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INFORMATION

Bulletin

BIWEEKLY MAGAZINE OF OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER IN GERMANY

EXERCISE HARVEST



THIS ISSUE:

Appeal to Trade Unions
New Ideas on Information
Social Democratic Party

The German University
The Civil Servant
Review of JEIA

No. 171
Oct. 4, 1949

COVER PICTURE

EXERCISE HARVEST—US infantry troops trudge along a Bavarian road during the big fall maneuvers of the combined US armed forces in Germany. A pictorial record of "Exercise Harvest," as taken by photographers of the US Army's Signal Corps, appears on pages 20 to 23.

The Information Bulletin is the bi-weekly magazine of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany for dissemination of authoritative information concerning the policies, regulations, instructions, operations and activities of the Allied occupation in Germany.

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
REPORTS AND STATISTICS DIVISION
BERLIN, GERMANY APO 742, US ARMY

DEMISE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

GERMANY AGAIN HAS become a state—a democratic state, with a government that corresponds to the will of the people. The western Military Governors have resigned their positions. The High Commissioners have assumed their offices. The idea of the reestablishment of a free, democratic Germany is taking form.

The present is a turning point in the history of Germany. Military Government is no longer governing, but has transferred this function to an independent German federal government. The High Commissioners will not govern, but will aid the German government with their advice, or, as stated in the London Three-Power communique: "The Allied agencies will assume chiefly supervisory functions."

Only with regard to certain functions, specifically defined in the Occupation Statute, will they reserve the right to take direct measures or to ask the German government to take measures. But even with respect to these functions, the measures of the German government will be legal and binding unless the High Commissioners specifically object. And that will happen only on the basis of Three-Power decision and only for very important reasons. The German government is in the hands of German representatives who are responsible to the German voters.

A PERIOD in Germany's development has come to an end, a new one begins. From this point one can scan the long road that has been covered since the collapse. And see also the difficulties that must still be overcome before the objective is reached.

Let us discuss the objective that was assigned to Military Government. Ways and means for reaching it have changed in the past four years. But the objective itself has been the same ever since US Secretary of State James F. Byrnes declared in Stuttgart three years ago: "The American people want to return the government of Germany to the German people. The Americans want to help the German people to win their way back to

an honorable place among the free and peace-loving nations of the world."

This policy clearly defined the task of Military Government. First of all, public security had to be maintained. The vicious heritage of the Nazi regime had to be overcome; its functionaries had to be removed from responsible positions, its hateful, lying propaganda from public life, school and science.

Those institutions which were to furnish a firm basis for the future German democracy had to be reestablished or newly created: humane courts; freedom of enterprise and the decartelization of anti-social monopolies, syndicates and cartels; school reform; freedom of press, radio, assembly and speech—and finally, a democratic constitution of its own as legal basis of the new German federal government.

CERTAINLY, errors were made. Nor was it possible at times to avoid a struggle with those whose privileges and personal interests had to suffer. The main difficulty was, however, the complete disorganization of the German economy, the acute danger of a dreadful famine. Billions in credits had to be made available in order to finance the generous importation of foods. Raw materials had to be procured from abroad, partly to remedy the worst damages to industry, partly to start up production altogether. Finally came currency reform, which perhaps did more to promote economic recovery than any other measure adopted by Military Government.

In order to pull Germany from the isolation Hitler had imposed on it, and restore its contacts with the outside world, an exchange program

was inaugurated under which hundreds of foreign specialists came to Germany to report to their professional colleagues on the scientific progress of recent years.

SPECIALISTS from industry and agriculture, press and radio, education, colleges and universities came to help solve the most urgent German problems according to their best scientific knowledge. At the same time hundreds of German professional specialists were enabled to visit the United States, England and other countries to gather information on the spot, and to catch up with the progress from which they had been excluded by 12 years of Hitler.

Finally, as we are enumerating some of the major tasks of Military Government, let us not forget that in the case of Berlin, it clearly demonstrated its determination to establish and defend freedom in its sectors.

These years of Military Government have been difficult. But their positive results cannot be disputed. Compared with the recovery of the other European countries, that of western Germany is among the first. Compared with the eastern Zone, the difference is as between day and night.

ALL WHO witnessed these years of reconstruction know that this progress could not have been reached if the best German forces had not contributed unselfishly to the future of their country. To these forces—to these German men and women—Military Government now hands over the fate of their own country, with the sincere wish that they will never again lose freedom and self government of the people, by the people for the people. +END

"Demise of Military Government" is the text of the last in a series of more than 90 talks to the German people by a US Military Government spokesman. This talk entitled "The End of Military Government," was broadcast by the German radio stations in Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart and Bremen and by RIAS in Berlin on Sept. 15. The broadcast-series program was started in October 1947 to carry to the Germans the views and comments of Military Government on occupation problems.

Fairs Fail To Boost Buying

The lack of buying power has induced several German consumer industries, especially textiles and furniture, to hold numerous fairs and exhibitions in order to stimulate buying, but the public and the trade are becoming very apathetic toward these exhibitions.

Birth of A Republic

— — Occupation Statute Inaugurates New Era

A NEW CHAPTER in the history of Germany opened Sept. 21, 1949 when final ceremonies were completed in Bonn for the establishment of the new West German Federal Republic.

A crushed and defeated nation four years ago, Germany — through its elected representatives — was ready to take up self-rule once more under the eyes of the three western nations which had participated vitally in bringing about that defeat.

