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CHRISTMAS FAIR

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WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Policy and Procedure for Officer Assignments	AG 210.3 GAP- AGB 22 Nov 1946, USFET
Scarcity of Army Facilities in Czechoslovakia	AG 210.711 CLM-AGO 27 Nov 1946, USFET
Interzonal Travel of German Civilians	AG 200.4 (IA) 27 Nov 1946, OMGUS
Recommendations for the Economy of Solid Fuel	AG 463.3 (ED) 29 Nov 1946, OMGUS
Amendment of Military Government Regulations	AG 010.6 (MD) 3 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Transfer of Works of Art or Cultural Materials of Value or Importance	AG 007 (ED) 6 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Increase of Wages in the Coal Mining Industry	AG 463.3 (MD) 6 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Determination of a Special Tarif for Transport of Coal through Germany Shipped from Poland and Czechoslo- vakia to France	AG 012.4 (TD) 9 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Control Council Law No. 40, "Repeal of the Law of 20 January 1934 on 'The Organization of National Labor'"	AG 010.6 (MC) 9 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Employee Training Program	AG 230.764 (PO) 12 Dec 1946, OMGUS

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



Photo by Byers

CHRISTMAS FAIR — The picture on this week's cover shows a portion of Berlin's Christmas fair which is held annually in the square adjoining the Dom, the city's largest church. Despite current shortages of the gifts which are usually for sale, the fair is attracting large crowds of Berliners, particularly children.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Walter Hinrichsen, Music Control Officer, Office of the Director of Information Control OMGUS, prepared the material for **Music in Germany**. A former master sergeant, Mr. Hinrichsen served with the 106th Division before joining OMGUS in October 1945.

The story of the work of the **Library of Congress Mission** will be found on page 14. It was written by L. E. Nachman who served with the Mission until November 1946 at which time he returned to the United States.

Religious Affairs was written by Otto G. Hoiberg, an Evangelical specialist, for Office of Religious Affairs, E & RA Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS. Previous to serving with MG, Mr. Hoiberg was an associate professor of sociology at the South Dakota State College.

The material for **Restoration of Churches** was submitted by Edward S. Peck, catalogues Officer, Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section, Restitution Branch, Economics Division. The article describes the efforts which MF & A and its German equivalent are doing to restore cultural buildings in the US Zone.

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Freedom of religious belief and worship, and respect for ecclesiastical institutions and practices are basic to a free society. The maintenance of this freedom and respect is the fundamental and exacting responsibility of any democratic government, a responsibility which is particularly great in the case of Germany today because of the scant experience which the German people and their chosen leaders possess in democratic procedures.

The problems encountered by MG in its work with German religious leaders and institutions in the US Zone have been deep-rooted and significant, complicated by the numerous and close state-church relations which have characterized the German tradition. It was necessary for the Office of Religious Affairs, OMGUS, to decide to what extent American ideas on state-church separation were to serve as a pattern for the German people, whether church taxes, state grants and subsidies, and religious instruction in public schools were to be continued.

POLICY LAID DOWN BY MG

The basic policy laid down by MG provided that all evidences of Nazism and militarism were to be eliminated from the German ecclesiastical scene and that anti-democratic developments were not to be permitted. Within this framework, however, the Germans have the right to solve their own religious problems in an atmosphere of freedom. Thus, the Germans have been permitted to retain or re-introduce their programs of church taxes, state subsidies, and denominational schools, if they so desired. Although MG officials felt that German churches might benefit in the long run from a complete separation of church and state, it was believed even more firmly that any such decision must be made by the German people themselves, as part of their training in democratic procedures.

In the program of denazifying the German clergy, it has been estimated that slightly



Church-goers coming out of a Protestant church in Munich after a Sunday service. Photo by Kaskell

less than four percent of all German churchmen were placed in the "Non-Employment Mandatory" category by Special Branch tabulators. Until the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism went into effect, the German churches were, for the most part, charged with the task of cleansing their own organizations of Nazi influences. As an example, the Evangelical Church in Greater Hesse established its own denazification tribunals and dismissed from office 136 clergymen and major church employees. Under current procedures all clergymen are subject to trial before the Spruchkammern established under the German law.

Of the 354 clergymen still in churches who were considered mandatory removal cases in July, not one was active on 8 November without steps having been taken where possible to try him. Of the 329 clergymen whose trials had been completed by 8 November, not one was found to be a Major Offender. Only 13 were found to be

Religious Affairs

Offenders and 59 Lesser Offenders (probationers).

Another factor dealt with by MG has been the encouragement to establish associations and an exchange of ideas between German religious groups and those of other countries. For twelve years the churches of Germany were cut off from spiritual contacts with religious circles in other countries. Recently scores of religious leaders representing many different denominations and sects in America and other countries have been permitted to enter Germany for the purpose of conferring with German churchmen. Further, one permanent liaison representative of each of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths of the United States is located in the US Zone, and a special adviser on Jewish affairs is attached to USFET headquarters in Frankfurt.

On a less extensive scale, German ecclesiastical dignitaries have been granted permission to attend religious conferences in

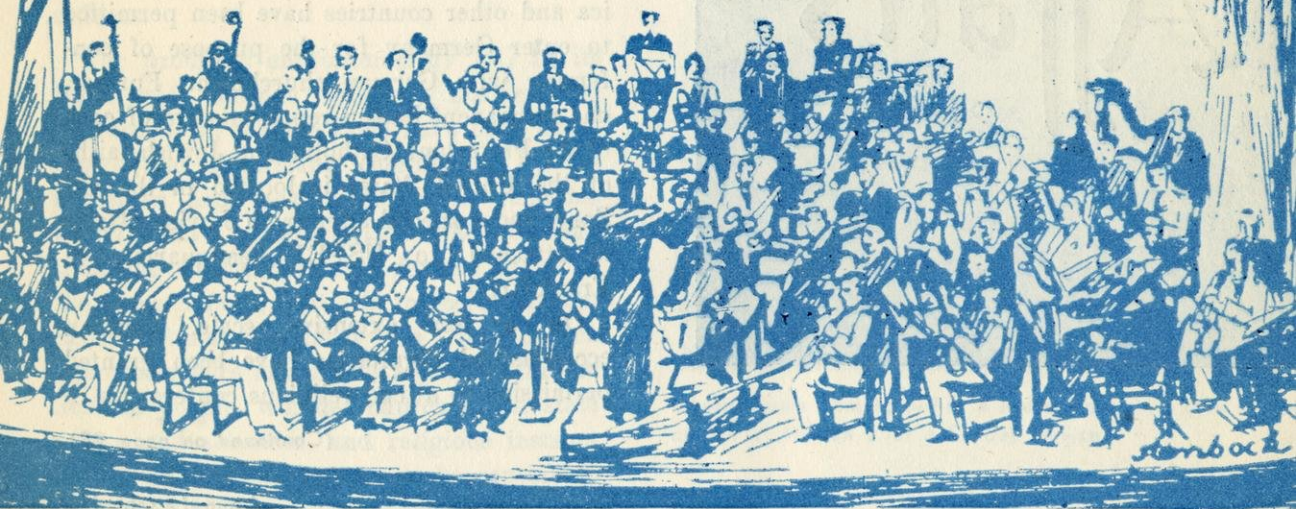
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A nun at a school in Groenbach, Bavaria, giving assistance to a young pupil attending a class in handicrafts.

Photo by Kaskell



Music in Germany



Germany had always been one of the traditional homes of great music. Names like Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, and Wagner are sufficient evidence of that. But Adolf Hitler, the greatest blunderer of all times, succeeded in transforming the lush field of German musical creativity into a barren waste. Famous German and Austrian composers like Hindemith, Toch, and Schönberg were driven out of Germany to find refuge in the United States where they continued to write music, as did the Czech composer, Weinberger. Dozens of other fine musicians went to England and other countries.

It is little wonder that nothing was produced in Germany during the Nazi regime, for the musicians who remained were completely isolated from international development. They could know nothing, for example, of Walter Piston's "Incredible Flutist," composed in 1940, or of the works of Harris, Gould, Menotti, and other American com-

posers who accomplished some of their best work during this period. In England, men like Vaughan Williams and William Walton were making important contributions to the musical world, but German musicians were busy writing music that was "psychologically effective" to the Nazi cause rather than producing something creative and of free expression. The siege of Leningrad gave birth to Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony in 1941, and Miaskovsky wrote his Twenty-first Symphony for the fiftieth anniversary of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in 1940. The Germans never heard them.

