German trade unions, each export worker will be entitled to use out of his accumulated share of the bonus funds a maximum of \$6 per month for the purpose of commodities imported under the Bonus "B" plan, and to the extent of availability of such imports.

Food will be the first item to be imported with bonus funds. Other types of imports will be added later, according to the desires of employees entitled to Bonus "B" and the availability of these commodities in the world market.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

General Orders, No. 23, Hq EUCOM, 27 February 1948. Section I-**Organization of the 7890 Headquarters Group (EUCOM)**. Effective 1 March 1948 this group is organized at Frankfurt. Section II-**Redesignation of the US Military Liaison Mission to the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany**. Effective 1 March 1948 the new designation in 7893 US Military Liaison Mission to the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany.

Circular No. 23, **Central Personnel Clearance Office**, Hq OMGUS, 2 March 1948. To facilitate and expedite clearance of financial and property accountability and responsibility for personnel departing from Berlin the AG's Branch, Hq Berlin Command OMGUS, has located an office in Building D, Room 200, 32-34 Garystrasse, Berlin-Dahlem.

General Orders No. 8, **Redesignation of Units**, OMGUS, 8 March 1948. Effective 20 March 1948 the 7780 OMGUS Groups is organized and consists of seven units.

Operating Agencies and Assigned EUCOM Code Numbers, AG 130 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 March 1948. Effective 1 April 1948 the following code numbers are assigned: APO 403, Heidelberg Military Post, No. 1037; APO 154, Stuttgart Military Post, No. 1038; APO 175, Darmstadt Military Post, No. 1039, and APO 189, Wetzlar Military Post, No. 1040.

Changes No. 2, Overseas Movement of Military Personnel, Hq EUCOM, 11 March 1948. Gives substitution for EUCOM-SOP 77, 18 December 1947.

General Orders, No. 27, Hq EUCOM, 12 March 1948. Section I-**Army Commendation Ribbon**; Section II-**Amendments** and Section III-**Revocation**.

Maintenance of Law and Order Among United Nations Displaced Persons, AG 383.7 GCA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 March 1948. Cites the authority of US and German law enforcement agencies to invoke EUCOM Circular 81, 1947 and USFET-SOP 81, 16 May 1946.

Personnel Bulletin, H-36, F-19, Changes No. 2, **Hours of Duty and Overtime**, OMGUS, 13 March 1948.

Gives substitutions for Bulletin H-36, F-19, 20 May 1947.

Mess Supervision and Management, AG 333.5 SGS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 March 1948. Cites the need for closer check as to good management, operation and security.

Changes No. 1, **USFET-SOP 99**, Hq EUCOM, 15 March 1948. Refers to Travel Control Directive for the European Theater.

Appropriated Funds Authorized to Duty Travel Outside of Germany, AG 120 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 16 March 1948. Lists the projects chargeable for travel outside of Germany.

SOP No. 96 Revised, Arrest, Search and Seizure, Hq EUCOM, 16 March 1948.

Circular No. 30, OMGUS, 17 March 1948. Section I-**Changes in Status of Personnel**; Section II - **US Government Motor Vehicle Dispatcher**; Section III-**Standing Orders** and Section IV-**Processing of Enlisted Personnel for Shipment to ZI**.

General Orders No. 28, Hq EUCOM, 17 March 1948. Section I-**Redesignation of Berlin Command**; Section II-**American Graves Registration Command, European Area** and Section III-**Announcement of Assignment**. Colonel Frank J. Pearson, is announced as Inspector General, European Command, at Frankfurt, effective 5 April 1948.

Separation of Officers for Enlistment or Reenlistment, 210.456 (BCAGX), OMGUS, 17 March 1948. Calls attention to EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 9, Section XIV, 5 March 1948. Calls attention to EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 9, Section XIV, 5 March 1948 which contains information not previously published.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Request D 52-1, I 29-5, and INT 29-1, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 17

March 1948. D 52-1 Refers to Comment on Question of Issuance of Implementing Regulations under Articles 17 and 30 of the Restitution Law; L 29-5 Information on the Return of German Prisoners of War and on Deaths During Detention and INT 29-1 Revision of Dates for Taking of Census in Labor Statistics.

Circular No. 31, OMGUS, 18 March 1948. Section I-**Real-Estate**. Gives substitution for paragraph 4e, EUCOM Circular No. 2 1948. Section II-**Hunting and Fishing Policy**. Gives substitution for paragraph 1g, EUCOM Circular No. 120, 1947. Section III-**Foreign Tours of Military Personnel**. Gives substitutions for EUCOM Circular No. 88, 30 October 1947.

Changes No. 3, **Overseas Movement of Military Personnel**, Hq EUCOM, 18 March 1948. Gives substitution for EUCOM-SOP 77, 18 December 1947.

Changes No. 2, **Movement and Documentation of Supplies in the European Command**, Hq EUCOM, 18 March 1948. Gives substitution for EUCOM-SOP 24, 22 December 1947.

Implementation of Notice No. 2 under Military Government Law No. 53 as it Relates to United Nations Displaced Persons, AG 383.7 GCA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 March 1948. Gives instructions for displaced persons during the period 1 to 15 April 1948 to deposit with the Land Central Bank, as agents of MG, all foreign exchange assets as described in Article 3 of MG Law No. 53, to include foreign currencies and securities and gold, silver and platinum, in monetary or bullion form.

Policy Regarding Non-Governmental Business and Professional Associations, AG 080 (CA), OMGUS, 19 March 1948. Confirms the policy of MG as set forth in MGR 13-120 BICO/Memo (48)13 and MG Law No. 56.

