



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Information bulletin. No. 149 November 30, 1948

Berlin, Germany: Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.),
Control Office, APO 742, US Army, November 30, 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
LEO 26 1948
University of Wisconsin

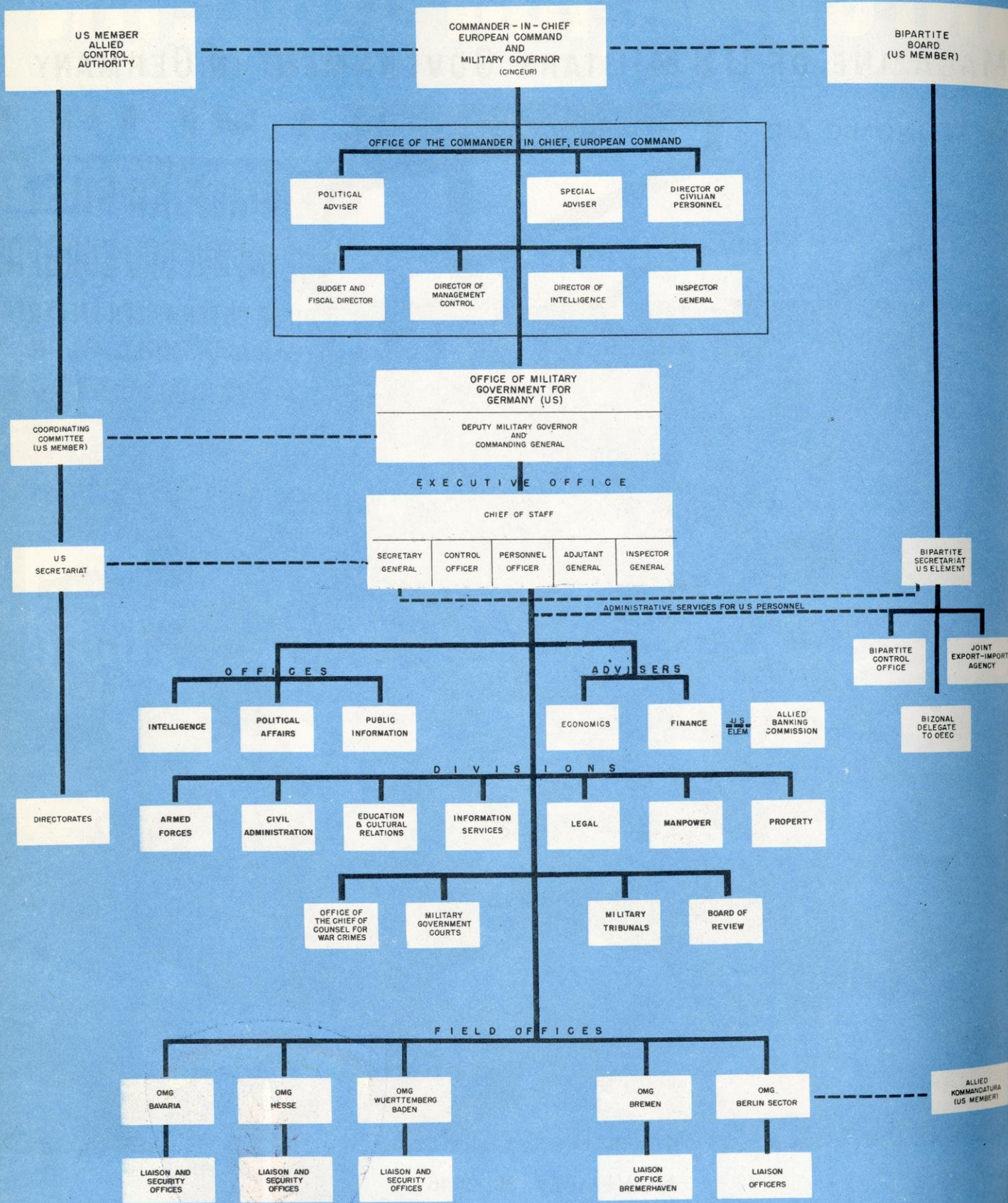
INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

ERP ECONOMIC AID



US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

ERP ECONOMIC AID—Seventy-five new freight cars, built in Czechoslovakia, were delivered Nov. 3 to western German railroads at a ceremony at the border of Fuerth im Wald, Bavaria. The poster above the speakers' stand reads: "America Helps in the Construction of Europe. These freight cars are supplied under the Marshall Plan." Some of the freight cars are shown standing in front of the station. Details on the delivery under the European Reconstruction Plan are given on page 29.

(photo by Byers, JEIA)

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

Editorial Offices

Directors Building, Room 1050

OMGUS Headquarters, Berlin

Tel.: 42227, 42252, 42923

Editor H. Warner Waid
Assistant Editor Henry S. Matteo
Editorial Writer Marjorie A. Yahraes

Mailing address:

Information Bulletin
Control Office, OMGUS
Berlin, Germany
APO 742, US Army

Correspondence in the United States concerning articles and distribution should be made to:

Reports & Analysis Branch
Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

Printing and distribution of the magazine is 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. 149

November 30, 1948

Occupational Activities	2
Training for Production	3
<i>Article by Don L. Snyder</i>	
Berlin Votes	5
<i>Article by Dr. Harry L. Franklin</i>	
Questions and Answers	8
Student Exchange	9
<i>Article by Frank G. Banta</i>	
Personnel Changes are Announced	12
Economic Situation Can Develop in a Healthy Manner	13
<i>Statement by General Sir Brian Robertson</i>	
Scientific Harvest Surveys	16
<i>Article by Elise F. Hawtin</i>	
Armed Forces Assistance to German Youth Activities	19
<i>Article by Lt. Col. Robert C. Hall</i>	
POW Payment Statement	22
Berlin Medical Academy	23
<i>Article by Major Richmond S. Paine</i>	
Editorial Opinion in German Press	25
US Election Results Draw Favorable Comment	27
ERP Freight Cars from Czechoslovakia	29
Bizone Economy at Postwar High	30
Coal-Iron-Steel Reorganization Plan	31
Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents	32

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

Occupational ACTIVITIES

Record Steel Output—Bizonal steel production for October was the highest since the occupation began. Preliminary steel ingot production for the month reached 610,254 tons, an increase of seven percent over the record established during September. Meanwhile pig iron production in October amounted to 508,594 tons, an increase of eight percent. Steel production is now accomplished at an annual rate of 7,320,000 tons.

Property Restitution—Approximately 12,000 petitions for restitution of identifiable property have been filed by Nov 13 in the US Zone of Germany, pursuant to MG Law No. 59, which, promulgated Nov. 10, 1947, provides for the restitution of identifiable property taken from its rightful owners during the Nazi regime for reasons of race, religion, ideology, nationality or political opposition to National Socialism. The petitions should be filed with the Zentralanmeldeamt (Central Filing Agency), Bad Nauheim, Germany, on or before Dec. 31, 1948, or the claims will be barred under Law 59. Claims filed with any other office or agency will not be valid or recognized under Law 59.

ECA-aid to Bizone—ECA aid approved for the Bizone jumped to a total of \$237,068,000 following receipt of additional aid authorizations totaling \$35,000,000 during late October and early November. New deliveries of ECA goods in the Bizone since Oct. 20 included more than \$4,000,000 worth of meat, more than \$4,500,000 worth of grains and another \$4,500,000 worth of fruits and vegetables. During the same period new contracts and commitments totaled \$50,500,000 including \$12,400,000 for cotton, \$8,373,000 for grains, \$12,188,000 for peanuts, \$2,000,000 for freight cars, \$1,709,000

for rayon pulp, \$855,000 for resin and \$526,000 worth of copper.

"Operation Noel"—The handling and transporting of military post Christ-

Pay Period Changed

US civilian employees in the European Command, drawing salaries from Army appropriated funds will be paid every two weeks, with the 14-day period which starts Dec. 12 marking the beginning of the new plan, EUCOM Headquarters announced. However, pay for the initial two-week period will not be received by employees until after Jan. 1. At present, employees are paid every four weeks.

This pay arrangement applies to all US civilian employees of Military Government, according to the Civilian Payroll Section, Office of the Personnel Officer, OMGUS.

Any EUCOM non-appropriated fund agency also may inaugurate the two-week pay plan if the director of the agency wishes to do so. Allied, neutral, German and other indigenous employees of the Army in EUCOM will continue to be paid once monthly.

The federal employees pay act of 1945 prescribed a biweekly basis for paying federal workers, but EUCOM officials received an exception, permitting salaries to be paid on a four-week plan during a period of adjustment and training.

mas gift donations for needy Germans in Berlin has been named by EUCOM Headquarters as "Operation Noel." The donations are being assembled at Giessen and will be shipped on space

already allotted in the airlift The four-day "Bundles for Berlin" drive, sponsored by the American Women's Club of Heidelberg, netted approximately 4,000 pounds of contributions, including food, toys and clothing Approximately 500 young Germans, 16 to 18 years old, in the 7783d Ordnance Battalion's GYA Club in the Berlin borough of Schoeneberg have voted to give their Christmas dinners this year to a like number of smaller boys and girls in Schoeneberg.

Soviets Release Craft—For the first time since the Russian blockade was imposed five months ago, Soviet authorities have begun releasing bizonal river craft. Between Oct. 31 and Nov. 8, 54 of the 92 bizonal vessels being held in the Soviet Zone were given permission to return to Hamburg. "The Russians gave no explanation — either to bizonal river authorities or to crews of the freed ships," BICO transportation officials stated. Thirty-three of the released ships returned to Hamburg with cargoes of wheat and flour which were originally destined for Berlin. Other ships, seized while enroute to Hamburg from Berlin five months ago, were still loaded with miscellaneous cargoes.

Grain-Collections—At the November meeting of the Bipartite Board with the German bizonal officials, the US Military Governor drew attention to the serious position regarding food collections. He pointed out that grain yield this year was 132 percent as compared with last year's, but up to the end of October, collections were only 88 percent. In reply, Dr. Hans Schlange-Schoeningen, director of the bizonal Food, Agriculture and Forestry Department, explained that the farmers had been so busy getting in their large root crops that the threshing of grain had been delayed.

Training for Production

by **Don L. Snyder**
Manpower Group
Bipartite Control Office

IF INDUSTRIAL production is to be restored in Western Europe during the present difficult postwar period it is essential to remove such elementary obstacles to production as insufficient or poor training on the part of the workers, unsatisfactory relations between the workers and their supervisors and poor work methods.

Those problems must be met and solved if German production is to compete in world markets and fulfill its role within the European Recovery Program. Facing up to these difficulties, organized labor, industrial management and governmental authorities in the Bizone have found a common interest in a specialized training program sponsored during the past three months by Military Government.

The program began with an Institute in Employee Instruction Training conducted at Oberursel near Frankfurt. On-the-job training and personnel administration are generally more advanced in the United States than in Germany; therefore, the services of Mr. John J. McCarthy, corporate personnel director of Gimbel Brothers in New York City, were requested for a three-month period to conduct the institute and inaugurate the program in the US Zone.

THE COURSE given at Oberursel is the first of three supervisory training courses that were developed by the US War Manpower Commission during the war to train supervisors in the three abilities all supervisors need; skill in handling personnel relations problems, skill in improving jobs and skill in instructing workers. The institute conducted by Mr. McCarthy has been confined to Employee Instruction Training to answer the immediate problem caused

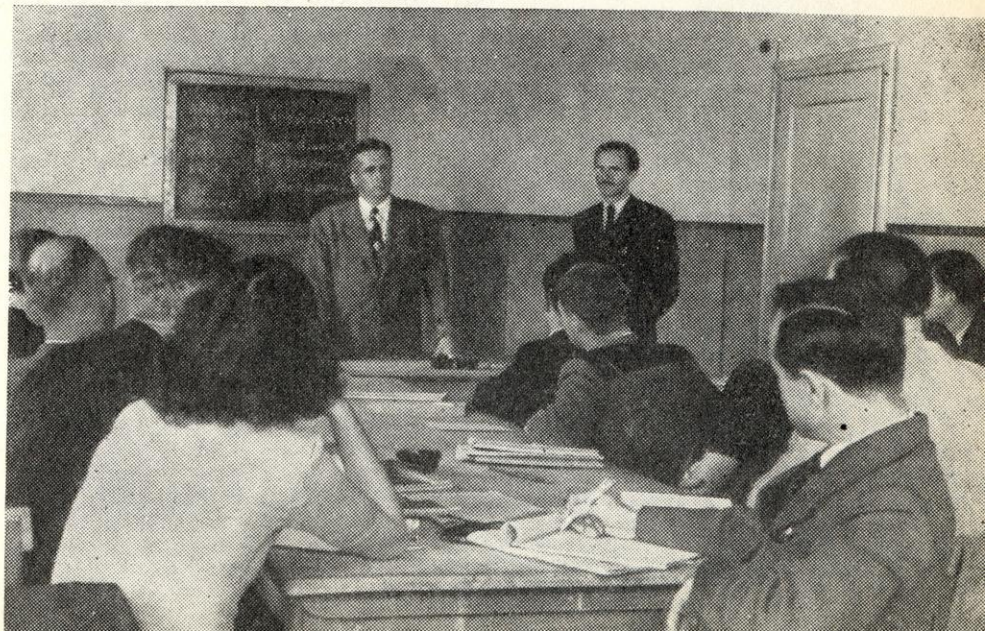
by certain shortages of skilled labor, need for instructing new entrants to the labor market and re-training of workers in new skills.

If supervisors use progressive instructional technique important reductions in training time can be effected. Through better on-the-job training, employees will learn the job correctly the first time resulting in less spoilage of materials and equipment. Industrial management in the United States has always looked with favor on these programs as they result in increased production, decreased training time, better utilization of manpower, materials and equipment. They also insure improved management and labor relationships because of the greater consideration given to the worker as an individual.

THE RESPONSE of the German management, labor, and governmental authorities to the program has been amazing. Before conducting the institute Mr. McCarthy and a representative of Manpower Group, BICO, spent two weeks in the US Zone meeting with representatives of the trade unions, industrial management, and the labor and education ministries in each state explaining the purpose of the training program and

obtaining German reactions. It was made clear that Military Government was offering the basic training on a take it or leave it basis and that once the program had been launched it would be carried out under German auspices.

The response was immediate and committees for each of the states were formed at Wiesbaden, Stuttgart and Munich to select representatives to attend the training course and to sponsor the program in the state. An unexpected by-product of the meetings with the Germans was the response of the state OMG officials who sat in. In Stuttgart, Mr. Edwin Beal, manpower adviser of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, asked why the training wasn't being offered to MG personnel and OMGB officials in Munich demanded that it be made available and immediately made arrangements for facilities in Brechtesgaden where the training could be conducted. Mr. McCarthy agreed to give an intensive one-week course for Americans after completing the two-week institute for German personnel at Oberursel, and invitations were dispatched to the OMG's, EUCOM Headquarters and the Eu-



Mr. McCarthy conducts a class at the Oberursel school as Rolf Schirm (right), director of the supervisory training program, watches. (DENA-bild)

ropean Exchange Service to send US representatives.

THE TWO-WEEK course at Oberursel proved a successful experiment and had many interesting side-lights. It was conducted in a large residence converted into a school by the Hesse trade union movement where as many as 50 union members can be housed and fed while taking short training courses in trade union leadership. Although the Employee Instruction Training course was not essentially a trade union matter, the Hesse trade unions made the school available to Military Government and assigned three trade union members to attend, including the training leader of the school itself. A total of 33 persons attended, of which 15 represented industry, labor and the labor and education ministries. The remaining 18 persons were sent by the European Exchange Service which had been invited originally to send three persons but had urged Mr. McCarthy to accept 18 Germans from PX and warehouse installations throughout the zone.

On the opening day the skepticism of the students was clearly apparent. They felt, as Mr. McCarthy put it, that "they were to be sold another hot-shot American idea" and they came prepared to resist. In addition, there was cleavage within the group, coming as they did from such different

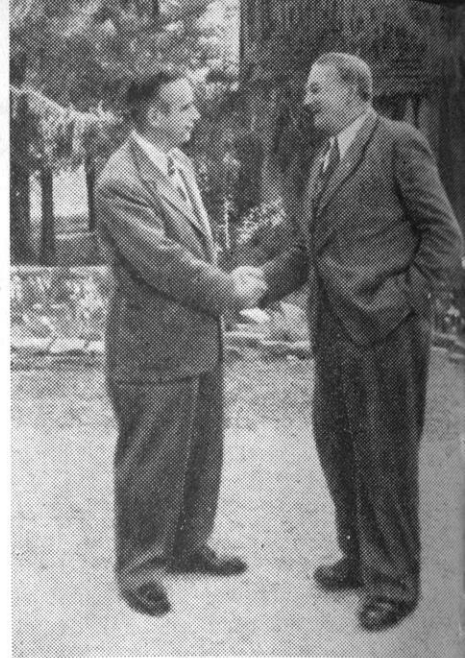
backgrounds as industrial management, trade unions, US Military installations, PX's and the German government. But where they were prepared to resist they found that there was nothing to resist. Instead of being propagandized they met complete frankness. Instead of being lectured they were treated with easy informality and soon they found they were participating, talking, listening to the other fellow and thinking things out for themselves. One Military Government representative of four years' experience said it was the most amazing demonstration he had seen of democracy in action since his coming to Germany.