Hitler and Goebbels based their policy of propaganda for the masses on the elementary and undeniable forcefulness of constant repetition, and since music, the films, and theater are an essential part of the traditional daily life of the German people, the Nazi leaders used them as powerful psychological weapons to instill Nazi ideology and racial

propaganda in the minds and hearts of the Germans. Military Government, on the other hand, has been trying to establish good psychological weapons with which to destroy Nazism and promote a genuine desire for a democratic Germany through the same media. For the first few months of activity, the chief purpose of Information Control has been one of scrutiny and general control, and it is recognized that a more positive and re-educational policy of operation will be of greater advantage to the German people and to Military Government in the fulfillment of its task.

The Berlin Philharmonic is a US-licensed orchestra. Reorganized soon after the occupation, this distinguished orchestra is now giving regular concerts in Berlin and guest performances in the British and Soviet Zones. Two internationally known phonograph recording manufacturers in Berlin have re-

ceived US licenses, the Lindstroem and Electrola companies. Also, twelve music publishers have been licensed in the US Zone. They include the names of world-known houses which have been established for more than a century, such as Bote and Bock, and Lienau in Berlin, and Breitkopf and Haertel in Wiesbaden. The internationally known Peters Edition in Leipzig, founded in 1800, has been recognized by the Soviet MG as the property of an American citizen.

AMERICAN WORKS PRESENTED

Through the efforts of the US music officer of each Land, the difficulties in the procurement of materials, personnel, heat, and travel have been gradually reduced to a minimum with the result that musical performances are being given with increasing regularity and success. During the past 13 months, 93 performances have been given of

(Continued on page 16)

Members of the Staatsoper Company in a scene from "Othello" during a performance of the opera in Munich.



RESTORATION



The restoration of the many ancient cathedrals and churches in the US Zone of Germany is the concern of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Section of OMGUS and its German equivalent (Denkmalpflege). Largely through the efforts of these groups, about 35 churches have been completely restored while restoration has been started on 116 others. More than 1250 famous structures, of concern to the entire art world because of their age and general cultural importance, have been examined and reports have been submitted to OMGUS. Of these, 419 are ecclesiastical buildings. Considering the extent of damage and the magnitude of the task, this is a significant record. It should be pointed out, however, that 169 buildings, or approximately two-fifths of the important church structures in the Zone, suffered no war damage whatsoever, and these include virtually all the South German monasteries.

ILLUSTRATION OF PROGRAM

The examples of a few individual churches undergoing restoration serve to illustrate the entire program. In Wuerttemberg-Baden, where bomb damage was very extensive, there are many instances of the effort to rebuild the churches in spite of the shortages of material and the lack of transportation. Posters depicting the ruined, twelfth-century Stiftskirche in Stuttgart appear all over the Land in an appeal for contributions for its restoration. Sweden has expressed interest in supplying wood for its reconstruction, and it is hoped that stone masons and carpenters will soon be available to work with the architects in restoring this monument.

(Left) The cathedral at Ulm, which was damaged by incendiary bombs during the war, has now been largely repaired.

of Churches

The Muenster in Ulm, begun in 1377, is one of the largest Gothic churches in Germany, and in Germany second in size only to the Cathedral of Cologne. One of the most important churches in central Europe, it is fortunate that it largely escaped injury in the midst of shattered, medieval Ulm. It possesses the loftiest church spire in the world (528 ft.), completed in the nineteenth century, and it contains a wealth of treasures in sculpture, glass, and medieval frescoes. The choir and the southern side aisle were hit by bombs, but the latter has been largely repaired.

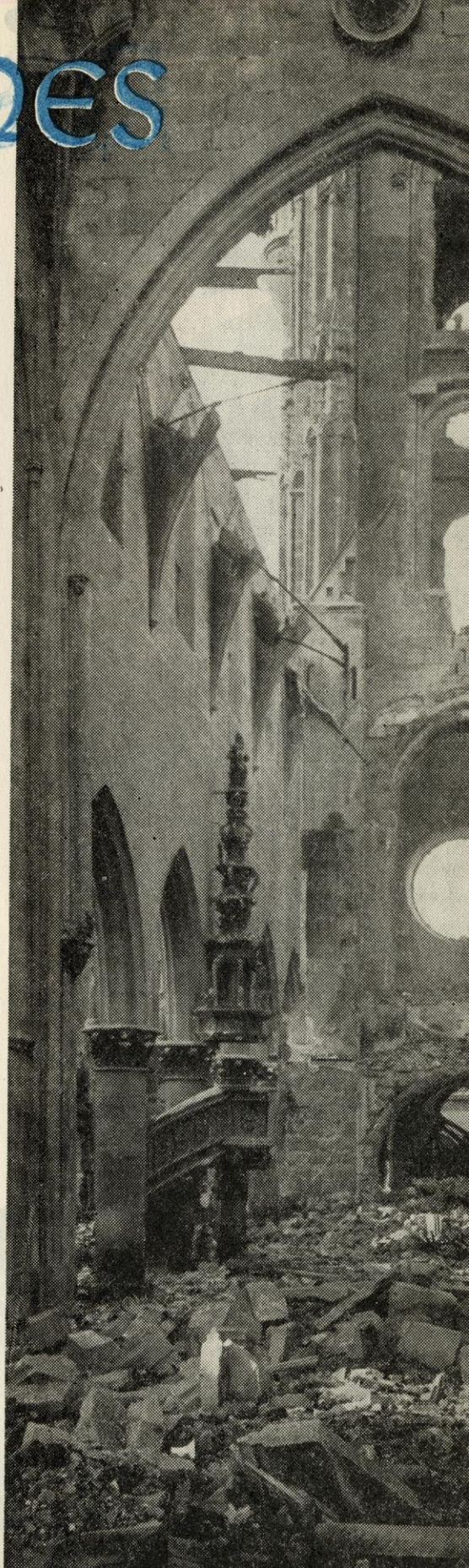
CHURCH OF ST. KILIAN

In Heilbronn, Wuerttemberg, stands the Church of St. Kilian, a magnificent Gothic structure with a remarkable tower finished in early Renaissance style. Among other things, it is outstanding for its finely carved altar. In December 1944 it was hit in an air raid, and it suffered further damage during the fight for the city at the end of the war. Today, the walls and tower still stand, but the vaults and many of the sculptures are destroyed.


Along with the Ulm Muenster, the Cathedral of Bamberg, Bavaria, is probably the finest medieval church building in a relatively undamaged state in Germany. One of the grandest of Romanesque cathedrals, it was begun in 1004 by Henry II, and took its present form in the twelfth century. In the city of Munich, noted in medieval times for its countless old churches, the famous Frauenkirche fared much worse. Incendiaries destroyed the roof and walls, but the great uncompleted twin towers, some sturdy

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(Right) While the tower and the walls of the Church of St. Kilian in Heilbronn still stand, the interior is completely gutted.



The LIBRARY of



The books in the average German library in the spring of 1945, even though they had escaped the ravages of war, could hardly be considered conducive to a liberal education. Any volumes written by Jews, for example, no matter of what subject or treatment, had been removed. Books of philosophy, history, biography, even those of science (and anthropology, which did not reflect the perverted Nazi versions of these fields had long before been rooted out. In their places stood works advocating racial discrimination, geopolitical studies, and books glorifying the National Socialist Party and its program. The elimination of this poison that had filled German libraries for over a decade was one of the important tasks of the Allied Powers in cleaning Germany of militaristic and Nazi ideologies.

HANDLING OF NAZI LITERATURE

The Library of Congress Mission, along with other concerned groups in OMGUS such as the ODIC and Education and Religious Affairs, was instrumental in the planning and drafting of Allied Control Authority Order No. 4 and its amendments, which set up a uniform procedure for all four zones of occupation in the handling of Nazi literature. There are slight variations in detail among the four powers but essentially the procedure is the same. The Allies agreed in principle that nationalistic and chauvinistic "Schund" (junk), as well as serious Nazi works ranging from philosophy to

CONGRESS MISSION

politics, should disappear from German schools and public libraries. They were determined, however, not to duplicate the orgiastic book-burnings of the Nazis.

Our government had long recognized that certain highly specialized book collections were instruments of war and German aggrandizement and, as such, were properly confiscable. No libraries of cultural institutions were disturbed, and in all cases clearances for seizure were obtained from field offices of Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives section, Restitution Branch. When, for example, in Berlin a collecting center of half a million books stolen by the Nazis in eastern Europe was turned over to the LCM, all books bearing an owner's stamp were sent to M.F.A. & A's Archival Depot in Offenbach for restitution, or to claimants in Berlin who were able to substantiate their claims. Several thousand other books had originated from masonic and labor union libraries of pre-nazi Berlin, still others had belonged to the Library of the Berlin Jewish congregation. It is expected that the full list of confiscated targets and a complete catalogue of the books secured will be issued by the LCM in Washington upon the completion of the project.