Events had moved swiftly after elections were held in August: the democratically-chosen Federal Assembly (Bundestag) and Federal Council (Bundesrat) came together for a dramatic opening meeting the first week in September to choose the leaders for the new German state. They met in the renovated federal building beside the Rhine where the writing of the new government's Basic Law had been completed only a few months before.

While Allied observers, members of the press and German civilian visitors looked on, the two bodies elected

President Truman has sent his congratulations and good wishes to Prof. Theodor Heuss on the latter's election as president of the German Federal Republic. The President's message, transmitted Sept. 14 through the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany, follows:

"The President of the United States extends to you his congratulations on your election as President of the German Federal Republic and his warmest wishes for a successful administration."

The message was signed by US Secretary of State Dean Acheson who joined President Truman in wishing Dr. Heuss well.

their own presidents, Dr. Heinrich Koehler of the Christian Democratic Party, to head the assembly and Dr. Karl Arnold of the same party as president of the council. Dr. Koehler had been president of the Bizonal Economic Council while Dr. Arnold had served as minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Thus organized into working assemblies they were then able to select the federal president of the whole government, Prof. Theodor Heuss of the Free Democratic Party. Stuttgart author, lecturer and member of the German national legislature from 1922 to 1933, President Heuss comes from a party whose political beliefs lie between the two largest parties of West Germany — the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party — and thus represents a compromise choice. In the words of French High Commissioner Andre Francois-Poncet, who congratulated the new president, he also represents Germany's future:

"Its efforts and its hopes are incarnated in you, that is to say, in a man freely chosen in accordance with the free procedures of democracy and who, because of this, derives, with the necessary prestige, the incontestable right to represent his people."*

AWARE OF the problems confronting him and the new state, President Heuss replied that "we shall be able to overcome the difficulties which seem almost insurmountable by our profound belief in the common high ideals of Christian democracy and social responsibility... It is the firm will of the German people to reenter the great European community. For this purpose, we are prepared, as provided by the constitution to confer sovereign rights on international institutions and we consider that the realization of this plan might contribute towards a great peace promoting idea."

As had been expected, Dr. Konrad Adenauer was nominated by President Heuss for the office of federal chancellor, the most powerful position under the new republic. Acknowledged leader of the most important political party in Western Germany, the Christian Democratic Union, Dr.

(Continued on next page)

* For full text of speeches see page 35.



The three Allied High Commissioners, (left to right) General Sir Brian Robertson, M. André François-Poncet and Mr. John J. McCloy, sign the Occupation Statute at Petersberg, near Bonn.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Dr. Konrad Adenauer, chancellor of the new Federal Republic of Germany, and his ministers as they were received by the Allied High Commissioners after formation of their government.

(US Army photo)

Adenauer had been mentioned for this post ever since the results of the elections had shown how great the number of votes cast for the CDU.

Even so, Dr. Adenauer, one-time president of the Prussian State Council and mayor of Cologne, received a majority by only one vote in the Bundestag. The Bavarian sister party of the CDU, the Christian Social Union, opposed him because they had not wanted liberal-minded Dr. Arnold to be chosen as the council president.

Dr. Adenauer's narrow majority was seen by many observers as an indication of the difficulties he will encounter in pushing through his party's policy. It also will give minority parties strategic bargaining power by threats to vote sometimes with the CDU and at others with the SPD.

DESPITE THE difficulties confronting the new government, however, it had hurdled the greatest task: its own formation. The new German government was an actuality and by that fact was prepared to meet problems bound to arise in any nation. With his cabinet of 13 right-wing ministers—interior, finance, justice, economics, labor, food and agriculture, traffic, post and reconstruction and refugees, Dr. Adenauer was received Sept. 21 by the three High Commissioners at a formal reception marking the official establishment of the new government. The carefully worked out

Occupation Statute came into force and Military Government was no more.

In a statement to the High Commissioners at that time Dr. Adenauer acknowledged "gratefully that the German population was saved during these trying (postwar) years from starvation by Allied help in supplying food which at the time could not be purchased with the proceeds of German exports."

In connection with the new government's program, Dr. Adenauer

seemed especially concerned with improving West Germany's social problems. Assimilation of refugees seemed to him a requisite for internal stability in the country—a task which he termed "an international one" and to which he urged the United States, Britain and France to give more attention.

DR. ADENAUER made a strong plea for European unity based on "close economic cooperation among the nations." Such a European federation, he believed, has been given a good start through the Marshall Plan and added "Germany is fully ready to cooperate responsibly in this regard." He also commented:

"We see another opening for creating a positive and viable European federation in the hope that the control of the Ruhr region would cease to be a unilateral arrangement and that it would gradually grow into an organism which would embrace the basic industries of other European countries as well."

Speaking for the three High Commissioners, Mr. Francois-Poncet replied:

"I can assure you... that the High Commissioners will always be ready

(Continued on page 9)



Dr. Adenauer, shown leaving the Kur Hotel, Petersberg, with his ministers after being received by the three High Commissioners, was saluted on arrival and departure by a guard of honor of 30 British, American and French gendarmes and military police.

(US Army photo)

New Ideas on Information

— — *US Study Benefits Radio, Press*

By **JAMES G. ROGERS**

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS, magazines, radio and book publishing have been given a transfusion of new ideas during the postwar years through the MG-sponsored cultural exchange program.

By the end of August 1949, 65 Germans from these informational fields had taken part in special study and training courses in the United States. The first of these exchange groups—four broadcasters from the US-controlled radio stations, with one representative each of the British and French occupation zones—had the longest and most elaborate program: six months of study and travel at radio stations in the United States, Canada and England, beginning in April 1948.