AND IT was at that point that the surprise package was delivered, so to speak, to Military Government which had sponsored the program for the Germans. It was originally viewed as primarily a practical system of training first-line supervisors in personnel relations with the end objective of getting more and better production. But the major appeal that the course had for the participating Germans, particularly the trade union representatives, was the conception of the worker as an individual and as a human being. Now Military Government found itself sponsoring a program that would not only improve production but, at the same time, introduces a practical, working concept of democracy into German industry—a kind of industrial democracy—which had not existed before.

As one student stated, "We have learned more about democracy in these two weeks than from all the preaching of the past three years. This is tangible and practical and we can get our teeth into it. And, best of all, it can be spread rapidly to many people."

THE ESSENTIAL feature of the program is its simplicity. The courses have so organized the knowledge that it is presented in simple, logical steps which can be

View of the State Trade-Union School, Oberursel, where the Institute in Employee Instruction Training was held.



Mr. McCarthy is congratulated on his work by Fritz Kupschke, trade union representative from Bavaria.

applied daily by the supervisor in his place of work. The course in Employee Instruction Training gives a four-steps method on "How to Instruct" and has as its basic principle the statement that "If the worker hasn't learned, the instructor hasn't taught." When the objection is raised that some individuals just can't grasp a particular job, Mr. McCarthy points out that the supervisor should never have placed the individual on the job in the first place.

The other two courses in supervisory training—personnel relations and job improvement—are to be given at later dates once the first course is well established and underway. These courses are also patterned on simple four step methods and are just as interesting, if not more so, than the course in "How to Instruct."

FOLLOWING the Oberursel Institute, a week's appreciation of all three courses was conducted at Berchtesgaden for US personnel and a representative of CCG Staff College in the British Zone of the Bizone. On completion of the appreciation talks, the group drafted a letter to the US Military Governor recommending that Military Government and EUCOM give full support to the program so that it could

(Continued on page 24)

NOVEMBER 30, 1948

Berlin Votes

by **Dr. Harry L. Franklin**

Chief, Civil Administration
and Political Affairs Branch
OMG Berlin Sector

RARELY in Berlin's entire political history have city elections been fraught with such political significance as the forthcoming municipal vote scheduled for Sunday, Dec. 5. On that date a new City Assembly, (legislative body) is to be chosen by popular vote and the Assembly in turn is to elect a new Magistrat (executive body) headed by a mayor.

The East-West "cold war" conflict has been focused on Berlin since the beginning on June 23 of the Soviet blockade of the three western sectors with a population of approximately 2,200,000. It is only in these three sectors — US, British and French — that participation in the scheduled election will be possible because the Soviets have either indirectly or directly through their sponsored Socialist Unity Party (SED) excluded the Soviet Sector (about 1,200,000 population) from participation.

To the average Berliner, the issues in the forthcoming election are extremely clear, in contrast with many past elections involving a multiplicity of party programs. This time the Soviet blockade imposed in peacetime against a defenseless citizenry, but counteracted by the surprising technical performance of US-British airlift, has acted as a solvent in clarifying the election issues.

THIS TIME it is simply the choice between two fundamentally opposed political systems on ways of life. On the one hand, a totalitarian system imposed by a foreign power in the form of a police state in which none of the basic civil rights as known in most western world countries obtain, and on the other, the system of political liberty where freedom of the individual, press and religion prevails under constitutional

safeguards. The average Berliner has seen the former system in actual practice just inside the Iron Curtain and he wants no traffic with it, judging from all indications.

According to Article 4 of the Temporary Constitution of Berlin (adopted in mid-1946), the City Assembly of 130 members is elected for a period of two years. The present Assembly took office in mid-November 1946 following the elections of Oct. 20, 1946. Consequently, the elections this year were originally set for Nov. 14, but due to a technical oversight, had to be postponed until Dec. 5.

It was anticipated several weeks ago that the Soviet Military Administration (SMA) would not permit elections this year in the Soviet Sector because of the certainty that its sponsored party, the SED, would receive a crushing defeat at the polls. Therefore the City Assembly resolved on

Oct. 25 that in any borough where polling is not permitted on Dec. 5 the assemblymen elected from that borough in 1946 would be held over in office until an election there is possible. In actual practice this means that the three western sectors will elect 98 assemblymen while the present 32 from the Soviet Sector will be held over.

FULL PREPARATIONS have been completed for the Dec. 5 elections. Some 1,450 polling booths will be open on that date and more than 10,000 election officials (specially designated for that purpose) will be on hand to insure the free, orderly conduct of the polling, according to present plans.

German citizens 20 years of age who have been residents of Berlin for at least six months are entitled to vote, with certain exceptions under denazification and other judicial provisions. Voting for members of the



Germans read the political posters on the wall of the town hall at Steglitz, borough in the US Sector. (US Army photo)

City Assembly is by general, direct and secret ballot on the principle of proportional representation. Members of the City Assembly must be at least 25 years old and German citizens.

In addition to the City Assembly, new borough assemblies will also be chosen (by separate ballot) on Dec. 5 in each of the 12 city boroughs (Verwaltungsbezirke) comprising the three western sectors, which in turn will choose nine members of each district administrative office (Bezirksamt), headed by a borough president (Buergermeister) as chief executive officer of the borough. Voting qualifications for the borough assemblies and the City Assembly are the same.

Ballots are cast only for a political party and not for individual candidates. Hence the Berlin voter cannot split his ballot. Four weeks before elections day, the political parties must submit their list of candidates to the appropriate election officials for publication and are permitted to list up to 125 percent of the seats to be filled in the city and district assemblies. Separate ballots are used by each voter for the city and for the district assemblies.

Each political party is assigned a separate number on the ballot, preceding the party name. This time (as in 1946) the Social Democratic Party (SPD) is called List 1; the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), List 2; and the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), List 4. List 3 has been left unassigned just in case the SMA should change its mind before Dec. 5 and permit the SED to participate in the elections.

ALTHOUGH as previously pointed out, the various party programs are of secondary importance in the forthcoming election—the issue is preponderantly East versus West, or totalitarianism versus democracy—a brief word on each party may be in order.

The SPD stands for evolutionary socialism by democratic means (the ballot) involving socialization of key industries and centralized government; it has strong trade union affiliations and is clearly a working class party.

The CDU may be considered as moderately conservative and strongly

anti-marxian; advocates a federal form of national government; is a middle class party and maintains strong ties with both Catholic and Protestant (Lutheran) groups.

The LDP stands for private enterprise and the separation of church and state; it, too, is a middle class party, but does not seem to have a wide appeal here.

The Berlin parties correspond in a general way with parties of the same or similar names in the western zones. The SED here, however, is the equivalent of the German Communist Party (KPD) in the West.

As to the SED, although theoretically a revolutionary Marxian Socialist party, it is, strictly speaking not a genuine German party, but rather a quisling-like political organization established and designed to further

Dr. Franklin is now participating in his second occupation duty in Germany. For three years after the first World War, he was on the staff of the Commanding General of the US occupational forces along the Rhine. After the second World War, he came to Berlin in December 1945 with OMGUS, later becoming deputy to Mr. Louis Glaser, chief of the Civil Administration and Political Affairs Branch, OMG Berlin Sector, and chief of the branch when Mr. Glaser returned to the United States in September.

Dr. Franklin studied at the Universities of Bonn, Heidelberg, Berlin and Leipzig, receiving his doctor of philosophy degree from the last. He was also American consul in Berlin and Leipzig for five years, and served for 10 years as an economist with various US Government departments in Washington, specializing in the German problem. His home is in Lexington, Ky.

the aims and purposes of the Soviet Union in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany. The SED supports the Soviet-imposed blockade of Berlin, Soviet removals from current production in violation of the Potsdam agreement,

and any other measures the SMA may take in conflict with vital German interests.

The SED has never protested against concentration camps established in the Soviet Zone; forced labor in the Saxonia mines, or body-snatching (Menschenraub) sometimes attempted or even accomplished in the western sectors on Soviet orders. But the SED is very vocal in charging the existence of "terrorism", neo-fascism, militarism, "monopoly capitalism", colonial exploitation, and so on in the western sectors and in the western zones. All this is notorious to the average Berliner and explains the low level of esteem to which the SED has sunk in the past few months.

AMONG the political leaders of Berlin who figure prominently in the present election campaign may be mentioned, by party:

SPD: Franz Neumann (party chairman), City Councillor Ernst Reuter (elected city mayor in 1947 but vetoed by the Soviets) and Dr. Otto Suhr (chairman of the City Assembly).

CDU: Dr. Walther Schreiber (chairman), Dr. Kurt Landsberg (leader in City Assembly), Jakob Kaiser and Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg (at present acting mayor).

LDP: C. H. Schwennicke (chairman) and Rudolf Markewitz (deputy chairman).

These political leaders have shown outstanding courage since the beginning of the Soviet-imposed blockade by speaking out plainly and forcefully in line with the general attitude of the Berlin population.

Until recently the co-chairmen of the Berlin SED were Karl Litke (former SPD member) and Hermann Matern. They have been replaced by Hans Jendretzky, formerly chairman of the FDGB in the Soviet Zone, in order to salvage whatever possible from the deteriorating SED. Jendretzky is known in Communist circles as a "mass influencer". His chief role in the present campaign is to propagandize against participation in the Dec. 5 elections.

IN RESPONSE to a request a week earlier, the three western sector commandants on Oct. 5 approved the



Current Political Posters in Berlin: (left) Social Democratic Party, translated: It's Plain, Folks! Berlin remains Berlin, and vote List 1, Social Democrats. (center) Christian Democratic Union, translated: Peace and



LISTE 2 DIE UNION

CDU

CHRISTLICH-DEMOKRATISCHE UNION DEUTSCHLANDS

Freedom. List 2 the Union. (right) Liberal Democratic Party, translated: SOS, Cleanliness, Orderliness, Objectivity... Save Berlin... vote LDP List 4.



Wählt LDP Liste 4

SCHWERNICKE · MARKIEWITZ · BR · REIF

(reproduced from MG-published Die Neue Zeitung)

Election Regulations (Wahlordnung) and the holding of Berlin elections as proposed by the City Assembly and the Magistrat. Maj. Gen. A. G. Kotikov, the Soviet Sector commandant, waited until Oct. 20 to reply in a letter to Dr. Friedensburg in which he made fantastic charges of terrorism, political and trade union persecution, and fascist war propaganda in the three western sectors. Kotikov further said he considered elections necessary in the near future but attached such impossible conditions to Soviet approval that his ostensible consent was a definite "No."

Dr. Friedensburg replied to General Kotikov on Nov. 1 in a long letter in which he completely refuted point by point the false charges made about conditions in the western sectors. Dr. Friedensburg wrote: "Your letter allows no other conclusion except that the new elections scheduled by the municipal bodies for Dec. 5 cannot be held in the Soviet-occupied east sector of Berlin."

To this, General Kotikov replied on Nov. 14 through his deputy, Colonel Yelizarov, in a letter addressed to Dr. Friedensburg in which the months' old charges of a reactionary Magistrat oppressing the democratic forces, bent on splitting the city, and no longer

representing the wishes of the Berlin citizenry, were rehashed. With scant regard for logic or the actual facts, Colonel Yelizarov proceeded to charge in his letter that "Consequently, the majority of the leading officials of the present Magistrat who agreed to your letter is against democratic and uniform elections in Berlin."

SINCE early this year the Soviet-sponsored SED, the SMA overt organ *Taegliche Rundschau*, and the Soviet-licensed press in general have repeated in phonograph-record fashion the claim that the present Magistrat chosen two years ago by the City Assembly elected on Oct. 20, 1946, no longer represented the will of the people of Berlin. If the SMA really believes this charge is true it should welcome a city-wide election so that the Berlin electorate could properly express its wishes at the polls. Informed observers, however, estimate that the SED today would probably poll not more than five percent of the total votes cast, as compared with almost 20 percent in the 1946 elections.

The Berlin voter knows that since the end of July this year, action by the SMA has resulted in splitting several departments of the Magistrat, notably those for food, police, public utilities and economics by "discharging" the

department heads (city councilors chosen by the City Assembly, except in case of the police president) in violation of quadripartite agreement. The departments mentioned have had to establish main offices in the three western sectors in order to carry on their work.

SMA action in recent months to hamper and harass the city's Magistrat is notorious. Nevertheless, the most recent propaganda line of the SMA and Soviet-licensed press is: "Berlin Is Without a Magistrat" and it is not unlikely that even before or at least after the Dec. 5 election, the SMA will install its so-called "Democratic Bloc" leaders (described below) or another hand-picked group to function as the Magistrat in the Soviet Sector.

The SED finally came out in the open and declared its refusal to participate in the forthcoming election through a public address to SED party functionaries by Jendretzky, its new chairman, published on Nov. 13 in the *Taegliche Rundschau* and in other Soviet-licensed newspapers. Jendretzky declared in his statement that "in common with the majority of the American people and the forces for peace of the whole world we expect the immediate recall of (Ge-

(Continued on page 28)

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS



Have any arrangements been made whereby individual German importers who do not wish to charter entire vessels can book freight space for small individual shipments?

JEIA Instruction No. 25 enables German shipping agents to book freight space in foreign vessels operating on "liner services." (JEIA)

* * *

Is it correct that tourists can now enter Bizonal Germany freely from the United States and other countries?

The Combined Board will grant military entry permits to bona-fide tourists on condition that they possess prepaid reservations at a Joint Export Import Agency hotel in the US Zone. The entry permits is valid for the period covered by the reservation, plus the necessary travel time to the tourist's destination. Each military permit will be endorsed with the words "Tourist—no facilities." This means that the Army will not provide living accommodations, and that the traveler will necessarily have to use JEIA accommodations. This concession does not apply to the British Zone for the time being. (JEIA)

* * *

Under that conditions is it possible for a German student to study in the United States?

At present it is necessary for the student to be sponsored by some recognized educational institution in the United States in order for him to secure a visitor's visa. Such sponsorship must include the cost of tuition, subsistence and transportation to and from the United States. (OMGWB) (note article "Student Exchange" on page 9)

* * *

Is it necessary for a German student to be sponsored in order to study in European countries?

Such a form of sponsorship is not necessary to study in European uni-

versity it is sufficient for him to secure an exit permit. (OMGWB)

* * *

How does a student or a teacher secure an exit permit for travel or study in a European country?

He should bring an official invitation or statement of admission to the Cultural Exchange Office of state OMG. Here he will receive the necessary forms for securing an exit permit together with the letter of sponsorship for such travel. (OMGWB)

* * *

A German garage owner wants to know the policy on the sale of second-hand cars to occupation personnel.

EUCOM Circular No. 140 originally stated that American personnel may not purchase motor vehicles from German owners. This circular was later amended to permit Americans in Germany to purchase vehicles from German owners, provided a license was obtained from JEIA. This regulation, as amended, is still in effect.

However, JEIA will only approve licenses for the purchase of new German cars, and will not approve applications for the purchase of second-hand cars. When buying a new German automobile, the purchaser pays the price in dollars to the Joint Export Import Agency and JEIA pays the equivalent amount in Deutsche marks to the seller. The conversion rate is 30 cents for each mark. (JEIA)

* * *

Since tuberculosis is such a great threat to our (German) common health, why are isolation facilities not provided?

It must be realized that health authorities in their attempt to secure buildings and equipment for TB isolation hospitals are in competition with all others needing such facilities. The decision is a matter of relative importance. If public officials are convinced that the fight against TB is of greater importance than the many other uses to which any given building may be put they will of

course use the building as a TB hospital. The surest way to convince the officials of the importance of isolating TB cases is for the public to express clearly its opinion on the matter. (OMGWB) (See article "White Plague" in *Information Bulletin*, No. 139, July 13, 1948)

* * *

Is not there a danger of too much education for ordinary boys and girls?

The answer is an unequivocal "No!" Boys and girls and men and women in this modern age cannot have too much education of the right kind. They should have at least nine and if possible 12 years of full-time education. Mostly this would be general education for the duties of citizenship, the proper use of leisure time, intelligent home membership, and a general effectiveness in neighborhood and community activities. (OMGWB)

* * *

Since paper has been decontrolled, it is somewhat easier to get supplies, but there is still a shortage. Are prospects any brighter on this?

Every country has a paper shortage today. The world production has never been higher, but it still cannot keep up with the demand. In Germany, most of the mills are steadily increasing their output, but the limiting factor is raw material. However, JEIA has purchased large quantities of pulp and, in addition, has just received authorization from the Economic Cooperation Administration to purchase additional amounts of pulp and newsprint under the Marshall Plan. This should permit increased circulation of German newspapers and magazines. (JEIA)

* * *

What agency determines the internal price of German goods and raw materials in the Bizonal Area?