MATERIAL FOR US LIBRARIES

A completely different phase of the project began with the emergence of books and publications which had been ordered by American libraries but which, due to the outbreak of the war, had not been delivered. Many German publishers, counting on an Allied victory, had continued to collect material for American libraries throughout the period of commercial isolation, and as these bookdealers and publishers emerged from the rubble of war to take inventory of their remaining stocks, it became evident that more had been salvaged than had been

anticipated. After several inspection trips to Leipzig, the chief German publishing center, and with the cooperation of the American and the Soviet Armies, the books began rolling towards Berlin and eventually to the States. Approximately 250,000 dollars worth of scientific books and periodicals will thus be salvaged to the consequent enrichment of American scientific and industrial research.

DEMAND FOR SCIENTIFIC WORKS

There was still another advantage to this phase of the project. The German and MG administrators were trying to balance imports of food and raw materials against necessarily scant exports. Bookdealers and publishers had a commodity to offer for which there was a considerable demand. During the war, in addition to the so-called "Tendenz," or literature subservient to Nazi requirements, important scientific works had been published, and American individuals and research institutions having professional interest in the progress of science and technology in Germany were anxious to receive material for study. Again, several expeditions went to Leipzig to select and subsequently transport to Berlin thousands of dollars worth of books for which the American scientific world was waiting impatiently. These were augmented by purchases through German agents as well as LCM representatives who went out on the not unpleasant job of scrounging in bookshops and antiquariats with funds advanced by the Finance Division of OMGUS. In addition to important books and serials published during the war, the LCM, due to the lack of normal commercial channels, is required to buy sufficient copies of all new publications currently appearing in Germany. This is not always an easy task since communication problems interfere, books appear in very

limited editions only, and centralization of cataloguing has only been resumed recently. Nevertheless, the LCM attempts to keep abreast with all new publications, and tries to make the American public conscious of the progress Germany is making under the guidance of the four powers by getting these books back home on the shelves of libraries. It is estimated that another 250,000 dollars will be spent on purchases acquired by these different methods.

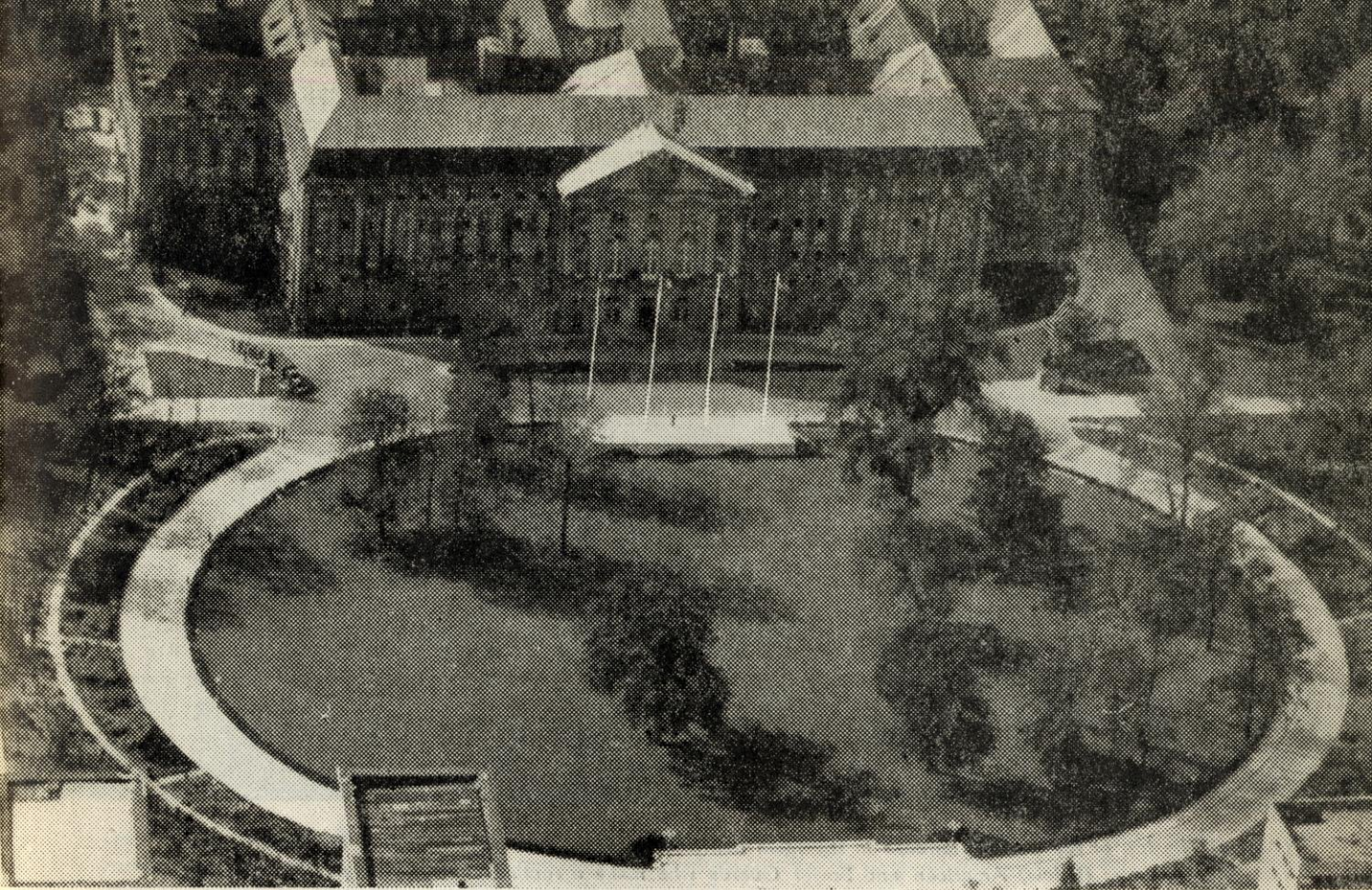
BERLIN COLLECTING CENTER

ACA Order No. 4 resulted in the setting up of a model collecting and processing center in Berlin, which ultimately was to be a master library of Nazi literature. This collection, which will probably become a part of OMGUS Library, is intended to serve a twofold purpose. It will represent an historical collection open to authorized persons for research on the twelve years of Nazi rule, and it will also be a powerful instrument for use in democratic informational and educational activities. From the LCM Berlin offices, initially located at the Telefunken compound of Hq Berlin District, a truck with a squad of transport workers gathered daily the Nazi books, hundreds of thousands of them, from schools, public libraries, publishers, and borough education offices. At first three different warehouses were used in which to catalogue and shelve the books, but conditions were not ideal. Now, the LCM is located in a 49-room mansion in Berlin-Lankwitz, known as the "Siemenshaus." Being one of the largest residences in Berlin, the Siemenshaus offers ample space for efficient processing and to date some 14,000 titles have been catalogued and set up there. Duplicates are preserved in multiple copies pending a policy decision. In one of the rooms of the mansion the LCM is assembling a separate catalogue of all publications that appeared in Germany between 1939 and 1945. When completed, this catalogue will be shipped to the US where it will be preserved at the Library of Congress. Cards in this catalogue are expected to exceed 100,000.

The need for such an agency as the LCM was indicated at the outbreak of the war. When American libraries began to face increasing acquisition difficulties in Europe, the Joint Committee on Importations, a non-official agency to meet acquisition problems collectively, was set up. This committee, however, did not send any representatives to Europe, and when America suddenly found herself at war, it was discovered that printed up-to-date information about the enemy and about strategic places of the globe was not available to the extent desired. In 1941 a forerunner of the Library of Congress Mission, the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications, was formed to serve various government agencies. When the end of the war was in sight, publication-starved, non-governmental libraries began to put out feelers for a resumption of normal foreign book traffic. It was in September 1945, after several plans had been under consideration, that the new Library of Congress Mission was created. Operational facilities were provided for, and the Mission began to function under G-2 USFET. In the meantime the cooperative acquisitions project had been set up under which some 125 American libraries, with the LCM as their operating instrument, were to obtain European material according to a plan which provided that all acquisitions would be thrown into a common pool.

EXTENT OF OPERATIONS

In January 1946 the influx of field representatives, recruited from the Library of Congress, other leading American libraries, and from Army documents specialists, began in earnest. The organization grew, and the main office in Frankfurt soon became the center of a network of branch offices which at the peak of activity claimed seventeen field representatives covering all of occupied central Europe: Austria from Vienna, Bavaria from Munich, Wuerttemberg-Baden from Stuttgart, the French Zone of occupation from Baden-Baden, the British Zone of occupation from Hamburg, and Berlin and the Russian Zone of occupation from Berlin.