Since that time 36 newspapermen, seven editors and publishers from book publishing houses and 16 radio production workers and directors have spent an average of two months studying American techniques in their specialized fields, traveling and observing American life.

Behind these programs of intensive technical training, working experience and professional contacts in the United States stood Military Government's intent to strengthen the foundations of Germany's new-fledged democracy by sharpening the operational skills of the men and women who write, speak or publish the information brought to the German people through the media of press, radio and book publishing. Another concept behind the programs was the expanding effect on the democratic development and political horizons of the German information specialists given the opportunity to see and share in the everyday life of citizens living in a working democracy.

THE TRAINING COURSES for journalists and radio specialists were financed in 1948 by the Rockefeller Foundation and this year from

the MG reorientation funds. They were planned and conducted by Columbia University in New York. German book publishers and editors were sponsored by the American Book Publishing Council.

In addition to taking intensive courses in newspaper technique at Columbia University's American Press Institute, the German newspapermen participated in seminars attended by leading American journalists and editors, and spent several weeks of work on the staffs of US newspapers and news agencies. Radio workers also were given formal courses at the New York school and actual experience with the large US networks and smaller broadcasting stations.

Although no formal courses were arranged for them, the visiting book publishers and editors studied American operations and practices for eight weeks at publishing houses in New York, Washington, Boston and Philadelphia. Also on the publishers' schedule were consultations with American authors whose works they had published in Germany.

American publishing houses which cooperated in the latter group's study tour included the MacMillan Company; Viking Press; Little, Brown & Co.; D. Van Nostrand Co.; William Sloane Associates; Alfred Knopf, Inc.; the Rinehart Co.; Longmans Green, and Harcourt Brace.

FROM THE STANDPOINTS of technical improvement and knowledge of American life and attitudes—the major objectives of the special study tours—the projects have been successful. In the radio field, MG observers reported that it would be

hard to exaggerate the value which had accrued to the German visitors, to radio in Germany and, in good will, to the United States.

After several months of observation of the work of the returned radio broadcasters participating in the initial tour, US radio officers had only one adverse comment: That the returnees' enthusiasm not only for American radio practices but for all things American was perhaps too unqualified for other Germans. However, it is certain that Germans, in general, are more inclined to place credence in even the most enthusiastic reports of a fellow-countryman who has had first-hand experience in America than in similar views expressed by US occupation personnel.

Among the results of the first radio study tour were: all returned personnel were put into responsible positions in their respective broadcasting stations. Each has given a series of talks and led discussions with fellow staff members on American methods of producing and sending plays, literature, school sessions and cultural productions. At Radio Munich, the returning German specialist made broadcasts on "American Institutions," "Meeting People in the USA," "Radio in a Free Country" and "Broadcasting in Canada and the United Kingdom." He also wrote articles for a German radio magazine on "Television in the USA" and "A German Sees America."

TYPICAL of the activities of all the returning radio workers were those of Hans Westermann of Radio Bremen. Appointed as a commentator after his six months' foreign study, Westermann influenced other staff broadcasters to modify their impersonal, academic style in favor of the informal, direct and conversational approach he had learned in the United States.

Mr. Rogers has been public information officer of the Information Services Division, OMGUS, for the past year. Previously he had been with Military Government in Berlin since March 1946, being connected with the Finance Division.

(Continued on next page)

Besides lecturing to the Radio Bremen staff on American methods of listener research and non-commercial radio in the United States, he made a special series of broadcasts on American leaders, took over analysis and comment on the US presidential election campaign and, with another staff member, produced a series of dialogue discussions on cultural topics such as the American theater, films und music.

Westermann also gave four talks on life in the United States before America House audiences, contributed a number of articles on his impressions of America and Americans to local newspapers and magazines and led nine discussion group meetings of high school and university students.

REPORTING on his study abroad and the problem of applying what he had learned to German radio practice, Dr. Peter Kehm of Radio Stuttgart expressed regret that radio legislation had progressed so far in Wuerttemberg-Baden that it could no longer be altered. He declared that similar legislation in England and Canada, where conditions were comparable to Germany, was handled much more carefully than in his own country.

Dr. Kehm said that he was most impressed with the close contact between US radio producers and the listening audience, attributing this condition to listener research and "live" broadcasting before large audiences. Dr. Kehm considered his principal task in improving German broadcasting techniques to be the establishment of closer contact between listening audiences and the broadcasting station. To this end, on his own programs he began "live" broadcasts before large audiences and planned an opinion survey among Radio Stuttgart listeners by a local polling organization.

Commenting on his stay in the United States, Dr. Kehm declared that the opportunity to see American life was no less important than the technical experience gained through studying at many different radio stations.

"My deepest impressions came through contact with average American citizens, their daily lives and

problems," he reported. "And I think that the word Democracy, which has never been easy for us Germans to understand, has taken on a living meaning for the six German travelers to America."

AS PROFESSIONAL observers and reporters, the German journalists who participated in the 1948 or 1949 study programs in the United States have been among the most prolific and incisive commentators on things American. Starting with their experience in a great university and proceeding to actual work on large and small newspapers from the Atlantic seaboard to the Far West, the journalists relayed their observations to the German public through regular correspondence to their newspapers and magazines.