The Bipartite Board has given the Bizonal Economic Council and Council of States the authority to enact price legislation, subject to the approval of the Bipartite Board. (OMGWB)

Student Exchange

by Frank G. Banta

Chief, Cultural Exchange Section
Education & Cultural Relations Div., OMGUS

IT'S A WONDERFUL campus, and all the professors and students are as nice as possible. It's one thing that strikes you as a European student: the personal interest each person and especially the professors take in you...

"Yesterday I visited a junior high school from 9 to 3 and attended classes... I had a long talk with Dr. B. the principal, and the faculty counselor. Again I was impressed by the personal interest the school and the teachers are taking in their children. I wish we would learn this in Germany, that the *human being* is first, the individual, not the state...

"Last Sunday I was at the National Art Gallery and there was a Mozart concert. Of course I was impressed by the beautiful building and the hall where the concert was held, but also that the American people were sitting there half an hour waiting for the beginning of the concert. That's what I will tell the members of my Youth Center. The German youth think that the Americans are not interested in classical music."

Thus writes a German student, one of 172 now studying on an American campus. Student exchange is the culmination of months of work and more than two years of planning involving the cooperation of American citizens and organizations, the Departments

of State, Army and Navy in Washington, Military Government in Germany, and German leaders in education, religion and related fields.

AS EARLY as the summer of 1946, the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee began formulating policy for cultural exchange between Germany and the United States, and on Oct. 24, 1946 this policy "to permit and encourage the revival of visits of Germans to the United States, and of persons from the United States to Germany" was published as SWNCC 269'8. These persons were to "be essentially concerned with educational, religious, scientific, informational and cultural affairs and... interested in the reorientation of the German people toward peace and democracy."

The provisions set up in this paper have been extended to include exchange between Germany and countries other than the United States, modified to permit a certain number of foreign students in Germany to be admitted to study at German universities, and finally revised by the decision of the State Department to return during the past summer to the prewar regulations for the issuance of visas. The basic policy which it formulated, however, has remained unaltered.

It was nearly a year before the first student went to the United States under the exchange program. Students and cultural leaders had previously been going to other European countries. No US government funds had been appropriated for American exchanges. Thus the only chance for student exchange to the United States was through sponsorship by private organizations or individuals.

Any person wishing to invite a German student or cultural leader to the United States had to work through a recognized organization which in turn had to take over the responsibility for his entire expenses from the moment he left Germany until he returned. The offer had to be made to the Departments of Army and State, which checked them for financial backing and security. Then the project was transmitted to Military Government.

THE FIRST such project, received in July 1947, was turned over to the Education & Religious Affairs Branch, IA&C Division. In that branch an Interchange-of-Persons Section, consisting of one officer and his secretary, was opened in August 1947, and the work of processing the first students began. In March the E&RA Branch was included in the new Education and Cultural Relations Division,



Some of German Students in United States—(left to right) Renate Penner from British Zone, studying literature and history at Tabor College, Hillboro, Kan.; Albert Gallé from French Zone, studying theology at Messiah Bible College; Eva Cassirer from Berlin, studying liberal arts at

University of California; Vera Millington-Herrmann from Berlin, studying educational psychology at University of Minnesota; Roland von Rebay, studying architecture at Frank Lloyd Wright School, New York.

(photos from E & CRD, OMGUS)

and the Interchange-of-Persons Section became the Cultural Exchange Branch (now Cultural Exchange Section, Cultural Affairs Branch).

The new branch was further increased and corresponding reorganizations were carried out in the German states until there are at the present time four professional workers in OMGUS and separate state OMG offices concerned solely with the exchange of persons, plus additional personnel in charge of the exchange of materials.

In the beginning the clearance of a student meant little more than the facilitation of his exit. He had to pass seven security checks to obtain his Military Exit Permit and Visitor's Visa. No one could be accepted who had been a Nazi Party member or a member of the German armed forces. This ruled out nearly every adult male. In those early days, the Interchange-of-Persons Section was therefore concerned largely with questions of security rather than making a careful check on whether or not prospective students were highly intelligent leaders.

AS THE PROGRAM expanded efforts were begun to find and assist the most carefully-selected Germans toward an exchange opportunity. This was simply putting into practice the principle, so strong in American thinking, that every person is an individual and has the right to be treated as an individual. A young man who served in the army may now, unless he was a high officer or a member of certain units, be considered for exchange on the basis of his past record.

A boy or girl who had been taken into the Nazi Party from a Hitler Youth group at the age of 18 may have a more difficult time than some of his fellows, but he too is considered on the basis his record. Only four former party members have been accepted to date, two students who were nominal members and two educators who had been fully cleared through security investigation.

In the late autumn of 1947 the first German state screening committees were set up, and now such committees have been formed in all states as well as in Berlin Sector. These committees

have the duty of screening all candidates for study in the United States and of making recommendations on them. Not only scholastic records are considered but also general personality and appearance, promise of leadership, adaptability, political record, and open-mindedness. Members of these committees are educators and other cultural leaders in their community who are known and trusted not only by Military Government but also by their compatriots.

The German eye is naturally often more keen to detect a flaw in one of its own people than the eye of a foreigner and is surprisingly often more critical. Furthermore, a person chosen and approved by a German organization is apt to be respected by other Germans and to be accepted and heeded upon his return. The function of these committees is not that of a rubber stamp, and increasingly they are being encouraged not only to pass on those candidates named from other sources but also to select and nominate candidates on their own responsibility.

THE FIRST two German students left for the United States in September 1947. In October three more departed. In November a Berlin artist went to the University of Louisville and a professor from Hamburg began his guest lectures at the University of Notre Dame. In December 1947 and January 1948 only one application for each month was processed, and by the end of March not more than 15 persons had departed. During these nine months 106 applications had been presented, of which eight had been rejected because the candidates were scholastically or politically unacceptable.

During last April, various changes were made to simplify the process of clearing a German for exit, and 21 persons departed for the United States. These included six specialists in radio work under an initial Rockefeller Foundation project.

PRINCIPALLY for seasonal reasons only 24 persons departed in May and June, and an additional 24 in July. In August the total rose to 34, including 23 students; and in September, the month when most universities open, it leaped to record of 102 per-

sons, 72 of whom were students. In early October, 45 persons, including 43 students, departed. It was planned not to send any more students until January.

Cumulative statistics concerning applications through Oct. 20 are as follows:

	Opened	Completed	Closed	Pending
Students	261	172	20	69
Leaders	127	94	12	21
Total	388	266	32	90

"Opened" means that full scholarships have been offered. "Completed" indicates those projects where candidates have actually departed for the United States, and "closed", those that have had to be abandoned for lack of scholastic or political approval.

"Leaders" is an elastic category including any one who goes to attend a conference, teach or lecture, confer, receive on-the-job training or carry out planned observation—in short, all types of activity in the cultural fields except matriculated study. To date under this category, 57 persons have gone from the British Zone, 16 from the US Zone, 19 from the French, and two from the Russian. The program is, therefore, one including not only the US Zone but all of Germany.

RELIGIOUS groups have been the most active in giving scholarships to German students: The National Catholic Welfare Committee, the World Council of Churches (Protestant, the Mennonites, the Quakers and the Church of Christ have each given three to 21 scholarships. The University of Kentucky and Michigan State College have each given three scholarships and others have been offered by Mississippi, Minnesota, Washington State and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A very large percentage of scholarships have, however, been given by friends or relatives of a particular German student for that student. To refuse to approve the designated candidate meant not to make the opening available for another student, but simply to close it.

Under the US budget for the fiscal year 1949-50 an appropriation was set aside specifically for the sending of German students to the United States. It is intended to use this money almost entirely for transportation. This

Part of group of 42 students leaving Frankfurt Sept. 20 for studies in American colleges. (Army Signal Corps photo)



fall, as emergency measures, two chartered planes flying from Frankfurt to New York carried a total of 83 students, and on US Army troop transports approximately 40 boys were moved on a space available, no cost to the government, basis. Since many of these students were privately sponsored they cannot be transported in this way in the future.

FROM NOW ON assistance will be given to privately-sponsored cases in gaining clearance, but there will be no financial aid. Only candidates directly selected by the German screening committees and Military Government will be afforded transportation. It is anticipated that approximately 200 students selected on a highly competitive basis will be sent to the United States in the fall of 1949. Plans are already laid for their selection, and placement will be carried out largely or entirely through the Institute of International Education in New York.

It was said above that the presence of 172 Germans students on American

campuses is a culmination of long planning and hard work. In a much larger sense it is only the beginning of that culmination. It may be a coincidence that many men and women holding positions of influence in the present German society, working either directly or in spirit with the western democracies, were the exchange students of the 1920's.

The real fruits of the present program will be borne two and three decades later, when the students now in classrooms and laboratories, studying and observing a way of life easier and freer and happier than they have ever seen before, will be leaders in a future Germany. +END

New Party in Bremen

A new party calling itself "Labor Party" has been licensed in Bremen. Its leader is Reinhold Boell, a member of the executive committee of the white collar workers trade union. The party occupies a position midway between the Social Democratic and Communist parties.

Labor Courts' Peak

Labor courts in the US Zone, which have been deluged with cases since currency reform, reached a peak postwar load in August when 6,600 cases were filed. This was almost five times as many cases as were filed in June.

Previously the greatest monthly rise had occurred in July when 5,520 cases were added to the dockets as compared with 1,420 in June. Most new cases involve claims of improper wage payment, complaints of unjust dismissal, or demands for full payment of wages following uncontested termination of employment.

The most important case filed with a labor court in the US Zone on the interpretation of currency reform legislation was decided Sept. 14, by the Hesse State Labor Court. As an indirect result of the court ruling, a Darmstadt plant would be required to pay its employees DM 350,000.

Personnel Changes Are Announced

Mr. James, E. King, Jr., formerly secretary general, OMGUS, was appointed deputy chief of staff, OMGUS, Nuremberg. He joined Military Government in January, 1947 after a year with the Department of State, Division of British Commonwealth Affairs.

A former Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, Mr. King received his AB Degree from Harvard University and was in instructor in government at Harvard from 1940-42. During the war, he served overseas with the First Armored Division and the First Infantry Division.

Mr. Eric G. Gration has been appointed acting secretary general, OMGUS, succeeding Mr. King. Mr. Gration has served with the Office of the Secretary General since July 1946. He became staff secretary last January.

Major G. L. C. Scott has been appointed to the dual positions of acting staff secretary of the Office of the Secretary General and acting US Secretary, Allied Secretariat. Major Scott served as special assistant to the delegate, Bizonal Delegation to the OEEC in Paris, from May 1948 until the present appointment. Previously he was deputy US secretary, Bipartite Secretariat.

Capt. Virgil W. Bond has been appointed executive officer to the secretary general, OMGUS in addition to his duties as executive officer to the chief of staff. Captain Bond became executive officer, Office of the Chief of Staff, when he joined Military Government in 1946.

Mr. Paul P. Roudakoff was appointed chief of the Liaison and Protocol Section, OMGUS and chief of the Liaison and Protocol Section, US Element, Allied Control Authority. Mr. Roudakoff has served with the Liaison and Protocol Section since 1945 when he was appointed executive officer.

Mr. John F. Golay has been appointed acting deputy US secretary of the Bipartite Secretariat. He has served with the Secretariat as an assistant secretary since his return to Berlin from the United States in July.

OMG Bremen Gets New Director



(US Army Photo)

Captain Jeffs promoted

Capt. Charles Roger Jeffs, US Navy, became state director of OMG Bremen on Nov. 29, succeeding Mr. Thomas Fox Dunn who retired after two years as MG head of the smallest state in the US Zone. Captain Jeffs had been deputy director since March 6, 1947.

Mr. Dunn had brought to the task of directing the operation of the state whose is a vital part of the life line of the American zone of occupation, the accumulated experience of 23

He entered the city with the Allied armies in 1945, after having served as a navigator with the RAF.

Major P. A. Hutchinson, for the past year deputy chief staff executive of the Bipartite Transport Group, returned to the United States to take up an appointment as instructor at the University of Maryland.

Mr. Arthur Mayer, wartime consultant on films to the secretary of war, has been appointed chief of the Motion Picture Branch, Information Services Division, OMGUS. Mr. Mayer has been for many years a leading figure in the American motion picture field.

Mr. Eric Pommer, former head of the Motion Picture Branch, is remaining on duty with Military Government temporarily as adviser to the ISD director, to assist in the solution of transition problems and to com-



(Photo by Schmidt)

to succeed Mr. Dunn

years in the position of port representative and regional director with the War Shipping Administration (now US Maritime Commission).

Captain Jeffs assumed his new responsibilities with the backing of 37 years of training and experience with the US Navy. On Aug. 10, 1945, he became commander of the US Naval Advanced Base, Weser river, and later deputy commander of US Naval Forces in Germany.

plete duties assigned to him in the United States.

Mr. John W. Tracy has been named airways engineer with the Civil Aviation Branch, Armed Forces Division, OMGUS. Since October 1946, Mr. Tracy has served with the Civil Aeronautics Administration at Helena, Mont.

Mr. Paul Goetz, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. George A. Wyeth, Jr., of Washington, D. C., have accepted positions as economists with the Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS the Department of the Army announced in Washington. From 1946 to March 1948, Mr. Goetz was senior research analyst and statistician with a New York securities and commodities brokers firm. Since 1947, Mr. Wyeth has been special assistant to the budget director of the Applied Physics Laboratory.

economic situation can develop in a healthy manner

by **General Sir Brian Robertson**
British Military Governor

AS A GENERAL comment on the economic situation one may say that all round improvement is obvious. The production position is showing a very satisfactory improvement and represents now approximately 70 percent of the 1936 level of production. The better coal production in recent weeks is particularly gratifying. We have now reached a figure of 315,000 tons per day and improvement continues.

I hope very much that all concerned will insure that there is no slipping back during the holiday period. Of course nobody grudges the miners their Christmas holidays but in previous years there has been a falling off before and after the recognized holidays, which is something which ought to be avoided.

Steel ingot production is now at a rate of approximately 7,000,000 tons per annum. Output of rolled products is improving but not to the same extent. These are the basic industries.

There is also good progress in industry generally. The supply of goods under the European Recovery Program has not yet made its impact felt but its goods are now beginning to come in, and a steady stream during the coming months is assured.

THIS SITUATION has resulted from several causes, of which currency reform is the most striking. External aid already received and promised under ERP is another big factor. The good harvest and excellent import deliveries of food which have removed the great difficulties under which we labored previously now assure an adequate ration to the worker and his family. And finally we must pay tribute to the workers themselves without whom no improvement would have been possible.

While all this sounds very good it would, I am sure, be a very great

mistake to adopt an attitude of complacency. This economic recovery, is a plant of recent, and as yet tender, growth. Great care is needed to insure that it shall develop into a robust and enduring condition. Now I said that currency reform was one of the chief factors which has made improvement possible. It follows from this that if improvement is to be sustained the stability of the currency and the confidence of the people in the currency are of paramount importance.

PRICES have risen sharply. That is something about which I will speak again; for the moment I will only say that some price increases were justified and inevitable. However, we have a situation now in which wholesalers and retailers are tending to hold back their goods again in the hope of getting yet higher prices later on. To enable them to finance these hoarded stocks

This article is an abridged text of the statement which General Robertson made at his first press conference in Frankfurt on Nov. 17. In his introductory remarks he said:

"Here in Frankfurt one gets perhaps a better perspective—certainly as regards what is going on in the western zones. This is the focus of the Bizonal Area, the seat of its administration, and the seat of the Bipartite Board."

they seek credit from the banks. That is certainly not a good position and I feel that credit is being given too freely and without proper discrimination as to the purposes for which it is used.

This is a time for a cautious credit policy so far as short term loans are

concerned. Long term credits to finance genuine self-liquidating projects such as the development of the supply of power or the improvement of the housing situation, particularly in the Ruhr, are on the contrary eminently desirable. The Military Governors have given their approval to the plans put forward for the establishment of a Reconstruction Loan Bank, and I hope that the necessary practical measures to set up this important source of long and medium term credit will be taken with the minimum of delay.

Apart from the credit situation I am also concerned about the budgets both of the central administration and of the states. The Military Governors have recently approved the budgetary proposals put forward by the Economic Council. Although those proposals forecast a balance between receipts and expenditure, one cannot avoid grave doubts as to whether the receipts will in fact be collected or whether the expenditure has been estimated in full.

PUBLIC BUDGETS at all levels in the states give me the impression that deficits of dangerous magnitude must be expected unless drastic measures are applied very quickly. I believe that a number of state governments should be taking their responsibilities in this respect more seriously than they are now. Surplus and unnecessary staffs must be cut down; tax receipts must be collected with firmness; expenditure must be pruned. Deficit public spending is resulting in a net addition to the money supply which was already larger than I should have liked to see it, and this is certain to exert, if it continues, a dangerous pressure on the economy.