The ACA BUILDING

The pictures on the following two pages are the first photographs which have been taken at the Allied Control Authority Building in the US Sector of Berlin other than pictures of the Allied Control Council (see *Military Government Weekly Information Bulletin* Issue No. 51, 22 July 1946) and the various quadripartite directorates.

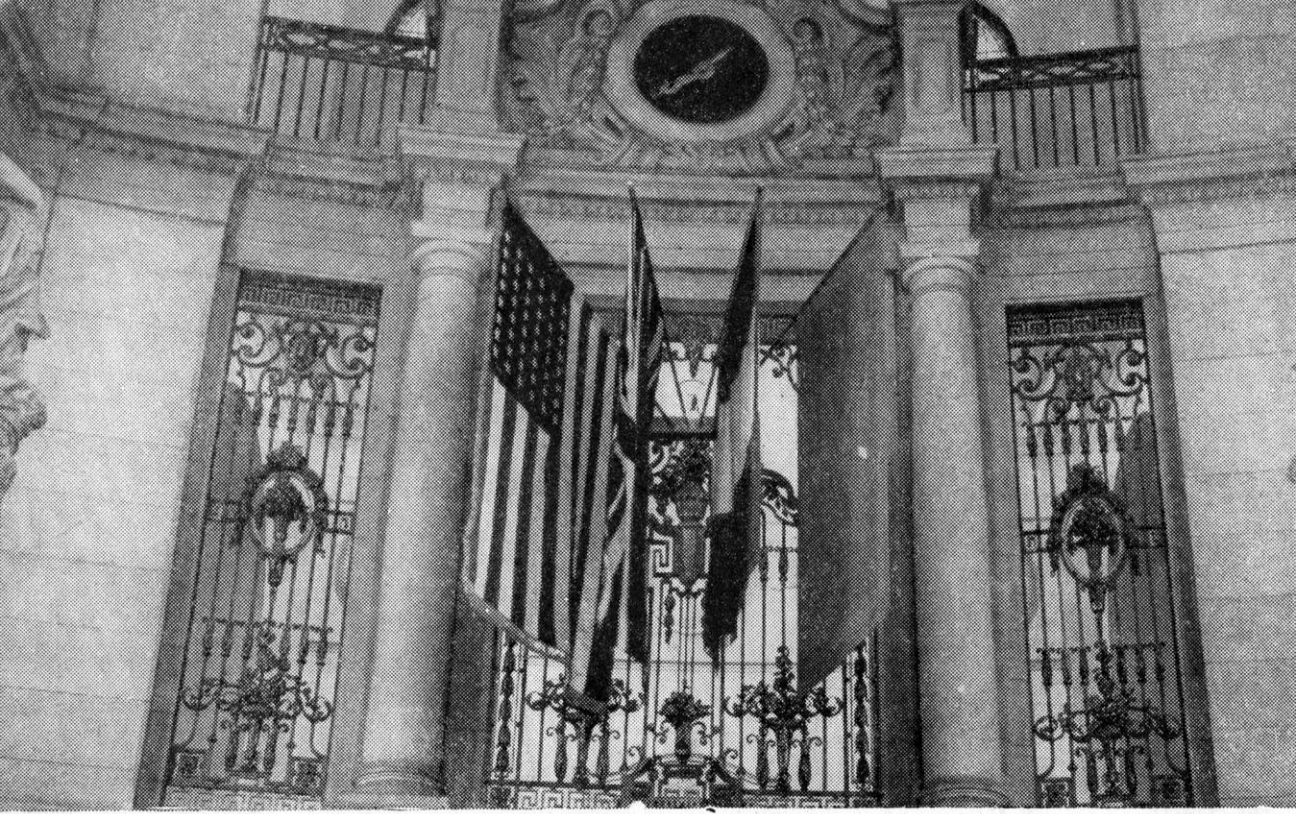
While the administration of the ACA is in the hands of the Americans, there is a four-power character to the building. The flags of the four occupying powers fly before the entrance and hang in the main hall. Guards from each of the four nations make a security check of all persons who enter the building. The bulletin board and office designations throughout the building are

printed in Russian, French, and English. Even the menus in the restaurant and bar are printed in three languages!

Built in 1914, the building formerly housed the Kammergericht, highest court in Prussia. In the building Hitler set up his people's court to try the 60 persons accused of plotting against his life. Since late July 1945, after the damage caused by the war had been sufficiently repaired to permit its use, the building has been the seat of the Allied Control Authority and as such the center of quadripartite government in Germany.

The picture above is an aerial photograph of the ACA Building, adjacent buildings, and near-by Kleist Park.

Photo by Byer s



(Above) The top of the ornate staircase in the main hall of the building showing the flags of the quadripartite occupying powers; (below) American and Soviet Guards who make a routine check of all persons entering the ACA; British and French Guards are posted opposite them.

Photos by Byers





(Above) A view of the bar on the second floor of the building; (below) a section of the restaurant adjoining the bar. The restaurant which can accommodate 125 persons at one sitting is often the scene of discussions by full directorates which have taken time out from their scheduled meetings to eat the noon-day meal.

Photos by Byers



representative musical works by such American composers as Barber, Bernstein, Bloch, Carter, Copland, Diamond, Gershwin, Hanson, Harris, Ives, McBridge, Piston, Porter, Schuman, Sessions, and Randall Thompson. Many new musical works are scheduled for performance during this winter season, including in addition to the other American composers: Berezowsky, Creston, Dello Joio, Gould, Grofe, Jacobi, Kennan, Kerr, Loeffler, MacDowell, Menotti, Phillips, Rogers, and Virgil Thomson.

Representative American operas and operettas in German translations are planned for presentation to German audiences, including *The Old Maid and The Thief*, *Porgy and Bess*, *Show Boat*, and others. The Soviet-sponsored Berlin radio station will broadcast an American Music Festival Week in February, at which time Harrison Kerr's First Symphony will be given its first performance in Germany. Also scheduled to be broadcast during the Festival Week is Menotti's *The Old Maid and The Thief*, also listed for performances in Stuttgart, Mannheim, and Karlsruhe in the US Zone, Wuppertal in the British Zone, and at the Staatsoper in Berlin. In Leipzig, the Gewandhaus Orchestra is scheduling a cycle of American musical works for this winter.

INTEREST IN AMERICAN MUSIC

German performers and audiences have shown great interest in this American music. This interest speaks well not only for the efforts of MG to re-educate the German people and to reconstruct their cultural life, but also for the spirit with which the German people are genuinely attempting to learn more about the musical world outside of Germany, in spite of the constant drilling received from Goebbels that musical culture could progress and survive only in Germany.

American musical works are fully protected by copyright law in Germany, and performance fees are automatically collected by the German Performance Rights Society in all four zones. This Society, known as

STAGMA, private and voluntary until 1933, was at that time officially incorporated with the Reichskulturkammer and continued to operate until March 1945. Now re-established and affiliated with other international copyright societies, including ASCAP of the US, STAGMA serves to protect composers, authors, and publishers throughout the world. It encourages the composition of new German works and protects as well the works of the Allied nations which are being produced in Germany. Many conferences between the four Allied Music Control Officers have resulted in the recognition that music copyright laws must be respected in Germany.

ALLIED LENDING AGENCY

Rental fees for American musical works performed in Germany will be collected by the Inter-Allied Music Lending Library, established in Berlin on a quadripartite basis. Located at the Staatsbibliothek, this Library was opened officially in September. The main objectives of the Library are to introduce into Germany the most representative works of Allied composers and to encourage German composers to express their art in the best traditions of Germany's musical culture. Approximately 600 British, 200 Soviet, 100 French, and 100 American musical works are in the Library. The Library, together with its piano, is open to all Allied personnel, but the borrowing of music is restricted to Germans. Photostat copies of 47 microfilm scores and parts form a part of the American contribution. A mimeographed catalog of all American works in the Library is available; in addition, the catalog contains brief biographical sketches in German of American composers. The immediate usefulness of the Library is even greater than was anticipated, and it is hoped that a branch will be opened in the US Zone as soon as additional material and facilities are available. In the near future, recording machines with phonograph recordings of all available American music will be distributed through

ODIC to various towns in Germany.