Like the radio broadcasters, after their return to Germany, the correspondents passed on their knowledge to colleagues through talks and discussions.¹ They also took part in public forums and group meetings, most of which were followed by question and answer sessions which revealed deep interest on the part of German audiences. Werner Friedmann, publisher of the Munich *Abendzeitung* (Evening Newspaper) and one of the principal figures in establishing that paper's journalism school,² gave a number of talks at Information Centers in Bavaria, as did Heinrich Kierzek, editor of the *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* (Fulda People's Newspaper). Both Friedmann and Kierzek were in the group of German journalists who visited the United States in 1948.

As part of his speaking activities Friedmann gave five hour-long talks before the Verein Bayerischer Zeitungsverleger (Bavarian Newspaper Publishers' Association) and four speeches on the "Functioning of American Democracy" in the America House in Munich. Each of the latter talks drew more than 1,000 persons. He also addressed the German-American Club and the German-American Women's Club, both in Munich, and the personnel of the Sueddeutscher Verlag (South Bavarian Publishing House). In addition he

¹ See "German Editorials" section in recent issues of the *Information Bulletin*.

² See "School of Journalism," *Information Bulletin*, No. 165, July 12, 1949.

described his American experiences to five smaller local groups, with an average attendance of 100 at each talk.

THE MANY LETTERS of acknowledgement received at the Munich America House following each of Friedmann's speeches demonstrated an enthusiastic reception on the part of German audiences.

In one of Friedmann's talks he explains that "we know too little of each other and we can learn quite a bit from each other... Americans have a chance to take part in directing their destiny and the American taxpayer is a person to be respected, in contrast to European customs... America does not know the authoritarian state and does not know self-conceit by the authorities. People are proud to be able to assert their opinions and they also do it... The election of President Truman is a good example of a functioning democracy because the voters were not to be influenced either by propaganda or by the results of the Gallup poll.

"There is no denying that certain racial prejudices, a lack of social institutions and, first of all, slums exist in the United States. Nevertheless America is the hope of Europe and the participation of America in European affairs will benefit the destinies of this continent... Women play a much more important role in the public life of the United States than they do in Europe. American women have achieved a place of importance and their voice is heard with respect..."

FRIEDMANN TOLD one of his audiences of a humorous climax to their visit. In a restaurant, they were pleased with the good service and the good looks of a waitress. When they questioned the girl, asking if all girls in America were as beautiful as she, the girl replied in German, "I wouldn't know. I come from Tegernsee."³

In describing American democracy as he saw it, Mr. Friedmann said:

"Practical democracy is so obvious that no one talks about it. Whether one participates in a municipal council meeting where every one at-

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³ Lake district in southern Bavaria.

The German University

— — *Its Role in World Peace*

By DR. ALONZO G. GRACE

THE MOST IMPORTANT asset in any nation is its youth. At the same time youth can become the greatest liability. The great majority of youth in Germany, cooperatively working with youth in other nations, can become one of the greatest forces for peace, if there is the statesmanship, vision, courage and willingness to provide the proper program.

There have been few constructive proposals to remedy the plight of youth in Germany. If such proposals have been made, there has been little action. A great responsibility rests with the educators of Germany to see to it that youth is provided with a sound educational program, job opportunities and a mission in life.

It is especially important that this new generation not take the path of the disillusioned, frustrated, jobless youth emerging from World War I. Youth in this country, or in any other country, must not become the possession of the state, the rights of parents must be observed and voluntary non-governmental organizations be given support.

THERE IS A tremendous uncivilized effort in the development of self-help work education programs already in progress in this country. There are numerous jobs involving the reconstruction of dormitories or the erection of new housing facilities in universities and in other educational institutions. There are student facilities, schools, laboratories, libraries to be reconstructed which would provide work for youth and which would allow a young person at the same time to continue his education either after working hours or as an integral part of the educational program.

This is an idea which should be of particular interest to universities where many students are living

on a sub-marginal basis. Another phase of such a program involves an exchange of what might be termed work-students among the various countries, in order that youth of various nations may work and learn together and observe the life and customs which prevail in other nations. The plan also should involve the opportunity for youth to borrow the necessary funds from some agency in order to remain in school. This loan should be repaid from funds which he would earn while securing his education.

THIS IS NOT A new program for the whole idea originated in Germany in 1919 and was most successful until 1932 under the able leadership of Dr. Reinhold Schairer. It is being revived and expanded. Such a program already exists in Sweden. The initial steps have been taken to reestablish the program in the United States and other countries are deeply interested. But this whole idea must not be delayed; it must be recognized. This is the crucial moment in Germany.

Self-help develops self-responsibility, a character trait of major importance in the decisions which youth will be called upon to make. The first urgent need is the provision of the opportunity for youth in Germany to secure equal access to education and to be able to work in conjunction with this education. This should not be made an opportunity for the economically distressed, but every youth in every nation should understand the dignity of work and that

This article is a digest of an address given by Dr. Grace at an informal conference at Bad Nauheim Aug. 30 with the presidents of the 12 universities of the US Zone. Dr. Grace was director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, and continues in a similar position under HICOG.

the component parts of true education are intellectual-manual-moral.

Only one phase of the youth education program has been emphasized. The whole area of youth education and welfare is of major importance to Germany and the world at this particular time.

Nations frequently are guilty of displaying their cultural contribution more in a competitive spirit than in an effort to unite mankind through cultural cooperation. The brotherhood of man will not be accomplished through selfishness. Cultures are superior only insofar as there are superior people within a nation and only when there is an environment of freedom that enables men to create.