Another aspect of the budgetary position which troubles me is the

serious inequality between the various states. Some states have a surplus of revenue over expenditure. Others have the appearance of imminent bankruptcy. This is not merely due to extravagance on the part of those states who are in difficulties but to the excessive burden of expenditure which they carry in respect of certain matters which should be dealt with on a central basis. General Clay and I have already told the ministers president that it is within their competence to propose how these inequalities should be mitigated by action on the part of the Economic Council. However, there has yet been no practical result from our statement on this point.

I spoke about the tendency to hold back stocks. This is an ugly business and I feel very strongly that the Frankfurt administration should pay serious and urgent attention to it and make up their minds to deal with this hoarding and profiteering. The Economic Council has not taken advantage of the powers of taxation which we have given to it. I believe that it must do so without further delay both because it will need the money and because further taxation in the right direction will be healthy.

ANOTHER MATTER on which General Clay and I have been pressing the Economic Council for some time is that they should put forward their proposals for the unification of customs administration. The position on the frontiers is very unsatisfactory in this respect. A good deal of nonsense is going on and western Germany is losing money in consequence.

Finally, I must lay particular emphasis on the urgent necessity for legislation to deal with the equalization of burdens. This is most important as a social measure. The burden of suffering due to the war and to things which have happened since the war has not fallen equally upon all parts of western Germany, nor has it fallen equally upon the various classes of the community. It is an obvious social necessity to rectify these inequalities as far as possible and as quickly as possible.

But apart from the social aspect we, the Military Governors, have

always counted upon these equalization measures as a necessary corrective and safeguard against inflation. I know that the matter is complicated, difficult and full of political controversy, but I am sure that it is urgent and vital and I trust most sincerely that those who are responsible for taking these steps will take their courage in their hands and drive them through.

I STARTED by pointing out the great improvement in the economic position and I have since drawn attention to a number of matters which are grounds for anxiety. The fact is that the situation can be good, but if it is not handled properly it can be very dangerous. Five months ago shop windows were empty and pockets were full of worthless money; today we hear the complaint that the shop windows are full but the people cannot afford to buy. Now it is not to be expected that the standard of living of the German people will suddenly rise to a level such as that which they enjoyed before the war. That is not possible. Germany will have to be content with a much more modest standard of living for a long time to come.

On the other hand the present situation gives legitimate cause for dissatisfaction. One way to make it possible for the people to buy is to increase their wages. We know very well what result that is likely to produce — a giddy spiral of wages and prices with prices always on top. I am thankful to say that the leaders of the great trade unions have appreciated this and have realized that a demand for higher wages would be folly.

The other way to attack the problem is to stabilize prices. I am not going to argue the case today for the rival merits of controls against a free economy. The Economic Council has taken a decision to remove controls over a wide range of products, and one result has been to produce a widening of the gap between wages and prices. It is certain that it is not wise to allow the situation to get out of hand.

It is for that reason that the chairmen of the Control Office in Frankfurt who represent their Mil-

itary Governors addressed two letters to the Economic Council. In the first they insisted that a firm and comprehensive policy over the whole range of prices and wages must be adopted and they made some specific proposals in this connection. I am glad to see that a beginning has been made toward putting these proposals into effect. In their second letter they made it clear that the removal of controls over essential foodstuffs would not be permitted.

AS REGARDS the food situation, ...today in Western Germany there is a reasonable ration of everything except meat; and because there is an abundant supply of potatoes anybody who needs more food can increase his consumption above the published level of the ration. The meat supply is bad, and will get worse, until some means of restoring control are found. It is clearly ridiculous to expect to be able to control the distribution and the price of meat when hides can be sold for what they will fetch.

There are signs that control is slipping from other products besides meat, and it is on this account that I wish to utter a plain warning. The reasonable ration that is available today will only continue to be available if orderly distribution is maintained. There is enough food in western Germany taking the products of the German harvest together with imports, to provide the ration with something to spare, and the responsible Germans recognize this.

But whether the ration will be provided throughout the winter and next spring depends on German governments and administrations — and the present signs are not encouraging. For example, grain collections up to the middle of October were only 87 percent of last year's collections at the same time. This is bad enough; but when it is realized that the gross grain harvest this year is probably 33 percent more than last, and that the price of grains is about 18 percent higher, then it becomes clear that the drop in collections is serious indeed.

I hope that German governments and state administrations will succeed in their task of collecting food, and

distributing food in an orderly manner in accordance with the needs of the population. On Monday (Nov. 15) General Clay and I spoke in these terms to the representatives of the Economic Council. I wish to repeat this warning now. If effective action is not taken, it will be useless to cry for further imports. The \$868,000,000—a lot of money—set aside for food imports for the Bizonal Area will have been spent and no more money will be forthcoming.

HOWEVER, it is clear that the food situation is only one aspect of over-all economic situation. The dangers which lie ahead can only be arrested by wise action over the whole field. I hope that the two letters signed by the chairmen of the Control Office will receive attention and that corrective action will be taken before it is too late.

If there were any doubts about the risks of the present situation they should be dispelled by the general stoppage which took place on Nov. 12. I regret very greatly that work stoppage. The loss of a full days' production is a very grave matter. The effect on world opinion has been unfortunate; I have good reason for saying so; Germany cannot afford strikes of this nature today.

I cannot approve the decision which gave rise to that work stoppage. On the other hand I am bound to say that the workers and their leaders have got grounds for dissatisfaction and I have already indicated as much. I can readily understand their desire to be consulted about economic developments which affect their standard of living. But strike action to secure this consultation is not the right policy.

I should like to see the establishment of means by which the trade unions can be taken regularly and systematically into consultation by German governmental authorities so that there can never be any doubt that the trade union view is properly expressed and thoroughly considered, and this not only in respect of wages and working conditions, but in advance of any action by governments which may affect the lives of



General Robertson as he addressed the American University Club of Berlin earlier in the year. To his right is General Clay, US Military Governor, and other member of the Bipartite Board (photo by PIO OMGUS)

the masses of the workers. Consultation of that kind means the patient and persistent search for common ground.

IT MEANS the establishment by the trade unions and governments of suitable standing bodies to which either of the parties might refer problems of mutual concern. Employers would, of course, have to be equally associated with the machinery. Its terms of reference would need to be wide and it might be necessary to establish it at different levels. We have been pressing ideas of this kind upon the trade unions, upon employers, and upon the governments for some time. I hope that no further time will be lost and that the three parties will draw closer together and do more towards laying a firm foundation for mutual collaboration.

It is particularly important to take measures of this sort now because this is a difficult period of transition for western Germany. Many adjustments are necessary in relations between employers and employees, between government and industry, and between government and labor. During the Nazi regime all democratic relationships were destroyed and they have to be recreated. It is also a period of transition in the financial and economic field. We have just carried out a very drastic measure

of financial reform. We are also, we hope, in the process of passing from an extremely low level of economy to something more reasonable, and finally it is a most important period of transition in the political sphere.

Not long ago Military Government took a direct hand in the management of affairs. Before very long now there will be a German government in existence. In the meanwhile the administration at Frankfurt has a difficult task to handle the problems of the moment. We have endeavored to make the Economic Council as nearly representative of political opinion in the country as possible, but it cannot, of course, quite have the prestige of an elected and responsible government.

If I have implied some criticism of the Economic Council I should like to balance that by saying that I recognize its difficulties, I appreciate the good work which it has done, and I believe that it deserves the support of Military Government and of the German people in the combined zones.

However, it is clearly desirable to pass as quickly as possible out of this period of transition and to set up a representative government with the full prestige and authority necessary to grapple with the problems which beset this country. That is why

(Continued on page 22)

Scientific Harvest Sur



THE first scientific crop-sampling program carried out in the Bizonal Area by joint Allied-German agricultural field teams since the beginning of the occupation has forecast this year's harvests of wheat, rye and late potatoes as comparable favorably with the prewar yields in the same area of Germany. Moreover, because of the scientific methods used, the forecasts are more accurate than the conflicting estimates reported in the past three years.

Along with an increase in the acreage planted with major crops, favorable weather conditions and improved fertilizer supply, the checking teams and statisticians found that the bizonal grain harvest should total nearly 7,500,000 metric tons, close to the average of prewar years, and the potato crop approximately 20,000,000 tons, considerably better than the prewar average.*

The new sampling method was developed by the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group, working in close conjunction with German bizonal and state food and agriculture authorities. Details of the project were originated by two US Department of Agriculture crop reporting specialists, Mr. Paul L. Koenig and Mr. Walter A. Hendricks, who came to Germany in May to develop a uniform, objective method for checking crop yields and production with German agriculture officials. The system as finally devised included some advanced techniques which had never before been applied to crop checking.

*) The Statistical Annex to the Military Governor's Report No. 39 gave in its table of production of principal crops in the Bizonal Area for 1938, the following figures: Bread grains, 5,584,000 metric tons; potatoes, 17,492,000 metric tons.

Grain Sampling in Schleswig-Holstein—(top to bottom) Placing meter-square measure in field. Cutting grain from measured area. Bagging heads of grain for laboratory tests. Threshing grain from sample field.

OBTAINING accurate estimates of the major bizonal crops—wheat, rye and potatoes—has been an annual headache for MG agriculture officials. In past years German agriculture officials and Allied food teams have each submitted independent estimates of harvest prospects. The Allied teams thought the German estimates were too low and the German officials were underreporting crop yields. The German officials, on the other hand, said the Allied figures were too high. Since each used a different system for arriving at their respective estimates it was difficult to reach an agreed figure. A compromise figure, somewhere between the two extremes was usually adopted in the end.

The securing of accurate and agreed harvest estimates is one of the most important tasks of the Bipartite Food and Agriculture Group during the summer months, since food imports for the Bizonal Area are based on what the Germans can be expected, first, to produce for themselves. After complete figures are obtained on how much of each type of food the German economy can produce, the US/UK authorities make arrangements to import whatever additional foods are necessary to maintain the target food ration for the combined zones.

In developing plans for checking bizonal crop areas maximum integration of Allied and German officials into a common program has been sought. A working party composed of seven German state and bizonal representatives first collaborated with Mr. Koenig and Mr. Hendricks in developing a land-use check based on modern scientific sampling techniques, and later worked out together

Photographs by B

Furnished by BICO Section

by **Elise F. Hawtin**Bipartite Control Office Section
OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt)

a uniform system for checking crops—rye, winter wheat and late potatoes.

THE FIRST of this series of land and crop checks took place in early June, when the joint inspection teams began a bizonal-wide check on the use German farmers were making of their land. As in every year in the past German farmers and officials submit data in May on how much land is being planted with various types of crops. A post-check on the accuracy of these land-utilization figures is essential, however, since it provides Military Government with a clue as to how many acres of breadgrains have been planted, how many of potatoes and how many of other crops. Farmers, furthermore, found it profitable to forget to report an acre of potatoes here, another there. These unreported potatoes usually ended up on the black market or as food for pigs.

The statistical sampling plan jointly developed called for taking a random sample of 100 communities from each of the six bizonal states in which tests were conducted. A random selection of land parcels was drawn from each of these communities and actually checked for the exact area devoted to each type of crop. When this sample was expanded to total figures for the 100 communities and compared with the figures submitted by farmers in the May land-use census for these same 100 communities, Allied and German statisticians obtained a working basis, or margin of error, by which overall figures submitted for the Bizonal Area could be adjusted.

This particular type of survey was made especially difficult due to the fact that the original records and maps of German land holdings had not, in some cases, been revised or

brought up to date since 1800. The results obtained did, however, showed a consistent trend on the part of German farmers to underreport the areas devoted to crops which were subject to compulsory delivery, and to overreport the planted areas of uncontrolled crops.

IMMEDIATELY following the scientific sampling of the Bizone's planted areas, the joint teams began to check wheat and rye fields to determine the actual yield per acre. The same statistical methods were again used. A large number of communities were selected by mathematical formula, and two fields from each community were picked.

From each field five one-square meter (about 10.8 square foot) samples of grain were cut, then threshed and weighed in nearby laboratories. The moisture content of the grain was recorded, together with complete data on weight and composition. As a double check, about 10 percent of the fields from which samples were taken were completely cut, threshed and weighed and the results compared with estimates secured from the square-meter tests. In this way a corrective factor was obtained to cover losses normally occurring during threshing.

A special device was used for actually measuring the grain. This device, a simple U-shaped iron instrument, open at one end, encloses exactly one square meter of grain plants when it is laid on a field and the open end closed. The grain heads marked off in this measuring device were cut and placed in a bag, which was sent to a state agricultural research institute for detailed analysis. Use of this U-shaped instrument was new in Germany, but it has been used before on an experimental basis

Sample-Collections in Bizone—(top to bottom) Inspecting sample field in Bavaria. Collecting potatoes in Lower Saxony. Digging potatoes in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Weighing potatoes in Schleswig-Holstein.



ish Inspectorate

PIO OMGUS (Frankfurt)

in the United States, England and other countries.

The field work for estimating grain yields began the first week in July. For six weeks field teams, made up of one MG officer, one German agriculture official and representatives from the state agriculture ministry, the state statistical office and the local county administration each, checked two or more communities daily. At the end of the survey period they had checked samples of winter rye and wheat in more than 3,000 bizonal fields, scattered throughout six states. (Bremen and Hamburg were not included in the checks.)

NO SOONER was the grain check completed in mid-August than the teams began to check the harvest yield of the late potato crop. This, the third and last of the major land and crop surveys, continued through the end of September.

In the previous year checking teams driving through the bizonal country-side would simply stop and check any potato field which appeared representative of fields generally in that area. This year chance selection based on personal judgment was eliminated and the selection of the communities and counties sampled in each state determined by mathematical formula. In each of more than 1,700 individual fields selected five rows of potatoes were picked out and a 16-foot strip dug up in each of these rows. The potatoes in each strip were carefully counted, weighed and classified as to size.

These agricultural surveys are a continuous operation, lasting all summer, from early June until the first week in October and taking up the full time of 200 Allied and German inspectors. No single one of these three main surveys—land use, grain and potatoes—could provide the key to this year's production. Together they made possible one of the most accurate harvest forecasts in German history.

MAXIMIZATION of bizonal agriculture is a basic MG policy. Unless the US and British people feel that the Germans are making every effort to increase their own food production, there will be little inclination to vote funds for the import of

additional food stuffs into Western Germany.

The 1947/48 agricultural plans called for a substantial increase in the planted acreage of major crops, coupled with a drive to intensify the per-acre cultivation of these essential crops. How well did this plan succeed? The scientific crop checks provide the answer.

Statistics compiled from data gathered by the checking teams reveal a significant increase in the area planted with major crops, place the grain harvest at almost 7,500,000 tons, and the potato crop at about 20,000,000 tons. This record harvest was made possible by exceptionally favorable weather conditions, a vastly improved fertilizer supply and the hard work of the German farmer.

SO MUCH interest has been aroused by the series of scientific field checks that the US Department of the Army in Washington allocated \$15,000 for the filming of a documentary showing actual checking teams at work.

Shooting of the grain sampling operations was done by the Heidelberg Film Unit of the EUCOM Public Information Division, in the Heilbronn area between Stuttgart and Heidelberg. More than 1,000 persons took part in the production of this documentary—including the members of the British Inspectorate, US MG regional agricultural officers, German state officials, mayors and German farmers who made up the cast.

The film has been sent to the United States for final editing. The completed documentary will be first shown to members of the US Congress as an illustration of crop estimating methods under the Marshall Plan, then released in the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

Lubricating Oil Rations Ended

As the production of lubricating oils for 1948 will exceed consumption requirements, the Bipartite Control Office approved the abolition of rationing of this product as of Oct. 1. German crude oil is especially adepted for refining into lubricants, and a small amount may be exported if the refinery capacity is expanded.

Decontrol of Property

There are approximately 14,000 properties under the control of Military Government, which are subject to release under the provision of the present decontrol program. Many large corporations and business firms have taken advantage of the decontrol provisions, while small holders have either ignored the program or have preferred to leave their property under MG custody because the costs of administration have been very low.

To speed the decontrol process, a directive has been sent to the state governments authorizing the charging of fees to cover the cost of administration by the German state property control agencies. Thus, the inducement to leave property under MG control because of the low cost of administration will be eliminated, while a strong incentive will be given to decontrol program.

Letters of explanation have been forwarded to all absentee owners of property in the US Zone to inform them of the new provisions.

Accounts of Cleared Persons

The procedures for the unblocking of accounts of persons previously subject to the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism have been liberalized by the amendment of MG special State Central Bank Authorization No. 4. The State Central Banks in the US Zone are now empowered to unblock the accounts of permanent residents of the UK and French Zones who have been cleared in denazification court proceedings in accordance with Control Council directives.

Educational Film Experiment

The Augsburg Academy, an organization of adult education institutions in the Augsburg area of Bavaria, sponsored a Film Festival Week to determine the attitude of the public toward educational films. It is the first time that any adult education school in Germany has engaged in such a project. Adult education institutions in Bavaria formerly showed only strictly academic interests.