One of the first objectives of the Film, Theater and Music Branch of ODIC in the process of reeducation was the investigation of thousands of musicians and the screening of politically suitable ones for participation in cultural activities. In the screening of artists and entertainers, all musicians, actors, and others who are found to be politically clean of the Nazi taint are said to be on the "white list." Those persons who have been barred from their professions because of Nazi affiliations are "blacklisted." A third category, consisting of those who are allowed to perform but whose status is still under consideration, is the "gray list." It has been the policy that the music of a "blacklisted" composer could be performed if it did not represent the glorification of Nazism. On the other hand, present policy makes it impossible for an entire program to be conferred upon him. The musical work rather than the composer will receive recognition, a policy clearly opposed to that of the Nazi book-burners.

Up to the present time approximately 35,000 registrations of musicians have been recorded in US occupied territory by German agencies under the supervision of ODIC and the ICDs in the Laender.

MG is gradually increasing the responsibilities of the German agencies, and in the American Zone the Law for Liberation provides a means for trying the cases of all people who have been charged with Nazi affiliations. In Berlin a special German Subcommittee of the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Kommandatura has been formed to deal with such cases. This Sub-Committee is presently hearing the case of Furtwaengler, former conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic.

The musicians cleared by the Spruchkammer must be approved by MG, and in Berlin, inasmuch as the city is governed by the Allied Kommandatura, the decision of the Sub-Committee must be approved by all four Allies.

In contrast with the eleven orchestras per-

mitted by Goebbels in Germany between the years 1943 and 1945, ODIC has to date permitted the granting of about 110 licenses to orchestras, opera companies, concert agencies, and producers of musical performances in US-occupied territory. Bavaria received approximately 65 of the licenses including those for 5 opera companies and 8 orchestras; Hesse received about 21, including 4 for opera and 15 for orchestra; and Wuerttemberg-Baden received approximately 12 licenses. In the case of the latter, it is interesting to note that 4 of the 11 orchestras are located in Stuttgart alone.

The most difficult task which continues to face the Allied Powers in Germany is that of reeducation. Rehabilitating Germany in music, and for the world as a whole, will require particular emphasis on activities for German youth. In this respect, US Music Control Officers are exerting every effort to bring musical works to German youth, works to which they can listen with increased enjoyment and understanding, or in which they can participate. A series of concerts for young people, to be given by the Berlin Philharmonic, has been tentatively scheduled for Saturday mornings during the winter season.

The Theater and Music Section, ICD, OMG Berlin Sector, is organizing, in collaboration with the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, several gratis performances during the Christmas season for needy children at the Hebbel Theater in Berlin. Many other special concerts and similar musical activities have been arranged and the response of German youth has been great.

MG Aids German Economy

Fifteen thousand class "A" tires, an equal number of serviceable tires, and 1600 tubes have been made available to the German economy by OMGUS in an effort to relieve the critical shortage of these items existing in the US Zone. Action was taken by OMGUS at the request of the Laenderrat who has agreed to replace these military stocks over a three-month period ending 1 March 1947.



Denazification Report

The rate of filing of charges under the German Denazification Law was increased in all three Laender of the US Zone during the period from 10 November to 25 November. The semi-monthly Denazification Report of OMGUS Public Safety Branch showed that, during the two-week period ending 25 November, 29,048 cases were filed by Public Prosecutors in the Zone, representing an increase of 27 percent over the previous two-week period. In the same period (10-25 November), 19,492 cases were completed. The total number of cases filed in the US Zone as of 25 November was 194,354, and total cases terminated, 126,251, or 65 percent of total filed.

From 10 November to 25 November, fourteen additional Tribunals were established in the Zone, all in Wuerttemberg-Baden, raising the total number of Tribunals in the three Laender to 425. This represented establishment of 94 percent of the Tribunals anticipated for the Zone. Tribunal Chairmen appointed during the current period numbered 26, and 22 more Public Prosecutors were also named. There are now in the Zone 665 Tribunal Chairmen, and 632 Public Prosecutors.

MG Radio Broadcasts

A new procedure has been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the official MG broadcasts to field detachments over Station DTYC in Munich. Formerly, the script was prepared in Berlin by the Broadcasting Office of OMGUS and was transmitted by TWX to Munich for recording. This procedure involved a reliance on a complicated exchange of teletype messages and long distance phone calls. Under the new plan, the script is prepared by the Broadcasting Office and immediately afterwards is recorded at the AFN station

in Berlin. The program is then relayed to Munich over the ICD lines, where it is transcribed to tape, from which the actual broadcast is transmitted. The first broadcast thus prepared was given on 16 December.

To ascertain the effectiveness of these MG broadcasts in keeping field personnel abreast of official developments with the least possible delay, copies of a questionnaire have been distributed to all MG field detachments in the US Zone to be filled out by all L and S officers. The questionnaire covers reception, understandability, length of the program, content, and any suggestions from field teams which might improve the program.

Christmas Relief Parcels

A recent agreement concluded between OMGUS and Swiss private welfare organizations provides for 190,000 Christmas gift relief parcels to be distributed to thousands of German families throughout the US Zone. Delivery will be completed by about 31 December. Most of these parcels are addressed to individuals, but private German welfare agencies handling distribution are designating a certain percent of them to the neediest families of the Zone.

Darmstadt Toy Project

Thousands of hand-made toys, the products of 9,800 Darmstadt school children between the ages of six and fourteen, were given as Christmas gifts to American dependent children this month. The American children were invited to an exhibition of the toys, and selected their gifts from the dolls, games, and assorted toys on display. All items not selected are to be sent to orphanages in the US.

The Darmstadt school children originated the idea of the project, and furnished all material needed, as well as making all the

articles. They had been among the first in Germany to be fed under the school-lunch program, the food for which was provided by CRALOG. Their spontaneous project was an attempt to show the gratitude of the children of Darmstadt for the food sent to them by the Americans.

Statisticians Meeting

German statistical experts from all four occupation zones met recently in Berlin, at a conference which was one of the first meetings of German technicians on a four-zone basis.

Purpose of the conference was a discussion of problems arising in connection with the recent population census in all four zones. Problems discussed included inter-zonal adjustment of procedures in connection with the processing and classification of figures ascertained by tabulating machines, stipulation of uniform classification tables, discussion of basic tables in connection with the vocational census and equalization of checking procedures, and a publication program.

Civilian Internment Camps

In an effort to correct deficiencies in the administration of civilian internment camps, the Special Branch of OMG Bavaria has directed the Bavarian Ministry for Political Liberation to take "drastic action." Camps recently released to the Ministry by the US Army were found to be operating under German control with obvious deficiencies, including poorly-disciplined and untrained guards, increasing escape rates, and a delay in establishing Spruchkammern in the camps. Special Branch has directed the Denazification Ministry to suspend all outside work details from camps with increased escape rates, until German authorities can guarantee adequate security in using labor groups outside the enclosures.

Seventeen rural policemen, trained in prison work, were transferred to the Denazification Ministry to aid in improving security at the camps; three American prison experts will make recommendations on improving

security; and a Bavarian penologist from the Ministry of Justice has been appointed special adviser to the Denazification Minister.

Coal Briquette Issue

The issue of brown coal briquettes for civilian space heating has been reduced for the month of December in the US and British Zones. In a joint statement announcing the reduction, British and US MG authorities explained that it was necessary "until working arrangements have been made with the hard coal miners' representatives in the Ruhr, which can be expected to result in an increase in coal production and permit the resumption of the domestic fuel ration scheme at the full rate originally envisaged. For the month of December, however, brown coal briquettes will be made available for issue in both Zones on a limited scale."

Personnel Changes

Lt. Col. John MacFarland has been appointed Chief of the Berlin office of Field Information Agency, Technical (FIAT). He succeeds Major Williams W. Barnes, FIAT Chief in Berlin since October 1945.

Col. John S. Niles, executive officer of Transport Division, OMGUS, since October 1945, has been named acting Deputy Director of the division.

Col. John G. Hill has been appointed Secretary of the General Staff, USFET.

Haven Parker, former Chief of the Legal Branch of OMG, Bavaria, was recently appointed Chief of the Administration of Justice Branch, Legal Division, OMGUS.

Col. Peter P. Rodes was recently named Director of the Office of Director of Intelligence, OMGUS, succeeding Col. Theodore J. Koenig.

Lt. Col. Howard P. Jones, former Deputy Comptroller of New York State, has been appointed to head the Public Finance Branch of the Finance Division, OMGUS.

William Haggard has been named Acting Director of Public Relations, OMGUS, replacing Brig. Gen. Charles K. Gailey, Jr.

EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Pertinent excerpts from official instructions are printed for the benefit of our readers. Official copies of the quoted circulars, letters, and directives may be obtained by authorized personnel by writing to the originating headquarters.

Housing for Dependents

Further clarification on housing for dependents is contained in USFET cable, reference number SX 6605 dated 1 December 1946, which refers to the categories of US civilians and Foreign Military Liaison Officers eligible for assignment of quarters for dependents in the European Theater.