THE DISASTROUS situation of modern culture is due, not only to a lack of knowledge, and we know much more than our ancestors, but to our failure to cultivate the emotional qualities of man. There should be a compulsory part of general education embracing all of those activities which may lead to a more deepened and harmonious life. This means poetry, experienced — not explained; fine arts, including music, performed — not just appreciated. It means drama, handicraft, sports of the collective as well as the competitive type. This will have as much effect and perhaps more unity than restricting individuals to some intellectual activity.

At Erlangen recently certain principles of cultural cooperation were discussed. I indicated at that time that I believe each nation to have its own cultural pattern, that there must be respect for the individuality of each nation but that there can be unity without uniformity. The formation of a cultural union through which we could share with each other the great contribution of each nation

(Continued on next page)

would be a long step toward durable peace.

A tremendous improvement in educational opportunity and in programs and institutions is evident during the past 15 years in many countries. There should be an annual conference on comparative education in order that educators be able to discuss educational developments that are occurring elsewhere.

It must be realized that educational systems and cultural patterns will differ from country to country; that what may be good in the United States or the Netherlands may not be good in Denmark or Canada; that each country has its own cultural pattern; that possibly what we need is less emphasis on the differences that prevail among nations and more emphasis on similarities.

PERHAPS IT IS possible that there may be established an institute on international education for if a body of scholars can study aims, programs and methods of education in other countries, it will contribute to the improvement of education throughout the world.

Such an institute also should develop a widespread program of exchange of persons. This is an important aspect of self-help programs. It is time now that the exchange of persons not be simply a one-way movement.

There should be, in addition to the student exchange, certain other types of exchange; for example, 25 young German university faculty members might go to 25 American universities to teach German, and 25 scholars in the field of English and American civilization might come to Germany to hold lectures and seminars in this area. I am fearful that the exchange of the future may be more in the technical fields to assure greater production than in the intellectual, spiritual and cultural fields to assure greater understanding among men.

I am personally of the opinion that one or two months in another country is a waste of time, effort and money. There can be little mutual understanding developed unless a person has ample time to observe and learn about the ways of life in other

countries. A year is almost a minimum. Greater opportunities should be afforded youth leadership or potential leadership in this area.

THE UNIVERSITY of the future, if it is to exercise the maximum leadership responsibility, cannot remain isolated from the community, the nation or the world. It cannot be an ivory tower occupied by those who are content to devote their effort solely to the transmission of knowledge or culture. A university has a tremendous leadership responsibility. The European university, in general, and the German university, in particular, is a totally different institution from that which has been developed in the United States or in Canada. Far too many youth aspire to professions many of which are badly overcrowded.

It should not be beneath the dignity of a university to take the leadership in developing extension centers or people's colleges as has been done in Denmark. Perhaps they should not award diplomas or require examinations, but they could be institutions in which those who aspire for more learning would have this opportunity. Such a program would:

1. Bring into professional status training in many practical areas in which people are employed.
2. Provide for centers for instruction in the humanities.
3. Assume leadership in the development of a program of widespread reading and discussions of the great books so well known in Germany.
4. Develop a close relationship with the labor movement.
5. Provide for the further education and training of people who are in the practical areas of life.

THE UNIVERSITY always should remain the institution which will admit only the very finest talent in the country. Admission, however, should be opened to a greater extent to those who come from the so-called working classes—from the farms, mines and factories. Irrespective of the financial status of the parents, race, nationality, or religious preferences youth should be permitted to pursue education.

We would be short-sighted in the education program of any country if we did not recognize as one of the important elements in a nation's life and economy the development of trained, educated manpower. There are those who would hold the working class to a minimum of education. This is a most serious blunder for the danger lies not in too much education but in too much of the wrong kind of education.

Any system that omits the liberal training of those who work with their hands, and that means the majority of any population, is merely paving the way for more difficult problems. It must be pointed out that most of the world's demagogues were not university graduates, and that their immediate associates were not those who were from the professions or were the products of a liberal education.

There is an urgent need for the development of more effective human relations throughout our respective nations and especially between management and labor. Instead of developing docile bench workers, the world needs intelligent, rational citizens.

THE VOCATIONAL school in any country is one of the most important parts of the educational system. There must be more dignity for manual work; there must be a realization that the man who operates a machine is as essential as the man who stands before the bar of justice, or who attends us during periods of illness. The man at the bench should be capable of reading and understanding the great books, for example, for these are not the private possession of any particular class. The vocational school can become one of the finest self-help programs in any community. This is especially true in agriculture, in trades and industries and in homemaking and it can have a substantial bearing on production.

About 100 years ago Henry Barnard of Connecticut and Horace Mann of Massachusetts were leading advocates of educational reform in the United States. They were concerned with problems of free textbooks and tuition, compulsory school attendance, child labor and vocational education,

the education of teachers, reading, school architecture and many other important matters relating to the equalization of educational opportunity in the United States.

In 1838, Henry Barnard was able to convince the people of Connecticut that this would be more easily accomplished if there were a state board of education which would select a scholar and administrator to assist the board in the consideration and adoption of educational policy and to exert leadership in developing a more effective educational program throughout the state.

A FEW YEARS after having established the state board of education, Barnard determined that the one place to learn about educational reform and progressive educational development was in Germany. He, therefore, spent considerable time visiting, observing and learning about education in Germany at that time. He brought back to Connecticut many ideas which were published as state documents. These were widely read throughout our country. The idea of the kindergarten, the grade system of the elementary schools, school buildings, the education of teachers and many other ideas are reported in these published documents. Subsequently some of the German reforms of that era became part of our educational system.