Armed Forces Assistance to German Youth Activities

by **Lt. Col. Robert C. Hall**

Chief, German Youth Activities Section,
Operation, Plans, Organization and Training
Division, Headquarters EUCOM

THE USFET directive of Oct. 5, 1946 concerning the Army Assistance Program to German Youth Activities, has literally been to all GYA personnel the bible which provided the how, why, when and where of the GYA program. Although the GYA program was first set up on a zone-wide trial basis by a directive of April 1946, the Oct. 5 directive actually initiated GYA as it is now known.

In the two years since the issuance of our bible, many new testaments, chapters and verses have been added. These have been necessitated by trial and error, by changing conditions in organization and mission throughout the command and by various clarifications in the relationship between GYA and Military Government. Because of these numerous changes, and prodded by the new roles which military posts, Constabulary, USAFE, and 1st Division are assuming, we began a detailed study of all GYA documents four months ago.

This study was made with a view to producing a complete new directive incorporating all material pertinent to GYA. The experience of two and a half years was utilized in order to produce a sound, workable document which should not require frequent or drastic changes in the near future. Old-time GYA officers and MG officials were consulted in order not to produce a directive that, while beautiful to contemplate in EUCOM Headquarters, was unworkable in the field.

THE BASIC structure of the Oct. 5 directive still stands. It may be somewhat weather-beaten, but it has proved to be sound and workable.

The new directive is divided into two parts. All major policies and provisions are represented in this

first portion but are somewhat abbreviated when compared with the Oct. 5 directive. The second portion consists of five annexes which go into detail on the various subjects treated in the directive proper.

The first major change is in the official name for cooperation with GYA—it is now The Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities. The Air Forces have a vital part in the assistance program and have in the past carried a large burden of the load. It is only right that this joint program of the two forces be properly named. And by the way, if the Navy personnel in Bremerhaven become interested in the program, so much the better. It will then be truly an Armed Forces Assistance Program.

The second major change has to do with the types of youth to be assisted.

The previous requirement that priority of Armed Forces assistance be given to organized, approved groups, has been eliminated. The most important reason is based on repeated and substantial claims from the field that organized groups did not respond as well to the efforts of the Armed Forces as did individual youth and unorganized groups.

Another important reason for the change is the fact that many hundreds of thousands of young people who need help badly, have no intention of joining organized groups. The lessons learned from the Hitler Youth and the Association of German Girls (BDM) are still all too clear to these young people. We feel that this group needs help even more than do the youth in organized groups, since groups make provisions for assisting their members and in many cases are assisted by German governmental agencies.

OUR MAIN mission is to assist youth. If in one community unorganized youth need help most, then that is the direction we will bend our efforts. If in another community organized groups need help badly, then this new flexible policy will provide for helping them.

The next major change has to do with responsibility for implementation of GYA. Initially the military community, and later the new-born military post, was a somewhat nebulous and powerless organization. The other major commands, including Constabulary, USAFE, Continental Base Section and several others, held roles of major importance and were therefore given the chief responsibility for GYA.

Later, military posts emerged as major commands and a shift was

The new directive mentioned in this article is contained in EUCOM Circular No. 149, dated Nov. 2, 1948. Copies may be obtained through regular AG distribution channels of EUCOM Headquarters.

Previous articles published in the Information Bulletin on the assistance of occupation troops to the German youth include:

Occupation Troops and Youth Activities, No. 16, Nov. 10, 1945. Inauguration of a program in the then Western Military District.

Army Outlines Aid to German Youth, No. 64, Oct. 21, 1946. Summary of USFET directive of Oct. 5, 1946.

The Army's Role in GYA, No. 117, Nov. 3, 1947. Article by Lt. Col. Robert C. Hall on the overall program.

made in our policy to coincide with this by dividing GYA responsibility between the military posts and the other major commands. Finally, the pendulum of change swung all the way and we now find the military posts, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and USAFE with full geographical responsibility for the entire zone and containing among them the bulk of military strength.

Therefore, in the interests of achieving permanence, stability, and wide-area coverage, we are placing the chief responsibility for all GYA programs in a post area with the commanding officer of the military post, including BPE and in the case of air installations with the commanding general of USAFE. Constabulary and 1st Division responsibility now consists mainly of providing personnel as required by the new directive and in following the program laid down by EUCOM Headquarters and by the post commanders.

CONCERNING the liaison and coordination with Military Government and German agencies, the only change in the original concept of this subject is a definite statement that GYA is not an integral part of the Military Government program for youth reorientation or reeducation but is a separate program operating within MG structure. Formerly, we had conceived GYA to be the implementing agency for Military Government and had fashioned our policies and directives largely along that line. However, the Commander-in-Chief recently clarified the position of GYA and this new statement of policy is incorporated in the directive, as follows:

"The Armed Forces Assistance Program to GYA will operate within the organizational pattern and policy for youth activities established by the Office of Military Government for Germany (US). (See MGR Title 8, Part 7.) It is emphasized that the program is not an integral part of the Military Government program for youth reorientation and reeducation, but is a separate program operating within the Military Government structure."

"However, in order that the Armed Forces Program may conform to this

structure and may benefit from the technical skills of Military Government officials, GYA officers will establish and maintain a friendly, close and workable liaison with the following Military Government offices:

"1. Youth Activities Section, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS."

"2. Youth Activities Sections of OMG's for Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, and Berlin Sector."

"3. Liaison and Security Detachments (MGO's) throughout the US-Occupied Areas of Germany."

PERSONNEL has always been one of GYA's major problems. The program began under an entirely different over-all personnel situation than prevails today. In the beginning we believed it would be possible to provide large numbers of commissioned and enlisted personnel to implement the program. However, it was never possible to provide the numbers specified because of the continually shrinking troop strength in this command.

Our study has indicated that the most logical course which could be charted was to determine the minimum number of American personnel necessary to provide the framework for GYA and to insist that subordinate commanders provide this number. In charting the course on the personnel situation, several other things were taken into consideration.

First, the true strength of GYA rests in the little man—usually the non-commissioned officer who is the final link between German youth and the US Armed Forces. Second, strong major command GYA sections are necessary to provide the over-all planning and take care of administration, budget & fiscal matters, publicity, and other matters which are so important to GYA. Third, a limited amount of supervision and planning is required by commissioned officers in intermediate units such as regiments and battalions. Fourth, WAC officers are extremely important in GYA and have added immeasurably to its success since we brought them into the program.

WITH all these considerations in mind, and with the stark picture of present and contemplated personnel shortages on hand, a section on personnel was drafted which we believe will actually prove to be stronger than that of the Oct. 5 directive and which will assure adequate personnel to keep GYA functioning. The personnel provisions constitute the maximum personnel which can be made available to GYA.

Briefly, these provisions will provide for strong post, BPE and USAFE GYA sections, including a WAC officer in each. In regiments and comparable units and in isolated battalions there will be a primary duty commissioned officer and a full-time NCO; and finally, in units of company strength there will be one full-time NCO.

A word on indigenous personnel. The policies on the hiring and supervision of Germans in GYA which have grown up during the last year, remain largely unchanged. The only major change is that it is now required that appropriate German youth officials be consulted on the employment of all indigenous personnel who occupy operating positions in GYA.

In the section dealing with training and orientation of GYA personnel the new directive requires that periodic major command training conferences be held, and that these be reported to EUCOM Headquarters. Formerly, they were encouraged but optional on the part of GYA officers. Observations throughout the commands which have been holding such conferences have proved that they are essential to the proper functioning of the GYA program. For that reason they are mandatory in the future.

SUPPLY, funds and facilities are and always have been of major concern to all connected with GYA. Little change has been made in this general subject. About all that has been done is to incorporate in one document all of the gains which have been made since the issuance of the original directive. In the annex, a detailed explanation of each item is given. Two changes are of interest and value, although they do not present major ones.

First, captured enemy material stocks are eliminated as a source of

supply for GYA. This represents little loss as the source from the very beginning was practically a theoretical one. Never were any great amounts of supplies made available from captured stocks. At the present time, almost all of the stocks have been returned to the German economy and are virtually unavailable for GYA purposes.

Some of the materials may eventually find their way down through the German economic structure to youth groups being assisted by the Armed Forces under a system of priorities for distribution set up by German authorities. However, since youth activities is far down on the list of priorities, it is doubtful that much will ever be realized from this source.

Another change in this section which reflects recent changes in over-all occupation policy is that authority is now given for the use by German youth of all Armed Forces facilities which can be spared without endangering security or interfering with the duty or recreation of military personnel. This will open up on an official basis, providing the major commander approves, such facilities as ball fields, swimming pools, enlisted and officers clubs, unused barrack buildings, and the like.

ANOTHER statement of policy which is important and which represents the results of rough experience over a long period of time,

is the policy pertaining to types of activities which should be undertaken in any given situation. In the past when personnel have gone into such things as discussion groups, forums and so forth, which they were not qualified to lead or for which they did not have the proper facilities, more harm was done than good. The Germans are ever quick to spot ineptitude, inefficiency, and criticize the entire GYA program on the basis of what they have seen locally.

We believe that a man without specialized training in youth work and allied subjects—in other words, the average GYA officer—can perform his job much more efficiently by sponsoring a general sports, recreation and community service program than he can by attempting to get into intellectual and cultural activities of which he knows very little. What we desire now is that GYA personnel do as much as they are physically and mentally qualified to do and as much as physical facilities permit them to do in all lines of activities — sports, vocational training, cultural, educational, and community activities, but that they do not go beyond their limitations.

The remainder of the new basic directive treats troop information, publicity and reports. The entire directive is being published in German and will receive wide distribution to interested German youth leaders and officials. +END

Outside Aid Sought For Bizonal Deficit

During the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Bizonal Area is planning on outside assistance to cover a deficit in its balance of international payments of \$1,111,000,000. Part of this deficit amounting to \$403,800,000 is to be financed by recommendations on the division of European Recovery Program (ERP) aid made by the Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) to the ECA.

These recommendations provided that the Bizonal Area should receive \$414,000,000 in direct aid and that its net contribution under the intra-European payments plan should amount to \$10,200,000. The revised program for 1948-49 was submitted to be OEEC late in September.

The bizonal program for 1949-50 which was nearing completion at the end of September, showed a deficit of \$937,000,000, or about 17 percent less than in 1948-49. The 1949-50 deficit is to be partly financed by ECA funds totaling \$327,000,000, a reduction of 19 percent from the 1948-49 amount.

A program for fiscal year 1952-53, the first post-ERP year, was completed during September for presentation to the OEEC. The program estimates the level of economy believed to be required to eliminate the need for outside assistance in order to balance the international payments of the Bizonal Area.

In order to achieve this objective of meeting essential German needs and maximizing exports, industrial output must be increased to 10 percent or more above the 1936 rate. Over-all exports in 1952-53 must be expanded to four times the \$666,000,000 planned for the fiscal year 1948-49. — From Bipartite Section of Military Governor's Month Report No. 39.

Interest on Postal Savings

Consideration is being given by officials of the Deutsche Post to the payment of two-percent interest on postal savings accounts in the Bizonal Area. No interest payments have been made on postal savings accounts since the beginning of the occupation.

Permitted and Prohibited Activities

Certain activities which are of a military or para-military nature and which would tend to kindle nationalism, regimentation and preparation for war, are prohibited by MG Regulations. A list of such activities appears below and in the GYA Guide. Further, no uniforms or emblems will be used without the prior approval of the state OMG.

Permissible Activities:

Athletics and Recreation — Bicycling, golf, hiking, mountain climbing, playground ball, baseball, soccer, rowing, canoeing, swimming, skiing, sledding, skating, ice-hockey, rugby, football, basketball, handball, volleyball, badminton, tennis, hockey, track and

field events, wrestling, boxing, indoor and outdoor childrens games, dancing, and others of a similar nature.

Cultural, Educational and Community Activities — Dramatics, motion pictures, libraries, singing, bookmobiles, art, discussion groups, conferences, lectures, relationships with American youth, informal instruction classes, publication of local youth papers, correspondence with foreign groups, rubble-clearing projects, leadership training courses, summer camping projects and others of a similar nature.

Vocational Training, Hobbies and Handicraft — Carpentry, sewing, metal work, leather work, weaving, instrument repair, stamp collecting, gardening, and others of a similar nature.

Prohibited Activities:

Aviation, parachuting, gliding, fencing, military or para-military drill or display, and shooting with firearms.

economic situation

I and my colleagues are watching with close attention the work which is being done by the Parliamentary Council in Bonn. That body has before it very obviously a most difficult task to reconcile conflicting opinions concerning a provisional constitution. In spite of these difficulties I must say frankly that I should like to see faster progress.

THE ISSUES, at stake, both political and economic, are too vital to permit delay. Differences of opinion between the political parties must be settled, by compromise if necessary, and prompt decisions taken in order that agreed recommendations may be presented to the Military Governors at the earliest possible date.

We, the Military Governors, have also a great deal of work before us. Important subjects such as the organization of Military Government control, both at the center and in the states and the regulation and definition of occupation costs are under urgent discussion between us. Most important of all, we are discussing the Occupation Statute. There seems to be a doubt in some quarters, as to the nature of this Occupation Statute. Attempts have been made to portray it as a long list of servitudes which the Occupation Powers wish to rivet forever like manacles upon the people of western Germany.

In fact its intention is quite the reverse of this. It is intended as a charter for the new German government during the period of occupation. It will define the powers which are to be accorded to that government; it will show clearly what powers the Military Governors intend to reserve in their own hands and how they mean to use them. It will provide a definite legal basis for the relationship between Military Government and the German government. It is in fact something for which responsible German opinion has been asking for a long time.

While, as I have indicated, a certain amount of work lies before us, the Military Governors, in the completion of the Occupation Statute

and the other matters which we have to settle prior to the establishment of the German government, I am certain that we can complete our work as quickly as the Parliamentary Council can complete the work upon which it is engaged.

TO SUM up all that I have said in a few words. The present situation in western Germany is promising and can develop in a very healthy manner. However, there are certain matters which are difficult and need urgent attention if this

development is to take place. At the present time firm and courageous action is required of those who are charged with the responsibility of the administration of affairs. Hard work and cooperation must be given by industry and by the people.

All speed must be made in the taking of those further steps which are necessary to put the government of the country upon a sound and representative basis as well as in adjusting mutual relationships between government, industry and labor. +END

POW Payment Statement

The following statement was issued by a representative of OMGUS in connection with an article which recently appeared in the Soviet-licensed press alleging that payments are being withheld to former US-held prisoners of war in the Soviet Zone and Berlin who have certificates for work performed as prisoners of war.

Immediately after facilities were set up in the US, UK and French Zones of Occupation for the payment of former US-held prisoners of war, negotiations began with the Soviet Military Administration to establish payment in Reichsmarks. At a meeting in February of 1948, Mr. Sitnine, finance adviser with the Soviet Military Administration, agreed to a US proposal outlining a procedure by which US-held prisoners of war in the Soviet Zone could be paid through the Berliner Stadtkontor either by personal appearance or by payment through the mail. Unfortunately, cooperation of the Soviet Military Administration could not be procured to publicize this fact.

About the middle of June, when it was apparent that the Deutsche mark would be introduced in the western zones of occupation, the US authorities, wanting to be sure that former US-held prisoners of war residing in the Soviet Zone would not be deprived of their earnings while held as US prisoners, took special pains to make sufficient funds available to cover the estimated outstanding

obligations in the Soviet Zone and the Soviet Sector of Berlin. The US authorities informed both the Soviet Military Administration and the Berliner Stadtkontor of the purpose of this account.

The Soviet Military Administration reduced in their currency reform law to 14,000,000 Ostmarks (East marks) the account established to pay the earnings due the former US-held prisoners of war, rendering it impossible to effect full payments to the former US-held prisoners of war in the Soviet controlled areas of Germany. When this fact became known to the US authorities, they again informed the Berliner Stadtkontor that in order not to have the former prisoners of war suffer by the reduction of the funds due to the Soviet currency reform law, the US authorities would be prepared, despite additional cost, to make such additional Ostmark funds available which would be necessary to cover payments to prisoners of war in excess of the 14,000,000 Ostmarks.

After considerable attempts to commence the payments, it appears thus far that the Soviet Military Administration has not agreed to cooperate and will not permit the payment from existing mark funds. The US authorities are still anxious to pay in the legal currency in the area of residence of former US-held prisoners of war and therefore to provide any Ostmarks necessary to complete the full payments.

Berlin Medical Academy

by **Major Richmond S. Paine**

Chief, Public Health Branch
OMG Berlin Sector

NO FIELD of German Professional knowledge suffered more severely during the Nazi regime than did medicine. Today, practising, physicians in particular need a chance to catch up to new medical advances made in other parts of the world during the Hitler blackout, and Military Government is trying to help them.