In addition to officers and enlisted men of the first three grades, WD civilians of grade P-2, SP-8, and CAF-7 and above are among those eligible for dependents housing provided they are scheduled to remain at least one year subsequent to arrival of their dependents. Key US civilian employees of international and US organizations are also eligible if they meet all other requirements.

The directive states that recommendations for exception to this policy when forwarded to USFET must show that the individual is a key employee for whom no replacement is readily available and whose services might otherwise be lost. Recommendations will also include a statement as to whether or not excess quarters are available for assignment without displacing eligible personnel listed in paragraph two above.

Civilian Disciplinary Action

OMGUS personnel bulletin, dated 5 December 1946, entitled "Procedure for Disciplinary Action Against Civilian Employees," defines administrative disciplinary action, delineates the responsibility of the various offices at all levels of MG, indicates employee rights, and establishes a method of procedure for the imposition of administrative punish-

ments.

Specific duties of OMGUS Personnel Officer and OMGUS Civilian Personnel Officer are set forth in standing operating procedures for Divisions and Offices of OMGUS, Berlin Command, and Berlin Sector. Directors of the Laender, Office of Chief of Counsel, and other field agencies of OMGUS are directed to implement the procedures outlined in the bulletin in their respective commands, designating officers in their organizations responsible for carrying out functions of the Civilian Personnel Officer and Personnel Officer. Organization Directors are also responsible for the processing of grievances in accordance with Sec III, Civilian Personnel Circular No. 22, Hq USFET, 1946.

Travel in Czechoslovakia

Because of the scarcity of Army facilities in Czechoslovakia, USFET has directed that all personnel contemplating travel in that country make necessary arrangements for rations, billets, currency, and transportation prior to entering. The directive AG 210.711 CLM-AGO, dated 27 November 1946, points out that the few remaining military units do not have sufficient personnel or equipment to render assistance in the form of vehicle repairs or transportation, and that rations and billets, in most instances, are not furnished by the government but are paid by the individuals out their per diem allowance.

Repatriated Poles

"Evidence indicates that Poles given sixty-days ration allowance upon repatriation are returning to the US Zone. Any such individuals apprehended will be tried immediately for illegal entry into the US Zone. Request necessary action be taken to insure trials." These instructions are contained in USFET cable, reference number SC 22759, dated 27 November 1946.



British - US Agreement Seen Aiding Economic Conditions

The signing of the agreement in Washington for the administration of the US and British Zones as a single economic unit was heralded in the German press as promising better conditions, according to the weekly press analysis by the Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS. The optimism was tempered mainly by the fact that all four zones had not joined in the plan for economic unity.

Pointing to the merger of the two zones as "a glimpse of light" in a period "that is perhaps the most troubled since the end of the war not only for us but for the whole world," the **Heilbronner Stimme** said: "The most important result that we can hope from it is an increased ration of coal . . . because if we should have a cold winter our . . . people will have no resistance against a grippe epidemic. It would certainly have been better if all of Germany could have been united as an economic unit, but since realization of the facts in France and Russia has not yet developed so far, we must regard it as a decided step ahead that at least the Anglo-American powers have come to an agreement: A bird in the hand is, in any case, worth two in the bush."

The **Darmstadter Echo** commented, "The Washington Pact of the three-year plan has given some cause for optimism. It is more than a gesture when the two representatives of the United States and England attach their hope to the fact that the three-year plan will mean something not only for starting the German economy but also for the whole European economy."

A more critical tone was taken by a writer in the **Rhein Neckar Zeitung** (Heidelberg). He warned that the merger might lead to a solidification of zonal barriers, and that it remained to be seen what benefits the two-

zonal agreement might develop. The writer saw the greatest benefits in the pact's article providing for the development and expansion of German exports.

In an editorial condemning the persistent but already disproven German rumor that "German butter goes to America," the **Fraen-kische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) declared-

"When a farmer today makes you a gift of a few potatoes you are happy and thank him a thousand times, and when a nation sends you thousands of tons of food stuff, nobody has a right to insult that nation, by spreading poisonous rumors . . .

"(As a matter of fact) our people . . . are told far too rarely what we presently live on, whence dried egg, powdered milk, beans, flour, raisins, chocolate, preserves, peanut butter, etc., are coming.

"It would be up to the food stores to do something about it — one of them, in Sinsheim, recently did. There a merchant exhibited American goods in their original packages under a large poster 'The US is sending this to us.' That man is more than a grocer."

Atlantic Charter

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) raised the question of when the provisions of the Atlantic Charter would be applied to include Germany, saying; "When a nation has been paralyzed for one and a half years and is haunted by the spectre of complete economic collapse, then we have reached a critical point where getting a 100 pounds of potatoes means almost more than going to the polls, and questions about the new Constitution appear almost trivial compared with the problem of getting a cord of wood.

"We are fighting for democracy in a vacuum . . . If we think back not only a year to Potsdam, but five years, we arrive at 14 August 1941, the unforgettable date of the Atlantic Charter. In article VI, in the

declaration of principles that all the Allied and United Nations later made their own, the hope was expressed that a peace might be concluded which would guarantee to all individuals and nations security from fear and distress. But in Germany today, FEAR is written in capital letters, and peace is far distant. One cannot suspend a people years from a parachute without danger of the strings tearing. Germany must learn what is in store for it. May it be ever so difficult, it will be easier to bear than the present paralyzing uncertainty."

Future German Economy

On an inner page the Neue Zeit, Christian Democratic Union organ in Berlin, ran a CDU proposal called "A Law For The Preparation of a German Common Economy." In its preface the CDU declared that the future German economic order can be set up only within a settlement for all of Germany. Respecting this principle, one must see to it that proposals for socialization in Berlin should take heed of the future German economy and that the population is secured from monopolistic mis-use of powers. To guarantee this the party sets up six measures.

Measure No. 1 provides for the setting up of a board for common economy with the task of determining those works which should be socialized, and to prepare this socialization. Further it has the task of nominating officials who would prevent a mis-use of economic power.

Measure No. 2 declared this board should check to what extent works which serve the public and are in the nature of monopolies are in private hands, and should prepare the turning over of these works to public property.

Measure No. 3 stated that works which have a decided influence on production and the market and which have a capital amounting to more than 10 million marks are bound to common economy. To these works one should appoint persons who would take care of common economic interests.

Measure No. 4 explained in detail what

the above named persons should do. It declared they should prevent any measure detrimental to the community.

Measure No. 5 stated that the decisions as to what works should be socialized and what works bound to common economy should be placed with a committee of the city council.

Measure No. 6 stated that the executive regulations for the law should be issued by the Magistrat.

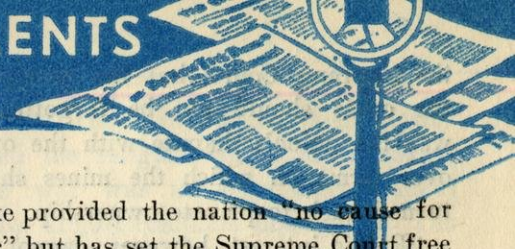
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In a front page editorial on the CDU proposed law, the paper declared the CDU desires to make it clear its law concerns only those works which formerly composed cartels, trusts, monopolies, and similar institutions. Stating that Berlin industries are closely connected with prices of raw material industries, the paper declared that the CDU is of the opinion that Berlin industries are not suitable for socialization unless each individual case has been checked, as proposed in their law. The paper pointed out herewith that such a check may show that the cigarette and soap and similar industries in Berlin are almost entirely cartelized, and thus they would be ripe for socialization.

Observing the dangers inherent in socialization and noting in this respect that state monopolies mean new offices and possible bureaucracy, the paper concluded that a revival of economy will not be possible without private enterprises, and for this reason "one must have the courage to confess it is necessary to arrive at a good mixture of state planned economy and private capital."

Praise for Army Aid

"Operation Spud," in which the US Army furnished Army trucks to assist the German farmers in getting their products to markets before freezing weather, was praised by the **Fraenkischer Tag** (Bamberg) which said: "In order to comprehend the generosity with which the victors are treating us, one should ask oneself if the German army in Poland would have placed trucks at the disposal of the Polish population to save the harvest."



Editorials in US Newspapers Point out Coal Strike Lessons

Lessons which labor, management, and government must learn from the recent US coal strike were emphasized by editorials in leading US newspapers. Most editorials said the strike pointed sharply to the need for clarification and modification of their nation's labor laws, with many editorials adding the caution that required legislation should be constructive and aimed only at abuses rather than repressive and harmful to the legitimate rights of labor.