One hundred years following Barnard's search for the best in German education we meet to bring evidence of what wise leaders in other countries have sought and attained during the past 15 years, and to aid the German people in accepting leadership in the reconstruction of a world which has drifted toward materialism at the expense of moral values and spiritual enlightenment.

The educational and cultural interests of the world can prevent the occurrence of another catastrophe. We recognize more and more that education in any nation limited to the development of the mind or to the hands is incomplete without provision of the development of the inner man.

AN EXAMPLE of the desire to liberalize German technical education is contained in the Tuebingen University studies for the year 1926.

In presenting a plea for a liberal education in the technical fields, that report stated:

"It is perfectly clear that only those whose personalities have been fully developed can hope to perform work of the very highest standard such as is demanded today of each individual. Anyone planning to study for a technical calling must feel from the very outset a real inclination for the kind of work he will be called upon to do and be prepared to strive with all his strength to attain his goal. It is not merely a question of how and where he can probably make a living. Professional idealism of this sort presupposes as a matter of course the more careful cultivation of the whole inner man."

The history of German education is filled with evidence of the liberal thinking of men like Froebel, Herbart, Francke, Basedow, Ziller and others. Out of the many private experimental schools came many forward looking ideas; such concepts as: (1) character will be molded by a balanced educational program affecting the whole child—body, mind and soul; (2) self-government; (3) parent-teacher-scholar councils; (4) equal opportunity for all gifted children; (5) importance of manual work; (6) replacement of rigid discipline by teacher-pupil cooperation in working communities, and many more.

But then came the Nazi concept of education and the final aim of all education, according to the Nazi doctrine, was the creation of the political National Socialist human being. It was the basis for every subject in the curriculum. All of this in spite of Germany's great contribution to education and culture in the past.

NO GROUP OF educators ever faced a more formidable task than those of Germany today, for in their hands is vested the exceedingly difficult task of earning the confidence of all educators who are devoted to the principles of freedom and who believe not only in intellectual education but in the moral and spiritual development of man. It is to be hoped that the non-governmental agencies—educational and cultural—may work together so that the freedom to learn

and to teach will not be violated again, and that we may construct a world based on law, order, justice and humanity.

(Continued from page 4)

Birth of A Nation

to bring to the new institutions the most benevolent and the most effective aid. Particularly, they will not neglect to seek means by which international intervention can contribute to the resolution of the population problems, so heavy upon you; their wishes correspond with yours; they hope that the young German democracy, having become a factor for order and for peace, will be able to take its place in the bosom of the future organization of Europe, which itself is supported at the same time upon economic and political bases."

ESTABLISHMENT of the new republic and the formal end of Military Government has meant a whole new organization and approach to the occupation of Germany. The Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany is in the process of being established to be guided in its relation to the German government by the Occupation Statute. Committees are being set up by the High Commissioners to carry out the details of this relation. They are the general, political, foreign trade and exchange, economic, finance and law committees, and the Military Security Board.

Meeting together at the agreed-upon headquarters at Petersberg, across the Rhine from Bonn, the three High Commissioners settled down to their new tasks.

The indecisions, congratulations and "first historic meetings" were over. A new phase in occupation government and a new experiment in democratic rule had begun. +END

Shoddy Shoemakers Shut Shops

Two small footwear manufacturers in Lower Saxony have had to close down because they could not produce the highly competitive type of footwear now in general demand. Both manufacturers were makers of the wartime shoddy type of footwear.

Memorial Day for Persecutees



With the second Sunday in September set aside by the Hessian state government as "Memorial Day for the Victims of Fascism," Dr. James R. Newman, director of OMG Hesse, addressed a German audience over Radio Frankfurt. His message also was broadcast by AFN. With Dr. Newman is his translator, Mrs. Julia Petrov.

(PIO OMGH photo)

MEMORIAL DAY for the victims of Fascism was observed in the state of Hesse on Sunday, Sept. 11, by decree of the Hessian cabinet, which called on Hessians to observe the spirit of the day dedicated to those millions of people who "became or still are victims of totalitarian measures."

The population was requested "not to arrange any entertainments which did not correspond to the serious character of that day." Theaters and other places of entertainment were asked to feature programs "in keeping with the gravity of this special day."

Radio Frankfurt broadcast a special program at noon, when the Hessian minister of education and culture, Dr. Irwin Stein, issued a proclamation and Dr. James R. Newman, director of OMG Hesse, made a special statement.

The Hessian cabinet has decreed the second Sunday of September will "always be dedicated to the commemoration of the victims of fascism." In 1948 and 1947, the government had proclaimed a Memorial Day, but this year's action

established it as a permanent commemoration.

IN HIS ADDRESS Dr. Newman said, "On May 8, 1945, the guns in Europe were hushed for the first time in six years. History records that on that day representatives of Germany acknowledged total defeat and accepted unconditional surrender as the way of restoring peace—peace not only for the warring nations of the world but for the troubled souls in Germany who had never yielded to the despotic rule of the totalitarian government. With the defeat of Germany came a victory for those who rebelled against the yoke of Hitlerism and the opportunity for the liberated German populace to find the blessings of life anew in a land which would now recognize that all men are created equal..."

"The commemoration of the victims of Fascism and the remembrance of the injustices they suffered will show a watchful world that the newly-established governments are aware of their present responsibilities, cognizant of past errors, and resolved to establish a just future.