The German medical profession, which led the world in the golden days of Robert Koch and Paul Ehrlich in the half-century before the first World War, found itself in 1945 about 10 to 15 years behind the more advanced countries of Europe and North America, and almost completely unfamiliar with the new discoveries made in the United States and Great Britain.

The whole subject of antibiotics, for example, was almost a closed book. Sulfanilamide was in limited use but the newer sulfonamides, such as sulfadiazine, were practically unknown. Penicillin and streptomycin were only strange names in the occasional American or British medical journals which had been smuggled into Germany during the war.

THE UNDERGRADUATE training of medical students also suffered grievously under the Nazi system. There was no systematic deferment of medical students from service in the German army and there was nothing quite comparable to the US Army ASTP and the Navy V-12 programs for in-service professional education. German students were often afforded intermittent periods of attendance at various medical schools but there was no organized, coordinated program. The previous high standards of German medical education declined enormously under political interference by the Nazis, due both to elimination of outstanding

teachers and students, and to the forced acceptance of many a dull-witted party member. Thus a whole generation of doctors was graduated whose competency to practise their chosen profession left much to be desired.

However, many members of the German medical profession still are exceptionally well grounded in the basic principles of medicine and surgery and some of the leaders have a certain degree of acquaintance with new developments. Some of these leaders rapidly brought themselves up to date on what had happened during the recent "dark ages". Therefore, a few leading physicians and surgeons approach their American counterparts in knowledge and ability, but the average German family doctor may be still as much as 15 years behind his counterpart in the United States. The need for postgraduate medical education for the practising physician thus became paramount, and overshadowed by far the need for undergraduate training.

ATTEMPTS have been made in various cities in the US area of occupation to meet the urgent need for postgraduate medical education of practising physicians. One of the broadest and most carefully planned has been the Medical Academy in the US Sector of Berlin. This institution was originally proposed in November 1947 by Lt. Col. Adam J. Rapalski, then chief of the Public Health Branch of OMGBS.

It was planned to utilize, chiefly the clinical material and facilities of the Augusta-Viktoria and Zinnowwald hospitals, two of the largest in the US Sector. Many of the details of the Academy have been worked out by the tireless efforts of the medical directors of these two hospitals, Dr. Franz-Josef Misgeld and Dr. Fritz

Hussels, together with Dr. Georg Hinzmann-Fuerstenau and Dr. Erich Weber of the Association of Physicians in the US Sector of Berlin.

Both of the hospitals in question had suffered extensive war damage and considerable repairs were necessary in order to provide lecture halls, demonstration rooms, laboratories and other necessary facilities. A sum of slightly over RM 200,000 was made available by the Finance Branch of OMGBS, in December 1947, to be used for the necessary repairs and for purchase of equipment such as slide and motion picture projectors and demonstration models. This money came chiefly from fines collected by the US Military Government Courts.

PROGRESS toward the reconstruction of a teaching ward and lecture hall in the Augusta-Viktoria Hospital and a surgical amphitheater in the Zinnowwald Hospital went on slowly during the first half of 1948. It was decided in April 1948 also to utilize the clinical facilities of the Behring Hospital in Zehlendorf, which had been a German military hospital prior to 1945, and was one of the best planned and equipped in the US Sector but it had suffered extensive air raid damage. Construction of a special building for the Academy was contemplated, as well as repairs for existing departments.

All major repair work was brought to a full stop by the imposition of the Russian blockade, which made almost all kinds of building materials unobtainable. The currency reform which was used by the Russians as an excuse for the blockade also posed the threat of the Medical Academy fund being greatly reduced overnight, but conversion of this money to the western Deutsche Mark at a rate of

one to one was finally obtained in the middle of July.

THE BLOCKADE has forced the Academy to modify its plans somewhat, but a wide selection of courses began in November to continue through the winter. Both formal courses and practical demonstrations, as well as seminars, are to be offered and are especially planned for the benefit of the physician in private practice.

Subjects include not only surgery, internal medicine and almost all the recognized sub-specialties, but also such special subjects as a refresher course in anatomy, physiology and chemistry, pathology (with special emphasis on diseases of the postwar period), and psychosomatic medicine. There is also a course in dentistry for dentists. The entire curriculum offers a broad selection of courses which would be the envy of many a physician in the United States.

Each doctor is to select only a few courses in which he is particularly interested, and each course is to require one to six hours weekly. The courses are open to all licensed physicians in Greater Berlin and the surrounding area at a nominal fee.

The Medical Academy also sponsors special lectures and demonstrations by visiting experts from the western zones of Germany and from foreign countries. In the past two months there have been programs by Dr. I. A. B. Cathie of the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital in London, speaking on streptomycin therapy, and by Dr. Aschenbrenner of the City Hospital Hamburg-Altona, lecturing on experiences in the 1947 poliomyelitis epidemic in Hamburg.

THE Medical Academy does not offer undergraduate instruction leading to a medical degree, and is entirely separate from the new Free University of Western Berlin. At the time the Academy was founded, there was a possibility that it might do something for the hundreds of non-communist medical students who were forced by Russian pressure out of the University of Berlin Faculty of Medicine at the Charité Hospital. This problem has now been met by

the establishment of a medical faculty of the Free University, and that institution and the Medical Academy are expected to develop individually, each meeting a separate need.

The future of the building and reconstruction program of the Medical Academy is naturally somewhat in doubt and it appears likely that little can be done under conditions of the present blockade. The blockade is no serious obstacle, however, to the carrying out of the courses of instruction already described. They are to fill a definite and very real need and are expected to do much to raise the professional standards of the practising German medical profession to their former eminence. +END

(Continued from page 4)

Training for Production

be given in both Military Government and military installations.

In response, General Clay called a joint meeting of his manpower and personnel advisers, the top ranking officials in EUCOM, EES and Military Government and invited the labor ministers of the US Area and, through the British Military Governor, the labor ministers of the British Zone. The newly-established German Bizonal Manpower Department also was represented.

In addressing the conference, General Clay said in part:

"I feel this program to be so important that we are going to install it in all of our Army installations in Germany, in order that we may get the maximum efficiency from our employees, have happy employees, and have the minimum number of workers to do the job.

"As a large employer of German labor, we have a great interest in the welfare of that labor. Our concern with the German economy also gives us a great interest in the total German manpower problem. I am of the opinion that a training program of this type will accomplish a great deal. After this meeting we will ask the members of our Military Staff concerned with this problem to meet separately so that they can arrange

the details for putting the program into effect. We would also appreciate it if the German Ministers of Labor from the several states would meet with experts who can advise them in further detail with respect to the program. I am sure that the German Ministers of Labor will understand that this is not a mandatory program. It is being offered only as a service and in the genuine belief that it will do much to stimulate economic recovery."

After hearing Mr. McCarthy give an explanation of the program and its purposes, the Military Staff and the German Ministers met in separate sessions. Decision was made on the American side to see that the training is carried out through the military posts under the direction of EUCOM and Mr. Robert M. Barnett, personnel adviser, CINCEUR.

In the labor ministers' meeting it was agreed that they should sponsor the program in the Bizone Area and decision on definite organizational details are to be made at a meeting in early November.

In the meantime the program is going ahead in three states of the US Zone. Basic 10-hour courses are being conducted in industry and in PX and military installations by the personnel already trained at Oberursel. Requests are being received from many industries and all types of establishments for the program to be given to their supervisors. It is planned that by April 1949 all three courses—employee instruction, employee relations and job improvement—will be under way and the program will stand as proof of what can be accomplished by joint voluntary effort. +END

German Labor in France Aided

A secretariat to assist German workers employed in France has been established in Paris by the French anti-Communist labor federation, "Force Ouvriers." It provides information and advice on wages, working conditions and related matters. The work of the secretariat is conducted in coordination with the Bizonal Trade Union Council.

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



German View of American Events

Heinrich Kierzek, one of the German journalists visiting Columbia University, wrote in *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* (Fulda, Hesse) about the inauguration of General Eisenhower, first US Military Governor in Germany, as president of the same school:

"What was said at the celebration was quite a bit different from what one would say on a similar occasion in Germany. For instance, it occurred to none of the numerous speakers to vaunt Eisenhower's merits as a soldier. Yes, aside from one single exception, it was not mentioned by any of the speakers that he had ever been a general . . ."

"His military success alone never would have made Eisenhower so popular. For that his human qualities were decisive . . . All the speakers emphasized with satisfaction that he hates war on account of its brutality and stupidity."

* * *

Heinz Liepman in the *Wester-Kurier* (Bremen) said the most striking feature of American elections is the whole-hearted participation of the entire population. It continued: "Turbulent, passionate and remarkable as these elections may appear to an outsider . . . the most important fact is that in the US politics is really a concern of the whole nation; that the masses, with all their exuberant, primitive, uninhibited vitality really take part in the political affairs of their country."

* * *

Walter Gong, also in the party of German journalists, writing in the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, was impressed both by the grandeur of the city of Washington and by the modesty of the White House:

"Only a country like the United States can afford a capital like Washington . . . Modern Washington was not built according to accident and momentary necessity, like many other American cities, but has been

composed with a both vigorous and tender hand — a symphony in whites and greens . . ."

"Many times I could not help but think of the state buildings of the Third Reich which were as 'colossal' as the errant historical dreams of the smalltown yokel who got into power wanted them . . . What utter emptiness! Anybody who could walk through the governmental district in Berlin without suffering an architectural yawning fit was immune against anything."

"In Washington one does not yawn. It is a city of white houses . . . I'll always think of the gigantic white government palaces . . ., the white temples which the United States built for its national heroes Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson . . . the enormous marble halls of the National Gallery of Arts—but also of the numerous little, radiantly white one-family houses with the slender columns of the porches running out into the landscape."

"Naturally, the European, when thinking of Washington, also thinks of the White House, the seat of the President. I imagined something grandiose . . . But the White House is a rather unimpressive, intimate sort of a building, a family house for the President, I would say—and hence all the more characteristic of the country which produces the Presidents who have lived here . . . Its highest representative could not, so it seems

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

to me, live in a pompous palace like the Elysee, the seat of the president of France. The super-dimensional government buildings are one thing; the people is something else. The President belongs with the people."

Special Occupation-Cost Tax

The *Wiesbadener Kurier* advocated a special "occupation costs" tax, so that every German knows exactly what the occupation costs him personally. It declared:

"The theme of occupation costs is often brought forth by politicians as a screen for their own incapacity . . . We must have a West occupation, perhaps even stronger than the present one, in order to avert a Russian occupation that we don't want . . ."

"Why not give the states the opportunity to show clearly how much they need for occupation costs? . . . In that way everyone can ascertain how economically or uneconomically his own province runs its business and how much is spent for military protection. Such protection was not furnished cheaply by the German armed forces either, and was not nearly as effective as that of the world powers which stand behind their numerically weak troops in western Germany."

Peace-Making Compared

The *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* (Heidelberg) compared the time-consuming difficulties of making peace in the 1640's with those in the 1940's:

"The Peace of Westphalia meant nothing but a continuation of the decay of Germany by other means . . . The result of making peace now will likewise depend largely on the attitude of the German people. But it has still not understood that unity and solidarity are indispensable pledges for a tolerable future. As then the sovereigns, so now individual German states are eager to increase their power at the expense of a strong central authority. And the place of religious intransigence has

been taken by unbridgeable ideological gaps.

"At Muenster and Osnabrueck numerous German groups allied themselves with foreign countries in order to reach their separate aims. This attitude finds its analogy today, especially in the Soviet Zone. There is great danger that the coming peace treaty will have consequences just as fateful as the Westphalia treaty of 300 years ago."

Comment on French Strike

Werner Runge, political editor of the *Muenchner Merkur* (Munich) felt certain that the striking French miners are being incited by Moscow agents:

"One can hardly speak of the maintenance of justified interests when labor leaders call upon the workers to destroy their workshops . . . The criminal demand of the Communists to food the pits is unique and evidently aims at destroying the French economy in order to get the Communists back into government . . . The wire-pullers probably hope . . . to weaken De Gaulle's chances and to wreck the defense plans for western Europe . . ."

"The Communistic plans in France, if they ever come to execution, will be a heavy threat to western Germany, too. But our miners, in spite of greater material distress, are more disciplined (than the French) and also have recognized the dangers threatening them from France. Our mining area is becoming increasingly a factor in the maintenance of order in western Europe—a fact which is bound to play a role in future international discussions."

German Appeal to France

The *Schwaebische Post* (Aalen, Wuerttemberg-Baden) made a fervent appeal to France to forget the past:

"Granted that the Second World War was completely Hitler's doing. The German people, with its deplorable instinct for obedience, did not resist this war . . . But was Napoleon III completely innocent regarding the War of 1870? . . . Did Poincaré do everything possible to avert the First World War? . . . True, Germany invaded France three times in seventy years . . . But in the times of Louis XIV

and Napoleon I French armies were quite often on German soil . . ."

"The hour for a change of heart has come . . . Much that once seemed weighty has become non-essential . . . The initiative lies with France . . . Germany does not seek to escape responsibility for the past. It seeks Europe and European cooperation; and it does not come with empty hands."

Criticism of Schacht Account

The *Neue Presse* (Coburg, Bavaria) introduced an article by Friedrich Stampfer on Schacht's "Settling Accounts with Hitler" with a curt declaration that the paper carried any article about Schacht only because "we regard it as proof of the general renazification of Germany, that there are again publishing houses which dare to issue the whitewash pamphlets of Hitler's war financier. That also goes for the papers which, with utter lack of political instinct, publish his articles of unmistakably neo-Fascist character."

Stampfer characterized Schacht as "a fanatical enemy of all opponents

of Hitler. He not only was that, he is that today . . . A new Nazi campaign of defamation is in the making. Its leader is Hjalmar Schacht."

Money Poorly Distributed

The *Fraenkische Landeszeitung* (Ansbach, Bavaria) did not believe inflation imminent but thinks that money is at present maldistributed:

"At the Frankfurt Fair a French firm sold eight carloads of cognac on the first day—price DM 12.50 the bottle, plus tax. In other respects, too, it seems that people can't get rid of their money fast enough . . . Climbing prices foster a tendency to a consumers' buying panic . . ."

"The real reason for the wild buying is a thin stratum of slick dealers and manufacturers who hoarded goods before currency reform and now turn over their goods again and again, making a neat profit each time . . . The German workman still carries the whole burden . . . It is not a question of free or controlled economy nor of inflation . . . but it is time to consider how to get at hoarded goods and untaxed funds."

Mrs. Roosevelt's Visit Amazes Writer

The special German correspondent of MG-published *Die Neue Zeitung* (Munich) was not only swept off her feet by the pace which Mrs. Roosevelt set during her visit to Stuttgart on Oct. 23, but also profoundly impressed by her personality:

"Up to now Mrs. Roosevelt was little known in Germany: photos, drawings and speeches do not in the least give an adequate picture. Here is a person who makes the impression of complete freedom and naturalness, who is very clever, very critical, and at the same time full of genuine human sympathy. Here is a woman who plays a role in world politics . . . and yet is completely unofficial and a very kind elderly lady. The grandezza with which she masters the forms of international politeness is impressive."

Commenting on Mrs. Roosevelt's visit to an expellees' camp, the writer continued:

"Those forgotten and embittered 4,800 German expellees in their miserable factory camp of Kornwest-

heim—what may they have felt, when this visitor came to them from the outside world? . . ."

"While Mrs. Roosevelt spent ten minutes with a family in a cellar, the stench of which made some of her party hold their noses, while she stood in front of the spinning wheel of the expellee woman and inquired in detail after income, price of rent, food prices—bitter words were spoken in the crowd waiting outside . . . About the 'old citizens' who entrench themselves in their houses as in fortresses, at a meeting in Ellwangen where new and old citizens were supposed to talk things over, there appeared one single native resident!"

"Mr. Roosevelt came from Paris to a German refugee camp—do the Germans have a longer way? German women gladly visit clubs in order to meet American women—would there not perhaps also be a possibility for getting acquainted with these refugee women? . . . For that we don't need help from outside . . . Only a little human sympathy and initiative."

US Election Results Draw Favorable Comment

THE licensed press of the US Zone, like those of rest of the western world, was dominated after Nov. 2 by the surprise outcome of US presidential elections and post-mortems on the discomfiture of experts and of papers which, relying on them, came out with early Victory-for-Dewey editions.

President Truman's triumph frequently was explained as "the victory of the little man" on the basis of his domestic policies. While there were many detailed examinations of the US domestic scene, interest appeared more genuine in the effects of the election on international politics.

Some newspapers thought the Americans voted for the candidate who seemed least warlike. Many believed General Clay's position had been strengthened and one called it "in reality a victory for Marshall." Satisfaction was general that ERP and US policies in Germany would continue.

The **Offenbach Post** (Offenbach, Hesse) was one of two papers which published extra editions with election results. One of its editors wrote: "It was a night of a kind that occurs only once every ten years . . . The first edition was hardly printed when it was already outdated. A second edition became necessary. Two hours later the picture seemed more definite, with Truman ahead, but suddenly Dewey was catching up; a third edition was due.