The **New York Times** said: "Lewis' failure does not mean, of course, that we are to have no more strikes. It is not labor's right to strike that has been at stake. It is labor's right to use the strike weapon to produce political results.

"... We may hope that arbitration, mediation and direct negotiation will be more and more resorted to and that strikes will decline in number and importance, but the right to strike cannot be drastically interfered with without introducing economic slavery. We have to grow out of economic warfare rather than try to legislate ourselves out of it; for this we will need representatives of management and labor who will not go about with chips on their shoulders. John L. Lewis, we may almost feel justified in saying, belongs to a type of labor leader that is technologically obsolescent. This is the real moral of the coal strike episode . . .

"Lewis deserves credit for one thing only — for knowing that he was beaten. He was beaten by more than the actual decision or the expected decision of a court. He was beaten by public opinion piling up against him and his union. He was beaten by the fear of union men that, if he persisted in his reckless course, the cause of unionism itself would suffer irremediable loss."

New York Herald Tribune said the end of

the strike provided the nation "no cause for gloating" but has set the Supreme Court free to decide the several legal issues which have been raised and has given the new Congress more time to draft modifications of US labor legislation under conditions of relative calm.

Washington Post: "there is a danger that in taking imperative steps to protect the public interest, to compel responsibility on the part of unions and to foster amicable settlement of industrial disputes, Congress may go too far."

The **Post** contended that the stand of leading labor leaders against any change in the current status of labor-management relations does not minimize the danger of repressive measures. It suggested that the labor leaders "mobilize their influence to depose Lewis and others of his ilk who gamble away labor's privileges and prestige in lawless ventures that no democratic people can tolerate. In the present situation it must be obvious to anyone that leaders of this type are a millstone around the neck of organized labor."

If deposing of these labor leaders cannot be attained, the **Post** added, "the least that can be asked is labor cooperation in shaping and sponsoring legislation that will effectively curb lawless tactics of the type Lewis employs. Labor can be powerfully influential if it has good judgment to cooperate in this task. But the reactionary fight to retain for itself laissez faire principles which it so vigorously opposed when they were claimed by employers is likely to make unionism the target for restrictive legislation that should be aimed only at its abuses."

Chicago Sun: "Lewis' challenge to government had to be met head on; and it was met. He backed down completely. Legal issues of his dispute with government will now be adjudicated under no stress of emergency by

the Supreme Court, but the precipitant of the crisis should not be forgotten. That was the union's dispute with the operators over terms on which the mines should be turned back to private ownership.

"Public interest, however, cannot tolerate a state of free enterprise anarchy in which miners and operators fight out their periodic battles over the prostrate form of the national economy. We must have a comprehensive program, whether it involves public ownership or public control, which will guarantee stability and a high level of workers' welfare in the mines and at the same time make the wisest use of all our natural resources, of which coal is one."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "Beyond narrow issue of the injunction lies the great general issue of dealing with strikes in industries which vitally and directly affect the public welfare. The nation's recent experience . . . shows the right to strike cannot be granted in such areas in the same unqualified form in which it exists elsewhere.

"The only wise mood for a citizen and his representatives in Washington is a mood of resolution to find the answer. Certainly, it is not a mood of vindictiveness at Lewis or organized labor. The goal must be to find a balance between the right of labor to protect its interests and the right of government to protect the public."

MG Investigation Scored

The **Washington Post** believes that an investigation of Military Government in Germany would damage American prestige and prejudice our negotiations about Germany. The **Post** declares: "For the first time in our memory we feel called upon to criticize the special investigating committee that was first presided over by Mr. Truman when he sat in the Senate. But the move on the part of some members of it to probe into our military occupation in Germany merits nothing but the strongest condemnation. The idea of a quiz originated in gripes which were brought to the committee's attention by our dissatisfied employees in Germany. The

result is that the committee is thinking of setting up shop in Germany and reviewing the policy on which we operate and the administration of it. This could well be disastrous. In our view an investigation would be equivalent to opening our confidential files in Berlin and Frankfurt to the world. It would damage our prestige in Germany and prejudice our negotiations about Germany. It is contended that such a danger would be avoided by the taking of evidence in executive session. The assurance will satisfy nobody.

"How, for instance, do we know as much as we do of the pending business? It is all in *Liberty* magazine, in an article contributed by Senator Brewster. In this article Senator Brewster deals with a colonel's allegations, given in executive session, about our military occupation and tells all. The Senator's leak is typical of what happens when a congressional committee is engaged in this kind of . . . hunt. How can we expect successful diplomacy when a special committee of Congress is itching to spread our case on the record."

* * *

Also commenting on the proposed investigation of MG **The New York Times** asserted: "We do not believe that the Republican members of the Senate War Investigating Committee are justified in the conclusion they have drawn from the partisan vote rejecting their proposal for an on-the-spot investigation of the American military government in Germany and Austria. This conclusion is that the "administration is seeking desperately to conceal something wrong in the administration of the occupied areas." There has been no evidence of an effort at such concealment. The Army's administration has not been, and still is not, as efficient as it should be. But this would seem to be a poor time to turn loose on the hard-pressed military a Congressional inquiry which would certainly be a time-consumer and a diversion, and which might also manufacture propaganda, however innocently, for hostile critics."

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS *(Continued from page 5)*

foreign countries, just as Pastor Martin Niemoeller is now in the United States at the invitation of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. One of the most significant results of these international meetings has been the active participation of the Evangelical Church in Germany in the work of the World Council of Churches, an interdenominational organization with headquarters in Geneva.

CONTACTS WITH OUTSIDE WORLD

The reestablishment of contacts between German churches and the outside world have been facilitated by MG's permission to import religious and theological gift libraries containing many recent titles published in the United States but not previously known in Germany. MG has also given approval for theological students to study in Switzerland and Italy, and it is planned that an expanded program of student and professorial exchanges will be established as soon as conditions permit.

The regeneration of church life and the implementation of a policy of freedom of religion in Germany have required not only the renewal of relations with other lands, but also the reestablishment of intimate and regular contacts among the German leaders themselves. Since adequate German travel facilities were not available, MG provided military transportation facilities for church dignitaries wherever necessary, enabling several major church conferences to be held. Foremost among these were the Catholic Bishops' Conference at Fulda in August 1945, the meeting of Evangelical Church leaders at Treysa in the same month where the present provisional government of the Church, the so-called "Council of Twelve," was established, and the recent Central Conference of the Methodist Church held in Frankfurt, attended by a full delegation of 22 members from the two Methodist conferences which lie in the Soviet Zone of Occupation.

The question of religious publications has confronted MG since the beginning of the

occupation. The Nazis had systematically sabotaged the religious press of Germany, and the war was used as a convenient excuse for almost complete liquidation. The present needs of the churches for publications are indicated by the fact that the Evangelical Church in Germany today has need for one million Bibles and more than one million New Testaments. Substantial progress toward solving this problem has been made through granting licenses and allotting paper for religious publications. The shortage of paper, however, continues to be a major obstacle, and a program to import pulp and paper as gifts from foreign churches is under way.

Also among the major problems have been the return of sequestered church property to religious uses and the reopening of theological seminaries, twenty-three of which have now resumed operation in the US Zone. Like the problem of teacher training, the professional training of clergymen in seminaries and in the theological faculties of publicly supported universities is an important factor in the task of re-educating Germany.

PROBLEMS FACED BY CHURCHES

These problems of the present are the results of the Nazi regime and the situation that faced the churches at the end of the war. In the spring of 1945, the German churches were confronted with a tremendous reconstruction task, both physical and spiritual. The property losses incurred through war had been severe. In the US Sector of Berlin, for example, the Evangelical Church found only one of its 59 churches intact, with 21 totally destroyed and 9 heavily damaged together with the destruction of Bibles, hymnbooks, catechisms, libraries, record-books, and other supplies.

In the spiritual realm, the German churches faced the challenging problems of combating the spiritual and moral collapse which threatened the German people in defeat, of reclaiming a younger generation which for twelve years had been systemat-

ically oriented away from church and home, and of providing a dynamic spiritual leadership without which a new and better Germany could not be expected to arise. From the standpoint of organization, the close of the war found the Catholic Church largely intact. The Evangelical Church, on the other hand, was split into various factions and was clearly in need of reorganization after the Nazi interlude. The Jewish religious communities were non-existent. The numerous Free Churches and other religious groups found themselves in varying degrees of disorganization.