"The value of history is that it constitutes the prologue to the future years. By studying it we may learn of the errors of those who have gone before and guide ourselves in such way as to avoid repeating the mistakes of our fathers. The consecration of a day to the victims of fascism may serve as a constant reminder of that black interlude in the nation's history and with the lesson well learned permit the new generation to steer a clearer course to brighter horizons. The rejection of false prophets, ultranationalistic and imperialistic dreams, and the doctrines of bigotry which formerly incurred the enmity of all other peoples betokens a moral and spiritual rejuvenation which all the world may applaud..."

Pay Ordinance Reinstated

Military Government canceled an order by the director of OMG Bremen suspending parts of "Bremen Ordinance concerning Measures in the Province of Civil Service Right, Pay Right and Maintenance Right." The parts of the ordinance to which OMG Bremen objected regulate the so-called "waiting pay" for public employees, i.e., salary to be paid to public employees on inactive status. The ordinance also grants, in exceptional cases, a maintenance share for officials placed on inactive status, even in absence or unfitness for service, before completion of their 10-year period of service.

The Bremen OMG director had suspended these payments as violating MG Regulation (MGR) 16-241.1, "Payments to Unemployed Officials." Military Government, reviewing this decision, came to the conclusion that MGR 16-241.1 was not intended to preclude the payment of inactive status pay, a practice which is not inconsistent with modern and democratic personnel management. A "waiting pay period," similar to that provided for by this ordinance, is expressly provided for in Art. 51 et seq. of MG Law No. 15, "Bizonal Public Servants."—from *US Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 49.*

Appeal to Trade Unions

— — *Sound, Friendly Cooperation Desired*

By **GENERAL SIR BRIAN H. ROBERTSON**

British High Commissioner for Germany

THIS ASSEMBLY of representatives of trade unions in the British Zone is an important occasion which marks the end of an era... It is a significant and welcome development that the reorganized labor movement should be among the first of German institutions to become reestablished among the councils of the nations.

I have watched your development during the past four years with the keenest interest and satisfaction. In particular, I have noted the counsels which divided you in your internal affairs... I think you are to be congratulated upon the manner in which you have dealt with these problems. I hope you may find ways and means of resolving your remaining problems.

I have much admired the wise and far-sighted attitude of the trade unions towards the important question of the relationship between prices and wages, especially since currency reform. Currency reform came at a time when prices and wages were already out of step. The very success of currency reform tended to increase the disparity.

It would have been so easy for the trade unions to have shouted for increased wages which might have undone all the good effects of currency reform itself. Instead of doing that, however, you worked steadily and firmly towards a reduction of prices as well as an increase in wages in those instances and to the extent that increases were clearly justified and necessary.

This process of adjustment in prices and wages is of course not complete. Indeed it is something which is never likely to get into a static position. If, however, you continue to deal with it in the sensible way in which you have handled it so far, you will, I am sure, serve the best interests of your members as well as of the community at large.

It could certainly be in the interests of nobody that agitations on this subject should create such difficulties for industry as would increase unemployment. I regard the question of employment in Germany as being quite the most important of all the many questions which should receive the attention of the new government...

I AM CONVINCED that there is a menace of serious unemployment in the future unless the situation is correctly handled. The creation of medium and long term credit is clearly the most important step toward increasing employment. The High Commissioners can be counted upon to give their utmost assistance in this respect.

In this connection I have had some very useful discussions recently with those chiefly responsible for the administration of ECA funds, and I am sure that we can look forward with confidence to the utilization of these funds for this purpose in properly substantiated cases.

I have also had recent discussions with my American and French colleagues about the possibilities of unblocking frozen Deutsche mark accounts of foreign creditors and about the introduction of new foreign investment. I hope that we shall find a good answer to these problems in the near future.

It must, however, be realized that the extent to which the High Commissioners can give assistance in this matter of credits is strictly limited and is quite insufficient to produce the volume of credit which is required. Money on a large scale must

be found within Germany itself, and I remain strongly convinced that this money exists and can be found in places where it is today lying idle or being put to extravagant uses designed to make profit for the individual rather than to serve the general interest.

I believe that the new government must face up to this problem and must find means for attracting this money into the proper channels. I believe that it must also have a comprehensive plan for creating employment, for constructing houses for the workers in those places where employment can be found and for directing production into those industries which will best serve the economic development of the country.

TO REVERT to the question of the part to be played by the High Commissioners: it must be clear that Germany is still and must remain for some time dependent on external aid. So long as there is a firm determination to get out of this position as quickly as possible and to make the country economically self-supporting, there is nothing demeaning about the receipt of this foreign aid.

Indeed, Germany is not alone in this respect. My own country is also in need of external assistance. But Germany requires not only financial aid. Even more importantly she needs political support and sympathy from other countries.

It is for this reason that you and I must regret the very unfortunate impressions which have been created during the past few months. These impressions are not only unfortunate, but they are to a large extent false. The foreign press has been full of talk about the revival of German nationalism. Now no sensible person should resent the revival of a proper national spirit. It would indeed be a

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General Sir Brian H. Robertson, British High Commissioner for Germany, delivered this address to the German Trade Union Congress (Deutsche Gewerkschafts-Bund) at the DGB's second annual congress in Hanover on Sept. 8, 1949.

sad day for Germany when Germans cease to love and have pride in their country. We have too many examples already of countries in which the national pride and national honor have been trampled under the foot of tyrannical despotism.