"The election became a race between the press and the clock hands at the railroad station where the trains would not wait one minute. In the editorial offices the well-tempered confusion of every day turned into pandemonium . . . And yet, in the end, the battle was won, in the United States for Truman, in the field of public information by the press."

The **Mittelbayerische Zeitung** (Regensburg, Bavaria) said that "voices from behind the Iron Curtain pretend to see in the outcome of the election a decision of the American people for peace at any price. They are typical for the efforts of dictatorial propaganda machines to change the facts of every disagreeable surprise into something favorable . . .

"Truman's watchword: Stop Communism! remains in force. His opponent Dewey . . . wanted to shift the main emphasis to the Far East and to form a close alliance with De Gaulle and Franco. Germany's role in this game would more than ever have been that of a satellite. Our task under the Marshall Plan, i. e. to become one of the main pillars in Europe's reconstruction, would have become illusory . . .

"In future the Marshall Plan will be carried out without being hampered by a Republican majority in Congress. Criticism of General Clay's policies also came from the Republican camp. Now, no change in the course plotted by Military Government is to be expected."

Curt Frenzel, chief of DENA (licensed German news agency in the US Zone), in **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg, Bavaria) greeted Dewey's defeat for two reasons:

"The Republicans have repeatedly declared that they are for a more aggressive attitude toward Russia. Truman's victory, therefore, can be regarded as a demonstration for the preservation of peace."

Secondly, "Dewey's adviser on foreign affairs, John Foster Dulles, never hid his sympathies for De Gaulle and for De Gaulle's German plans. These plans provided for making Germany not into a federal union, but into a German confederation. This would mean the dissolution of Germany.

"The Democrats, as far as we know, will rather adhere to a General Clay's conception of creating, for the time being, a West German union which the Soviet Zone may join whenever circumstances permit . . . We frankly admit that we breathed easier when the news came over the air that Truman was reelected."

The **Stuttgarter Nachrichten** (Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg-Baden) said Truman's triumph was based on domestic political factors rather than foreign policy on which there was no essential disagreement between Democrats and Republicans: "Many persons voted for him because they

realized that the Republican Congress had hampered many of his legislative plans . . . The Nov. 2 (election) has given Truman the backing that he has hitherto lacked."

Commenting on a "Dewey-elected" extra by a Munich newspaper, the **Schwaebische Donau Zeitung** (Ulm, Wuerttemberg-Baden) reported: "The Nov. 3 edition of **Muenchner Merkur** carried the bannerline: 'Thomas E. Dewey America's New President,' with a subhead: 'After 16 Years the Republicans are Ruling Again.' In the text the surprised reader is informed that President-elect Dewey has thanked the American people in a radio address from the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City; there follows a lively description how crowds are acclaiming him . . .

"This is not just bad luck but a full-blown breakdown. It cannot be laughed off because it is likely to damage confidence in the new German press. However, it is an individual case and so crass an exception that it will go down in press history . . . Merely to be sure to be the first . . . Gallup guesses are published as facts. That is the road to yellow journalism which we hoped to have overcome."

The **Abendpost** (Frankfurt) quoted a Munich report: "While President Truman was sleeping and President-elect Dewey expressed his thanks to the American nation, people crowded the streets, in order to celebrate the election of the 46-year-old President . . . This could be read in the **Muencher Merkur** on Wednesday.

"Today the whole city laughs at the public exposure. The paper declares that it received a special report at 2 a. m. . . . Against the doubts of his staff the editor-in-chief took the risk of having the paper printed. . . . During the day all copies that could be reached were withdrawn from circulation."

The Bavarian Journalists' Association severely criticized the **Muencher Merkur**. So did a number of other German papers but, surprisingly, the two other licensed papers in Munich made excuses for their competitor.

Berlin Votes

neral) Clay (US Military Governor) and (Colonel) Howley (Director OMG Berlin Sector) from Berlin." He further took the line that any vote cast on Dec. 5 would be a vote for war and for the ruin of Berlin.

Judging from the violent attacks in the Soviet-licensed press, published statement by SED leaders, and fantastic charges by General Kotikov and his deputy, Colonel Yelizarov, regarding neo-fascism, warmongering, provocateurs, and so on in the three western sectors, it is quite clear that the forthcoming elections are a source of great embarrassment to the SMA. Realizing the current temper of the Berlin electorate, the Soviets under no circumstances, would risk the SED in facing the people at the polls in a free, democratic election.

Incidentally the SMA has encouraged very small renegade groups from the Berlin CDU, headed by Dr. Helmut Brandt, and LDP, led by Franz Genseke, to set themselves up as the legitimate Berlin parties and in the Soviet Sector they are recognized as such in violation of agreed quadripartite regulations. These illegitimate splinter groups plus the SED formed the so-called "Democratic Bloc" a few weeks ago. Outside the Soviet Sector it has no importance whatever and little popular support even within the Soviet Sector.

IT MAY be recalled that the Soviet-inspired SED mob demonstrations at the City Hall on June 23, Aug. 26 and 31, and Sept. 6 found no popular backing among the Soviet Sector electorate. On the contrary, they were followed by the biggest mass demonstration for political freedom in Berlin history on Sept. 9 in front of the former Reichstag building with some 250,000 participants.* The courageous and inspiring speeches made by Berlin's democratic leaders on that occasion are receiving wide distribution in an illustrated brochure titled "Berlin Chooses Freedom."

Dr. Walther Schreiber, CDU chairman and vice chairman of the City

Assembly, wrote Colonel Yelizarov on Oct. 25 that the special findings by a Soviet military tribunal on Sept. 22 that the speeches on Sept. 9 were "obvious pogrom speeches of fascist and militaristic character with incitement to disturbances" are not true in any respect. Dr. Schreiber pointed out that "How unreliable the statements of the military tribunal are arises from the fact that charges were made against City Assemblyman Kurt Mattick who, as I have myself observed, did not speak at all at that demonstration."

There have been recurring rumors, doubtless Soviet-inspired, that the SED might attempt to gain control of the whole city by force before Dec. 5. This was mentioned in a conference between the US Sector borough presidents and the US Sector commandant, Col. Frank L. Howley, on Nov. 8. The borough presidents were assured that adequate troops were present in the US Sector to guarantee against a Prague-type coup by armed mobs or armed police (from the Soviet Sector or Soviet Zone). The US commandant also told them that whatever security steps were necessary would be taken to assure the Germans in the western sectors of government by ballot.

RECURRING charges in the Soviet-licensed press that meetings of the SED are frequently prohibited or hampered so that the "true democratic" forces cannot operate in the US Sector are shown to be without foundation by figures released on Nov. 12. These indicate that from April through October this year, the SED held 7,315 meetings—all approved by American Military Government, as compared with a total of only 2,159 meetings for the SPD, CDU and LDP combined. In the October 1946 elections the SED polled less than 13 percent of the total votes cast in the US Sector.

In the city-wide election on Oct. 20, 1946, 2,128,677 votes were cast, representing 92.3 percent of the total eligible voters. Ballots spoiled accounted for 2.0 percent city-wide, and 2.3 percent in the Soviet Sector. Of the total valid votes cast the SPD received 48.7 percent (and 63 City Assembly seats); the CDU, 22.2 per-

cent (29 seats); the SED, 19.8 percent (26 seats); and the LDP, 9.3 percent (12 seats).

For the Soviet Sector alone the SED received 29.8 percent, compared with 43.6 percent for the SPD notwithstanding the Soviet pressure then exerted to hamper the SPD and promote the SED. The SMA was greatly disappointed with the relatively poor city-wide showing made by the SED in the 1946 elections.

THIS TIME the SED will abstain from placing its name on the ballot by direction of the SMA as well as from the understandable desire to avoid political suicide or at least to avoid a public recording of that status. A few SED members may cast spoiled ballots in the western sectors, the only voting action possible to them inasmuch as the party name will not appear on the ballot. The Soviet-licensed press and SED leaders may even appeal to party members domiciled in the western sectors to cast spoiled ballots, but even in that case the number will not likely be very large because of membership apathy or party defections.

On the other hand the three democratic parties—SPD, CDU and LDP—will urge the electorate to turn out in as great numbers as possible Dec. 5 to demonstrate to Berlin, to Germany, and to the world of the vital concern felt for their democratic liberties and to express their rejection of a totalitarian political system in the form of a police state.

ACCORDING to the pre-election indications, no significant shift in the present proportionate strength of the three democratic parties is anticipated.

Speculation varies as to the probable election participation percentage of the qualified electorate in the three western sectors. The weather on Sunday, Dec. 5 and on the two or three days preceding the election will be an important factor, especially in the case of old and infirm voters. Election day weather on Oct. 20, 1946, was fine when eligible voter participation reached 92.5 percent, an unusually high percentage for German municipal elections.

* See "Berlin Divided" in Information Bulletin, Issue 146, Oct. 19, 1948.

Borrowing by CARE

A special license has been issued to the Cooperative for American Remittances of Europe Inc. (CARE), permitting it to borrow from financial institutions in the US Zone sums up to DM 300,000 to defray transportation and distribution costs within Germany for the relief packages which it distributes.

These charges, prior to the currency reform, had been paid by the German Central Committee from funds supplied by member organizations. After currency reform, contributions from this source proved inadequate and the CARE organization was compelled to assume the burden.

The special license issued to the CARE organization enables it to carry on regular operations with assistance of bank loans until the Economic Cooperation Administration funds provided for in the bill recently enacted by the US Congress become available. Bank loans contracted under the MG license will be repaid at that time.

Unemployment Relief

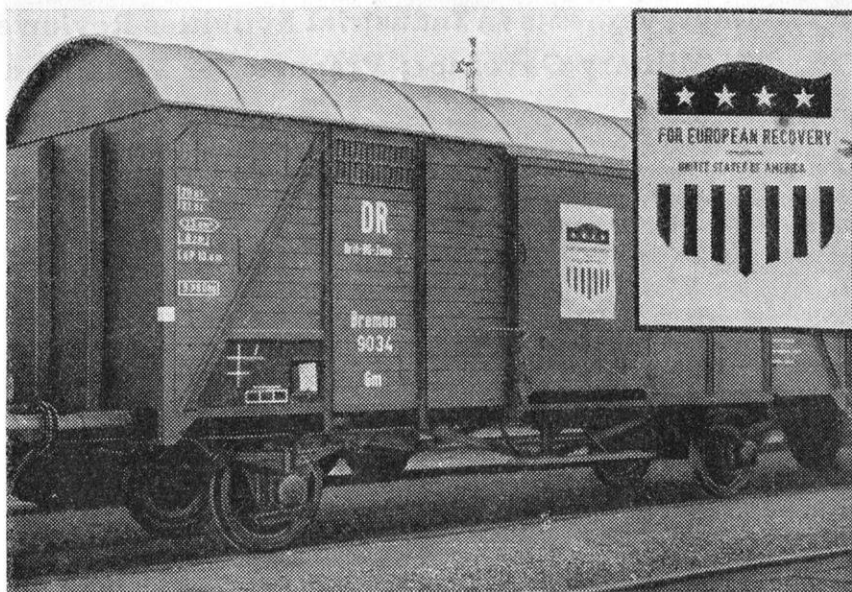
A new plan has been devised in Hesse to cope with the unemployment relief problem involving those unemployed who are ineligible for unemployment benefits. DM 15,000,000 from state funds have been made available to the labor offices for the payment of unemployment relief as distinct from unemployment benefits paid from unemployment insurance funds to which both employer and employee contribute.

Under this plan, labor offices hope to stimulate employment in public works by offering to pay unemployment relief benefits, with local authorities paying the rest of the wages. The incentive arises from the fact that the unemployed who do not choose to accept employment in public works would receive only unemployment relief payments.

Returned to Czechoslovakia

Forty-three bars of silver and 48 containers of jewelry, currency and rare coins found originally at the Reichsbank branch at Regensburg have been returned to Czechoslovakia.

ERP Freight Cars from Czechoslovakia



Seventy-five new freight cars, built in Czechoslovakia and delivered Nov. 3 to the western German railroad at the border town of Furth i. Wald, Bavaria, were described by Mr. Norman Collison, chief of the Economic Cooperation Administration for western Germany, as the first tangible evidence of capital goods received through European Reconstruction Plan in Germany.

The cars were received in a brief ceremony at the Furth yards attended by representatives of the bipartite and bizonal administrations, the Joint Export Import Agency and OMG Bavaria.

Mr. Collison said, "The railroad cars illustrate ERP transition from the planning state to the phase of actual deliveries. This delivery illustrates the fact that trade between eastern and western nations of Europe is not restricted by the Marshall Plan." He added, "As long as this trade contributes to the economic recovery of nations, ERP is all for it."

Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, deputy chief of the Bipartite Transport Group, said that the transportation system was the key to economic recovery in western Germany. "One-third of Bizonia's freight cars are now over 20 years old," he said, "and the delivery of new rolling stock under

ERP and through domestic production will make the bizonal railroad capacity equal to the growing transportation demand."

The railroad cars were the first consignment of \$57,000,000 worth of cars being purchased for western Germany with ERP funds. Approximately 3,480 cars are being constructed in Czechoslovakia at a cost of \$12,500,000 under direct contact between the Reichsbahn and Czech manufacturers. All contracts are approved by JEIA and construction is supervised by inspectors from the Reichsbahn. Delivery of the remaining cars from Czechoslovakia is scheduled for completion by July, 1949.

Settlement of Doctors

In Wuerttemberg-Baden the ministerial decree abolishing settlement licenses has made very little difference in the settlement of state-licensed doctors. Admission to panel practice is still controlled by a committee of representatives of the medical association and the insurance companies. Without panel practice the average general practitioner cannot make a living. An additional obstacle to the free choice of location is the difficulty of doctors in obtaining office space and living quarters.

BIZONE ECONOMY AT POSTWAR HIGH

Improvements in Industrial Activities Reviewed in Monthly Report Of Military Governor; Prospects for Winter on Whole Encouraging

BY THE END of September the Bizonal Area had reached its strongest economic position since the end of the war. Industrial production was going forward on its own momentum as the first effects of monetary reform had spent themselves. The month was one of steady consolidation of past gains rather than of striking increase or events. The increases in coal and steel production and the growing shortage of electric power are the outstanding developments.

Recent improvements in output were well-balanced among raw materials, capital goods, and consumer goods and are best symbolized perhaps by steel production at an annual rate of almost 7,000,000 metric tons and shoe production at an annual rate sufficient to provide one pair per year for each person in the Bizonal Area. Industry as a whole has a satisfactory number of orders on hand.

Public interest in the economic sphere was concentrated on the rising prices. The German Bizonal Economic Administration attempted to halt the trend by issuing "price mirrors," or lists of reasonable charges and by sponsoring a program of "utility goods" somewhat akin to the British system.

THE PROSPECTS for the winter were on the whole encouraging. Unless unusually severe cold intervened, the present high level of economic activity should be maintained, although no marked advances should be expected. Imports and a good harvest should sustain the food situation through the winter. Coal production resumed its upward climb after a five months' halt. Hard coal stockpiles of the railroads, gasworks and power stations were satisfactory.

Electric power generating capacity was pushed to its utmost, and although the output was roughly 130 percent

of that in 1936, and industrial production only 70 percent, the supply of electric power was inadequate. This situation was due largely to the greater degree of electrification of industry and the heavier domestic demand caused by an increase of about 25 percent in population between 1936 and the summer of 1948 and the increased use of electrical appliances to save coal.

Also, since 1936 the Bizonal Area had become an exporter of electric power rather than an importer. Although the emphasis had shifted somewhat from coal to electric power, the bizonal economy was still based on coal, and further progress would depend on more coal production and more efficient coal utilization in both transport and industry.

DURING the third quarter of 1948, coal deliveries to the Bizonal Area were well above allocations, as bizonal consumers profited by the short fall of deliveries to the Soviet Zone and Berlin, which were of more importance than the brown coal briquettes normally received from the Soviet Zone. Much of the large gain in steel production was based on additional coal allocations. On the other hand, the Soviet-imposed blockade had cut off supplies of certain essential raw materials, particularly in the chemical industries.

As the most pressing day-to-day problems were gradually being solved, the question of investment credits was coming to the fore. During the past three years, very little new mining and industrial equipment had been installed. Although there was still unused capacity in some fields, most industries reported obsolete, worn-out, and insufficient equipment. The problem was most acute in the coal mines and the power plants, the keys to further recovery, and in the capital goods industries in general. A serious con-

sequence of the high percentage of obsolete equipment had been the low output per ton of coal consumed as compared with prewar performance.

TRADE continued brisk in September, except in a few special fields. Retail business was good, with customers emphasizing quality standards. No major shifts in supply and demand were apparent. Textiles, shoes, hosiery, tires and tubes were the principal shortages. Hotels and restaurants were well-patronized in spite of high prices. Shop windows continued full, and the pipeline from manufacturer to ultimate consumer was evidently reasonably full of goods. Supplies of goods and prices charged were, however, not yet evenly distributed, and prices charged varied greatly from town to town.