PROMISES BY NAZI LEADERS

The wreckage of the church in 1945 seemed doubly terrible to those who remembered the promises of the Nazis in 1933. "We demand the freedom of all religious confessions in the state, in so far as they do not imperil its stability or offend against the ethical and moral senses of the German race. The Party, as such, adopts the standpoint of a positive Christianity, without binding itself confessionally to a particular creed." This seemingly innocuous policy statement, quoted from the party platform of the NSDAP was supported by various pronouncements from Nazi leaders during the early months of their rule in Germany. Thus Hitler publicly stated in March, 1933, that the "national government regards the two churches as the most important forces" for preserving Germanism. He added: "It will respect the treaties which the churches have made with the different German provinces. The rights of the churches will not be touched." Later in the same year he concluded a Concordat with the Vatican in which the freedom and rights of the Catholic Church were protected, and in 1934 he alleged: "We have not departed from Christianity . . . National Socialism is neither anti-ecclesiastical nor anti-religious. On the contrary, it rests upon a basis of genuine Christianity."

The Germans who had the interests of religious freedom at heart soon became convinced that these were mere words, noth-

ing more. As the true Nazi attitude toward religion began to reveal itself in overt actions by the State, the spiritually-awake elements of the churches realized that they were actually face to face with a mortal enemy which proposed either to destroy them or to reshape them to conform with the pagan Nazi pattern described by Alfred Rosenberg in his notorious *Myth of the Twentieth Century*.

It was apparent to the Nazis that attempts to reorganize the Roman Catholic Church along National Socialist lines would be futile because of its deep-rooted international character. The Nazis therefore concentrated their efforts upon hampering and restricting the Catholic Church in its various fields of activity to reduce to a minimum its influence upon public life. The Catholic press, both secular and religious, was hamstrung; monasteries and convents were closed down; church property was confiscated for non-religious purposes; powerful Catholic political parties, as well as social, labor, and youth organizations were liquidated; Catholic schools were closed; and a dramatic effort was made to discredit the clergy as being morally degenerate. The actions of the Nazi State toward the Catholic Church were, in fact, such as to cause Pope Pius XI in his encyclical of 1937 entitled *Cum ardentis cura* (with burning sorrow), to denounce them as "intrigues which from the beginning had no other aim than a war of extermination."

"GERMAN CHRISTIANS"

The Evangelical Church, consisting of Lutheran, Reformed, and United elements, proved somewhat more vulnerable to the National Socialist efforts at reorganization. A partial explanation of this may undoubtedly be found in the close relations which had existed historically between the Protestant church and the monarchical ruling classes in Germany, and also in the traditional Lutheran philosophy of subservience to the State. At all events, the "German Christians," a Nazi-minded element within the Evangelical Church, gained considerable power in the Church and had much to do

with its formal reorganization in July, 1933, which gave rise to the office of Reich Bishop and provided a centralized structural pattern through which the Reich government hoped to exercise rigid controls over the church. The efforts of the "German Christians" to synthesize National Socialism with Christianity precipitated within the Evangelical Church the so-called "Confessional Church" which issued the courageous Barmen Declaration in May, 1934, and became the spearhead of Evangelical opposition to the Nazi regime. When the real anti-Christian attitude of the Nazi Reich was revealed after a period of early camouflage, the influence of the "German Christians" waned, and the Evangelical Church was subjected to Nazi persecution in much the same manner as the Roman Catholic Church.

ATTITUDE TOWARD JEWS

The attitude of the Nazis toward the Jewish religious community was perfectly clear from the start. While the Party program demanded "liberty for all religious denominations," as stated above, it also provided that the Party "combats the Jewish-materialist spirit within us and without us" and that "No Jew . . . may be a member of the nation."

The campaign against the Jews was one of extermination, and it was conducted with devastating effectiveness. On the night of 9 November 1938, the so-called *Kristallnacht*, a coordinated nation-wide assault was made upon Jewish property by SA hordes and street mobs. Simultaneously all over Germany, Jewish synagogues burst into flames, and Jewish business places were plundered in an orgy of destruction. In Berlin the last Jewish service during the Hitler regime was held in October, 1941.

The Jewish religious community of Berlin today comprises 7,350 members as compared to 186,000 in 1938; the number of rabbis in the city has been reduced from approximately 90 to the zero level; only eight of the former 50 synagogues and Betraeume remain; and property valued at 21,000,000 marks has been lost. The record indicates that the fate

of the Jews in Berlin was characteristic of the rest of Germany as well. In short, Jewish religious life was totally extinguished in Germany under the Hitler regime except within the hearts of those who managed to survive the brutal assaults upon life and limb.

INTER-FAITH COOPERATION

In spite of all these religious persecutions, most of the German churches emerged from the war with a new inner vitality and strength. What direction they will take in the future is not evident at present. There are strong indications, however, of a growing tendency toward inter-faith cooperation among Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. In the Evangelical Church there is evidence of a real desire to establish new and closer relations with other churches throughout the world and to rebuild its own internal structure in such a way as to transfer more authority from high administrative levels, where it has often rested in the past, to the local congregations.

MG has established a policy designed to guarantee complete freedom of worship in Germany. Since all operational activities in the field of religious affairs have been turned over to German authorities, the primary function of Religious Affairs officers is now to assure that this basic guarantee of religious freedom is, in fact, maintained and thereby enabled to make its full contribution toward the development of a new, peaceful, and democratic Germany.

DP Christmas Party

Christmas parties for approximately 2,200 teen-age DP's from camps in the Frankfurt area have been arranged by USFET. Each DP child will receive candy, doughnuts, chewing gum, and a tooth brush. In addition, efforts are being made to get oranges, apples, and books. Three fully costumed Santa Clauses will be on hand. The American dependents' high school at Frankfurt is planning a Christmas party for 500 DP's of the Hanau high school, as part of the program.

Gothic walls, and most of the nave escaped destruction. Today, the rafters of a new roof extend two-thirds of the length of the building and the towers are surmounted with new capping domes. Thus, once again the tall, long roof and the familiar brick towers command the view of the old city. Of Munich's many baroque churches, one of the most important ones, the slightly damaged St. John Nepomuk, has been completely restored. Built by the Asam brothers, it is a fine example of rococo architecture. A Renaissance church of Munich, St. Michael's, has been cleared of all rubble from the collapsed vaults, and the roof is being restored.

Nuremberg and Wuerzburg have done more, perhaps, toward the restoration of their churches than most German cities. In Nuremberg, St. Lorenz, the finest of the city, and St. Sebaldus, with its many exterior sculptures, have been cleared of rubble and are rising again. Masons and craftsmen work slowly and painfully just as did the original builders of the thirteenth century. In St. Sebaldus, the whole north aisle is being rebuilt; the naves of both churches have been reroofed, and a celebration marks the completion of any portion.

The restoration of the Gothic cathedral of Wuerzburg progressed too rapidly. In February, the new roof over the nave fell, taking with it the greater part of the north wall and all the grave monuments and eighteenth-century altars on the north piers. But work has again been resumed, debris has been cleared, and the choir and the transept are now secure and covered with a protecting roof. The Neumuenster Church in Wuerzburg was started in 1010 and rebuilt in a transitional Romanesque style in the thirteenth century. It was gutted by fire, the roof was gone, the tower damaged, and the whole building badly cracked. Today, it has been completely reroofed, the building has been strengthened, the masonry has been repaired, the crypt is being restored and there are plans to re-

glass the church.

Two other churches in the same city, the handsome Haugerstifts Church with its two towers and lofty dome, built in the seventeenth century in the Italian Renaissance style, and the Gothic, fourteenth-century Marien-kapelle, housing the 20 statues by Riemenschneider, were both damaged, and both at the present time are in an advanced state of repair.

Berlin Christmas Parties

More than 11,500 German children in the US Sector of Berlin will be entertained by GI's on Christmas and will receive gifts of candy, fruit, cookies and toys in addition to refreshments consisting of cocoa, sandwiches and cake. Twelve troop units in Berlin have prepared for these parties during their spare time, in keeping with the Theater Commander's Christmas suggestion that members of the US Occupational Forces act in a Christmas spirit toward those whose lives have been saddened by war.

For weeks large collection boxes placed in PX's, mess halls, day rooms, clubs, and other military buildings have received the GI donations of candy, soap, cookies, food, and all manner of novelties to brighten the lives of these children. Hundreds of pounds of badly needed items are now ready for distribution at the parties which will be held in army installations such as mess halls, movie, theaters, gymnasiums and club houses, while GI's are decorating these places and packaging the gifts in readiness for the children. A GI Santa Claus will preside at each party and will choose a gift for each child from a brightly decorated Christmas tree.

The largest party consisting of 3000 children will be given by the 3rd Battalion of the 16th Infantry Regiment, while the 1151 Engineer C Group plus other troops in McNair Barracks will entertain 1000 children. The 16th Constabulary Squadron will be host to 900 children, and the 759th Military Police Battalion to 1100.

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Bavaria



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