Circular No. 26, **Nonappropriated Funds**, Hq EUCOM, 19 March 1948. Gives substitutions for EUCOM Circular 101, 1947.

Visits by Foreign Liaison Officers to German Prisons, AG 014.331 GCA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 March 1948. Lists the correct address for co-

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

ordinating requests for permission to visit German prisons.

Ownership and Use of Motor Vehicles by Displaced Persons, AG 451 GCA-AGO, OMGUS, 19 March 1948. Cites the rights of DP's.

Circular No. 27, **Disposition of Records**, Hq EUCOM, 20 March 1948. Cites the responsibilities of commanders for screening material authorized for disposal or transfer to the EUCOM Inactive Records Depot.

SOP No. 74, **Determination of Requirements, Allocation and Distribution of Solid Fuel**, Hq EUCOM, 20 March 1948.

General Orders No. 31, **The American Red Cross**, Hq EUCOM, 22 March 1948. Refers to the termination of all American Red Cross club programs in the European Command.

Authorization to Draw Equipment Under Table of Allowance 20 (EC), AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 March 1948. For supply purposes, the European Area, American Graves Registration Command is considered in the same category as a military post or air base and is authorized to draw post, camp and station type equipment.

Supply Bulletin No. 5, **Service Units, Installations and Activities**, OMGUS, 22 March 1948. Gives a complete list for OMGUS.

Circular No. 32, **Registration of Tires**, OMGUS, 24 March 1948.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests D 55-1 and D 55-2, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 24 March 1948. Concerns D 55-1 Issue of Rifles by MG to German Hunters for Shooting Wild Boar and D 55-2 Donation of Raw Materials as Relief Supplies.

European Command Safety Program, Accident Reporting Procedures, AG 729.3 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 March 1948. Gives pertinent information.

Appointment of Warrant Officers in the Regular Army and United States Air Forces, AG 210.1 AGP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 March 1948. Cites information to be brought to the attention of all temporary officers and warrant officers and all enlisted personnel.

Assignment Readjustment Procedures, AG 210.3 GPA-AGO, Hq

EUCOM, 25 March 1948. Cites instructions for reporting MOS's.

Circular No. 28, Hq EUCOM, 26 March 1948. Section I-**Strength Accountability**; Section II-**Issue of Chemical Corps 3-Gal Decontaminating Apparatus**; Section III-**Civilian Personnel Strength Control**; Section IV-**Authorization of Equipment** and Section V-**Rescission**.

Circular No. 33, OMGUS, **Processing of Enlisted Personnel for Shipment to ZI**, 26 March 1948. Gives substitutions for BC Circular 30, 1948.

Downgrading of Document, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 27 March 1948. Administrative Memorandum No. 34, SHAFE, General Accounting Instructions for Civil Affairs Supplies/Stores, 2 October 1944, is downgraded from CONFIDENTIAL to UNCLASSIFIED.

Expediting Completion of Denazification Trials in the US Zone, AG 383 (CA), OMGUS, 27 March 1948. Gives the established policy and procedures to be followed.

Requests for Intelligence and FBI Checks, AG 312.3 (DI), OMGUS, 29 March 1948. Cites the proper channels to be followed for such information.

Circular No. 35, OMGUS, 30 March 1948. Section I-**Circular No. 26**. This OMGUS circular was not published. Section II-**Special Privilege Pass**. Gives substitutions for OMGUS Circular No. 147, 1947.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests INT 30-2, INT 30-3, and L 30-2, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 31 March 1948. INT 30-2 and INT 30-3 refers to Draft Law Amending Provisions of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism; and L 30-2 refers to Draft Law Amending Article 25 of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

Deadline on Awards

Headquarters, European Command, announced that US military and former military personnel in EUCOM who served in World War II cannot accept foreign awards and decorations from the national governments of co-belligerent nations, neutral nations, or from other American republics, after July 24, 1948.

Hanover Fair Books Bizonal Exhibitors

The export fair in Hannover, scheduled to open May 22, will have 1,898 Bizonal Area exhibitors, an increase of 40 percent over the first Hannover exposition last August, fair officials have announced.

Exhibitors will include the most representative firms in the automobile, machinery, electrical products, and chemical industries. Increased representation from south German exporters will include textile, leather goods and chinaware firms.

Meanwhile, the final report of the Leipzig fair office disclosed that the volume of business transacted at the six-day fair in march amounted to RM 457,000,000, of which RM 66,000,000 were in export contracts. Three-quarters of the export business has already been approved, officials announced.

Interzonal trade accounted for RM 154,000,000 — RM 84,000,000 for the Soviet Zone and RM 70,000,000 for the western zones, according to exhibitors. Soviet Zone exhibitors sold RM 155,000,000 worth of goods to zonal buyers while western zone businessmen purchased products valued at RM 82,000,000 from west zone firms.

Final registration figures showed an attendance of 194,000 persons, including 33,000 from western Germany and 4,000 from foreign countries. To transport them, 125 extra trains were used. In Leipzig an average of 935 taxis daily made 92,263 trips in addition to the street cars which carried 3,000,000 passengers. —

ICD News of Germany

Ex-Pw's Sheltered

Friendship House, a home for returning prisoners of war from Russia, has been opened in Niederpocking, near Starnberg. The home, sponsored by the Innere Mission, Protestant welfare agency, is operated by Germans with the aid of German and American donations. It is designed to rehabilitate PW's who have lost their families and dwellings. Most of them are suffering from malnutrition and exposure incurred during internment in Russian camps.