Morale was good, and the tone of newspaper articles on business was more optimistic, although complaints of high prices were numerous. There were signs of increased building, particularly the repair and reopening of shop premises. The psychological effect of monetary reform was among its most important benefits, and higher food rations and the continued supply of consumer goods, immeasurably improved although still inadequate, have sustained the better spirits. — From Bipartite Section of Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 39.

Radio Sets for Education

One thousand radio sets ordered by Military Government from the Philips Company in Holland several months ago have been received and distributed. The sets were allocated to Education Service Centers and schools in the US-occupied area as follows: 425 to Bavaria, 225 to Wuerttemberg-Baden, 225 to Hesse, 50 to Bremen, and 50 to the US Sector of Berlin.

Coal-Iron-Steel Reorganization Plan

The following statement relative to the US and UK laws for the "Reorganization of German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries" was issued simultaneously Nov. 10 to appropriate German representatives in Frankfurt, Duesseldorf and Essen. The text of the official statement is reproduced in full.

The US and UK Military Governors (comprising the Bipartite Board) have had under review the structural reorganization and the pattern of ownership in the coal and iron and steel industries. The following constitutes an outline of the decisions which have been reached and which will be put into operation in the near future and which are embodied in the laws and schedules which have been made available to you today.

In the first place the Military Governors wish to make it clear that the restoration of a pattern of ownership in these industries which would constitute an excessive concentration of economic power will not be allowed. Nor will the return to positions of ownership and control of those individuals who permitted and encouraged the aggressive designs of the National Socialist Party be permitted.

Secondly the board considers the question of socialization to be one that is properly within the competence of a representative freely elected German Government, the sovereignty of which may extend over the whole of Germany or may be confined to western Germany only. Accordingly the board will not take any action in regard to the coal and iron and steel industries in the combined area which will prejudice a decision by such future German government as to the pattern of ownership to be established for those industries. At such a time as a representative freely elected government either for Germany as a whole or western Germany alone is constituted it shall be at liberty to resolve this question within the limitations of Military Government policy already expressed.

The board considers that in the meantime an interim reorganization of these industries is essential in the interests of the recovery of the German economy. Accordingly, the board has decided to take certain steps which, without prejudicing the ultimate settlement of ownership have the purpose (a) to transfer the custody of the assets in these two industries and the exercise of ownership functions to German hands (b) to strengthen and improve existing German organizations and to provide German organizations where none exist and the need is considered as established (c) to encourage a return to a more normal method of working, under which directors and management will have the motive and the opportunity to assume their proper responsibilities and liabilities (d) to provide or adjust Military Government organizations in these industries on a Bipartite basis.

In formulating the plan to give effect to these objectives, the Board has decided that undertakings in the coal and iron and steel industries in which Allied interests as at 1st September 1939 owned the share capital to the extent of more than 50 percent should be excluded from the application of these decisions.

Enterprises which fell within this definition and which are not subject to reorganization under decartelization legislation will be released from the control at present exercised by Military Government under the provisions of the relevant orders issued under Law 52 and the owners of such enterprises will be at

liberty to resume their normal functions except that in the case of the coal industry the powers of Military Government which are vested in the UK/US Coal Control Group and the powers over the production and distribution of coal allotted by Military Government to the DKBL (German Coal-Mining Administration) in its present or future form shall in no way be limited or affected by these arrangements.

The following is a summary of the steps which will be taken in the coal industry.

The colliery undertakings an established definition will be withdrawn from their parent enterprises and set up under new companies to be formed for the purpose under German law. Military Government will decide in broad outline the assets which will be allotted to each new company and will seize and transfer the title to such assets to the new companies. In grouping these colliery interests for the future care will be taken to group in accordance with the requirements of efficient operation and to avoid undue dislocation.

German nationals will be appointed as trustees for each new company by Military Government after due consultation with the appropriate German bodies. Three to five trustees will be appointed per company and will hold the shares of the company in equal proportion. The shares will be held on behalf of the owners but the rights of the owners will be limited to receiving appropriate proceeds arising from the eventual disposal of the shares and shall not include the right to influence or affect the acts of the trustee.

Trustees will be responsible to Military Government for the efficient discharge of their duties. The managements of the new companies will be subject to the over-all authority assigned to the DKBL. The trustees will exercise the functions of ownership except that they shall not distribute earnings and shall not be entitled to dispose of the shares or the capital assets of their companies without the approval of Military Government.

The DKBL and its subsidiary companies the DKV (German coal-sales organization) and BBZ (Central mines-supplies organization) will be formed into Aktiengesellschaften (joint stock companies). The shares of DKBL will be held by Military Government, and DKV and BBZ will be fully owned subsidiaries of the DKBL. Members of the Aufsichtsrat (board of directors) of the DKBL will be appointed from trustees of the new coal companies by Military Government who will ensure that the constitution of the Aufsichtsrat is broadly representative and who will arrange for the inclusion of appropriate representation of Allied-owned mines in the Aufsichtsrat.

The reconstruction of the DKBL will be delayed until a sufficient number of trustees appointed to the new coal companies are available for nomination to the Aufsichtsrat. In the meantime the DKBL will continue under its present constitution.

Steps of a similar nature will be taken in the iron and steel industry. In this case the programs envisaged consists of two phases. In the first phase a steel trustee association will be formed consisting of 12 members who will be appointed by Military Government after due consultation with appropriate German bodies. The shares of the new companies which have already been formed to operate the steel producing industry will be transferred to the association and the assets at present operated by these companies, including assets at present held on lease from the owners, will be seized by Military Government and the title thereto transferred to the association.

During this phase the association will exercise the functions of ownership except that it shall not be entitled to distribute earnings or to dispose of either the shares or the assets which it holds and shall be subject to the over-riding authority of Military Govern-

ment through the agency of a Bipartite Steel Group which will be formed for the purpose. In the fields of current production and distribution the association will have advisory functions only. Other iron and steel producing assets as may be approved by Military Government may also be transferred to the association.

During the first phase the association will have as its primary task the proposal of measures for the further reorganization of the iron and steel industry with the object of combining the assets now held by the steel producing companies into a fewer number of companies in order to obtain production units of optimum efficiency. In formulating their recommendation the association will be at liberty to propose the inclusion of additional assets of the former iron and steel and coal complexes in order to provide sound economic units of a size and range capable of sustaining the steel fabricating industry in competition with the world markets. Such additional assets may include colliery assets and particular attention will be directed to the treatment to be accorded to the iron ore mining industry. The criteria which will govern the proposals for this further reorganization will be purely economic and the former ownership groupings will be ignored entirely.

The second phase envisages the completion of the formation of new unit companies and the appointment to them of German nationals as trustees in a manner similar to that adopted in the coal industry. At this stage the trustee association will cease to exercise the powers of ownership which will be vested in the hands of the trustees for each unit company. The association will then assume the normal functions of a trade association except that, for the time being, membership will be compulsory on the basis that each unit company will nominate one of its trustees as a member of the association.

Finally as a complementary step to the reorganization plans for the coal and iron and steel industries it has been decided to take action in these fields in order to apply the decartelization policy which has been adopted in the combined area. Accordingly the exceptions from the application of Ordinance 78 which were made at the time of promulgation of the decartelization legislation in the case of the coal and iron and steel industries and the firm of Friedrich Krupp will be cancelled.

The undertakings involved will become subject to the provisions of the implementing regulations of this law except that Military Government has decided without further delay to declare a number of the original combines to be excessive concentrations of economic power or otherwise to be objectionable. The controlling companies in each of these enterprises will be put into liquidation or current liquidation proceedings confirmed as the case may be. The names of concerns which will be dealt with in this manner are shown in schedule A of the law.

In conclusion I am instructed to emphasize that the Military Governors have special responsibility in regard to the coal and iron and steel industries, of which they cannot divest themselves at this stage. These industries, the bulk of which is located in the British Zone, have been in the control of the British Commander-in-Chief. By agreement between them the Military Governors are now transferring the powers of ownership, with certain qualifications, to German trustees.

The Military Governors, however, are retaining certain control powers. They are bound to do this on account of international agreements to which their governments are party and they are bound to retain a measure of control until the final disposition of ownership has been determined. Therefore the decisions which are being announced to you today are necessarily decisions of the Military

(Continued on page 32)

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Trade Union Press in the US-occupied Area (Germany), by Elmer A. Beck, Visiting Expert Series No. 3, Manpower Div. OMGUS, October 1948.

Station List of Organizations in the European Command, Hq EUCOM, 15 Oct. 1948.

EUCOM Casualty Reporting Plan, AG 704.5 AGX-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 Oct. 1948.

Command and Administration of Military Posts, Circular No. 140, Hq EUCOM, 26 Oct. 1948.

German Youth Activities Certificates of Appreciation, AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 Oct. 1948.

Law Enforcement and Traffic Control, AG 010.8 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 Oct. 1948.

Liaison and Security Districts, 322 (LSC), Hq OMG Hesse, 1 Nov. 1948.

Appointment of Women as Warrant Officers in the Women's Army Corps, Regular Army and in the United States Air Force, AG 210.1 AGP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 Nov. 1948.

EUCOM Publication, Depot Bulletin No. 44, EUCOM Publications Depot, 3 Nov. 1948. Covers Oct. 25 to 29.

Legislation for Monetary Reform, AG 003 (FA), OMGUS, 4 Nov. 1948.

Explosives in Ferrous Scrap Shipments, AG 400.93 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 4 Nov. 1948.

Post Call System, AG 370.5 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 4 Nov. 1948.

Amendment of MGR 5-440, "Reciprocal Legal Aid Between Germany and Foreign Courts," AG 010.6 (ID), OMGUS, 5 Nov. 1948. Substitutes for MGR 5-440.3a(6).

Feeding of Displaced Persons in a Transient Status in US Areas of Control in Germany, AG 383.7 (EA), OMGUS, 5 Nov. 1948. Amends OMGUS letter, "Feeding in Approved IRO (PCIRO) Operated and Controlled Refugee and Displaced Persons (UNDPs) Assembly Centers, in US Areas of Control in Germany," AG 080 (ED), Sept. 16, 1947.

Weekly Directive No. 44, Hq EUCOM, 5 Nov. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I—Dividend Grants from EUCOM Central Welfare Fund.

Sec II—The Wuerzburg GI Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament.

Sec III—Courses of Instruction—Career Management.

Sec IV—Rail Car Demurrage within Germany.

Sec V—Character Guidance Program Indocrinization.

Sec VI—Enlistments and Reenlistments.

Sec VII—Unauthorized Modifications to L-5 Aircraft.

Sec VIII—Immunization of Dependent Alien Personnel.

Sec IX—Legal Experience Statement.

Sec X—EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables. Covers Oct. 29 to Nov. 4.

Sec XIII—Rescissions.

European Command Exchange System Ratlon Cards, AG 331.3 (AG), OMGUS, 6 Nov. 1948. Concerns lost cards.

Rations and Messing—Household Servants, AG 430.1 (AG), OMGUS, 6 Nov. 1948. Notes change in EUCOM Cir 89.

News of Germany, Vol. 4 No. 48, ISD OMGUS, 6 Nov. 1948.

Armed Forces Aid to Stricken Areas, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 45, EUCOM, 7 Nov. 1948.

Amendment No. 1 to Instructions to Financial Institutions No. 1, AG 091.31 (PA), OMGUS, 8 Nov. 1948. Obviates the requirement of obtaining individual permission for each proposed transaction.

News of Germany, Vol. 4 No. 49, ISD OMGUS, 9 Nov. 1948.

European Command Equipment Modification Lists and Tables of Allowances, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 Nov. 1948. Replaces EUCOM letter of Oct. 4.

Organizational Ordnance Supply Room Competition, AG 400 ORD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 Nov. 1948.

EUCOM Publications/Depot Bulletin No. 45, EUCOM Publications Depot, 10 Nov. 1948. Covers Nov 1 to 5.

Statistical Annex, Issue No. XIX, Report of the Military Governor, No. 39, CO OMGUS, 11 Nov. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4 No. 50, ISD OMGUS, 11 Nov. 1948.

Order No. 3 Pursuant to Article III (5) of Military Government Proclamation No. 7, "Bizonal Economic Administration," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 12 Nov. 1948. Confers upon the Economic Council the power to adopt and enact ordinances establishing a Reconstruction Loan Corporation to finance the economic recon-

struction and rehabilitation of the Bizonal Area.

Weekly Directive No. 45, Hq EUCOM, 12 Nov. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I—Prohibition on the Import and Export of the Deutsche Mark.

Sec II—Extract Copies of Morning Report (WD AGO Form 44).

Sec III—Dependents School Division School Calendar 1948—1949.

Sec IV—Hunting and Fishing in the French Zone of Germany.

Sec V—Regrading of Classification. Downgrades USFET letter, AG 158 GAP-AGO, Jan. 3, 1947.

Sec VI—Physical Examination of Food-handlers.

Sec VII—Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "Don't Be A Sucker." "Tomorrow's Mexico" and "Air Siege of Ploesti."

Sec VIII—1948 EUCOM Boxing Official's Meeting.

Sec IX—Official Travel by Private Conveyance to a Point Served by the Mozart Train.

Sec X—Safety Precautions on Electrified Railway Lines.

Sec XI—Manufacture of Mess Linen.

Sec XII—Preparation of Shipping Documents.

Sec XIII—Civilian Passengers in US Army Aircraft.

Sec XIV—Care of Special Services Equipment.

Sec XV—Hotel Accommodations in Athens.

Sec XVI—Safeguarding of Motor Vehicles.

Sec XVII—Clearance and Documentation for Leave and Duty Travel.

Sec XVIII—Restoration to Duty in Violation of DA Directive.

Sec XIX—EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables. Covers Nov. 5 to 10.

Germany Pays Its Way, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 3 No. 46, EUCOM, 14 Nov. 1948.

US Information Centers—US Zone, AG 371.1 (IS), OMGUS, 15 Nov. 1948. Lists 28 centers.

Location of Graves of French Nationals, AG 293.9 (CA), OMGUS, 15 Nov. 1948.

Repeat of Reich Hunting Act, AG 680.421 (LD), OMGUS, 15 Nov. 1948. Revives the hunting legislation as existing in the various states on Jan. 30, 1933.

Information Bulletin, No. 148, CO OMGUS, 16 Nov. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4 No. 51, ISD OMGUS, 16 Nov. 1948.

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

(Continued from page 31)

Coal-Iron-Steel

Governors taken by them in the light of their special responsibilities for these industries.

Before these decisions were reached the views of the various interested German authorities and organizations, which are well known to Military Government, were given full consideration, and, as far as possible and as far as it is compatible with Military Government policy these views have been incorporated in the plan. The Military Governors are confident that this development will be welcomed by German opinion in general, and look forward to the whole-hearted cooperation of all affected Germans in the implementation of the plan, and to the attainment by joint effort, of the common objective of increased production and an effective German contribution to the recovery of Europe as a whole.

Schedule A to US Military Government Law No. 75

Enterprises declared to be excessive concentrations of economic power, or otherwise

deemed objectionable and therefore subject to reorganization within the purview of MG Law No. 56 (Prohibition of Excessive Concentration of German Economic Power).

1. Vereinigte Stahlwerke Aktiengesellschaft
2. Fried. Krupp
3. Mannesmann-Roehrenwerke Kloeckner-Werke Aktiengesellschaft Kloeckner & Co.
5. Hoesch Aktiengesellschaft
6. Otto Wolff
7. Gutehoffnungshuette Aktienverein fuer Bergbau und Huetttenbetrieb Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen Aktiengesellschaft
8. Ilseer Huette
9. Reichswerke Complex
10. Flick Complex
11. Thyssen-Bornemisca Group
12. Stinnes Complex
13. Rheinisch-Westfaelisches Kohlen-Syndikat
14. Niedersaechsisches Kohlensyndikat Gesellschaft mit beschaenkter Haftung

15. Rheinisches Braunkohlen-Syndikat Gesellschaft mit beschaenkter Haftung
16. Westfaelische Kohlenhandelsges. Gastrock & Co.
17. Kohlenhandelsgesellschaft "Hansa", Kallmeier & Co
18. Kohlenhandelsgesellschaft "Mark", Siepmann, Schrader & Co.
19. Westfaelisches Kohlenkontor Naht, Emschermann & Co.
20. Kohlenhandelsgesellschaft "Niederrhein", Weyer, Franke & Co.
21. Kohlenhandelsgesellschaft "Westfalia", Wiesebrock, Schulte & Co.
22. Kohlenhandelsgesellschaft "Glueckauf," Abt. Beck & Co.
23. Deutsche Kohlenhandelsgesellschaft Lueders, Meentzen & Co.
24. Kohlenkontor Weyhenmeyer & Co.
25. Westfaelische Kohlenverkaufsgesellschaft Vollrath, Weck & Co.
26. Kohlenwerkstoff A.G. +END