But there is a wide difference between a proper pride in one's country and bitter aggressive hate against other countries. The impression which has been created is that there is a revival of just this kind of hate. Some particularly unfortunate things were said during the recent election campaign, and it will be some time before the echo of these speeches has died down abroad. I am sure that the responsible leaders of political opinion in this country do not wish to see a rebirth of xenophobia in Germany.

NOW THAT the elections are over, I hope that more care will be taken to avoid causing alarm and offense abroad. Indeed an occasional hint of recognition of what other powers have done for Germany since the war might not be entirely out of place. In Bonn yesterday I was happy to note, however, that the point was continually made that a better understanding must be sought with other countries.

Then also in recent weeks we have seen the reappearance of a certain number of wild men who have attempted, not entirely without success, to gain popular support by reviving old slogans and old crazy ambitions. It is certainly not in the interests of Germany nor of world peace that these unruly elements should be allowed to extend their influence, and I hope that the new German Government and the governments of the states will take care of them. It is much better that they and not we should do what is necessary in this respect. There is also the question of the possible revival of pro-Nazi anti-democratic and highly nationalistic press...

In this spate of criticism against the Occupying Powers, dismantling has been the chief issue. I have never resented that German leaders should criticize dismantling and try to save for Germany as much as possible of

her resources. That is natural and no doubt is expected of them by their supporters. I do not believe that dismantling as now programmed represents a serious blow to the German economy. I do not believe that it causes unemployment except locally and temporarily because employment is limited by other factors, notably finance and the sales market.

However, I am ready to make allowances for some exaggeration on these scores. What I deplore is the accusations of competitive interest and bad faith on the part of the Allies and especially of His Majesty's Government. These accusations are not true and when made they cause great resentment and awaken suspicions in my country and others of a revival of German "nationalism." That is not the way to get the policy altered; just the reverse.

It is right that I should acknowledge here that trade union leaders have been far wiser in these matters than some of their fellow-countrymen. I have read with the greatest interest some of the speeches which trade union leaders have made recently. These speeches appealed to reason and not to sentiment or false accusation, and such speeches carry weight. I would like to repeat: such speeches carry weight.

NOW WE ENTER upon a new phase. Yesterday I had the pleasure and honor of attending the opening session of the new German Parliament. Very shortly the first Federal Government will be formed. The enemies of democracy say it is a puppet government. They say that to distract attention from the situation in the Eastern Zone where the rickety puppet theater is now being hastily knocked together. They say that to find some excuse for the fact that no advance towards real self-government, towards giving genuine popular representation, towards political freedom has been permitted in that zone.

You know those things but perhaps you fear that the High Commissioners will keep as tight a hold over the Western Germany government as the Military Governors did over the Frankfurt administration. That is not so. The Occupation Statute and the

principles laid down for the work of the High Commissioners show clearly that something quite different is intended.

The chief reason why the Military Governors felt obliged to withhold their approval of a good many proposals was that under the old setup, in giving their approval the Military Governors accepted a responsibility to themselves for the substance of the proposals. They felt themselves also to be trustees for the German people and for the government now to come into being. They were unwilling to see the position prejudged on important issues which they felt should be settled by a German Government with a popular mandate behind it.

It was for this reason that they were unwilling to see taken fundamental decisions concerning the ownership of industry and concerning the part which labor should play in the management of industry. It was for this reason that they felt a need to be cautious before committing the future German Government to plans, excellent in themselves, for greatly increased expenditure on the social services.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS will not be in the same position. They only have to consider certain broad issues, of which the chief are security and respect for international obligations. They have also to keep a watch to insure that German policies do not result in an increased need for external assistance. They will not in other respects feel themselves responsible for the soundness or unsoundness of German legislation.

It will be the endeavor of my colleagues and myself to give all the support and help within our power to the new government. We want it to succeed and it must succeed. An eminent German politician has said a few days ago that the new government should be allowed to open its account with an opening credit of confidence. I am prepared to give it this credit. I am not, of course, speaking merely of the executive organ of the government which may have the responsibility of power first entrusted to it. I speak of the whole

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Land Reform Progress

— — New Farms from Old Artillery Range

By HAYNES MAHONEY

IN THE ROLLING HILLS of Parsberg county in central Bavaria a group of refugees recently stood watching plows churning up the dark-brown earth of a former German artillery range. Riding the tractors which hauled the plows were Mr. Kenneth E. Ingwalson, Director of the Food and Agriculture Division, OMG Bavaria, and Dr. Alois Schloegl, the Bavarian minister of agriculture.

The moving plowshares were actually writing the beginning of a new chapter in the lives of the onlookers, and the presence of the two officials symbolized the cooperation of Military Government and the Bavarian government in making their new opportunity possible.

Only a few moments earlier Dr. Schloegl had handed the head of each of the 30 refugee families a letter certifying his ownership of 25 acres of the German army maneuver ground known as Hohenfels. His act culminated six weeks of earnest cooperation between local MG officials, county leaders and refugee representatives.

A committee made up of these groups had cut the tangles of red tape, procured the ground from the Land Settlement Agency, leased barracks and arranged for their erection on the new farm sites, hurdled all the obstacles of building codes, water and light requirements and obtained money to finance the first plowing and planting.

ALTHOUGH UNDER consideration as early as the spring of 1946, the whole project had looked very doubtful even six weeks before the ceremonial transfer, in view of the near penniless condition of the refugees, their almost complete lack of tools and livestock. The 750 acres of available land also boasted no development of any kind, except for several heaps of stone which once had been farmhouses of peasants expropriated a decade ago to make way for gunnery practice.

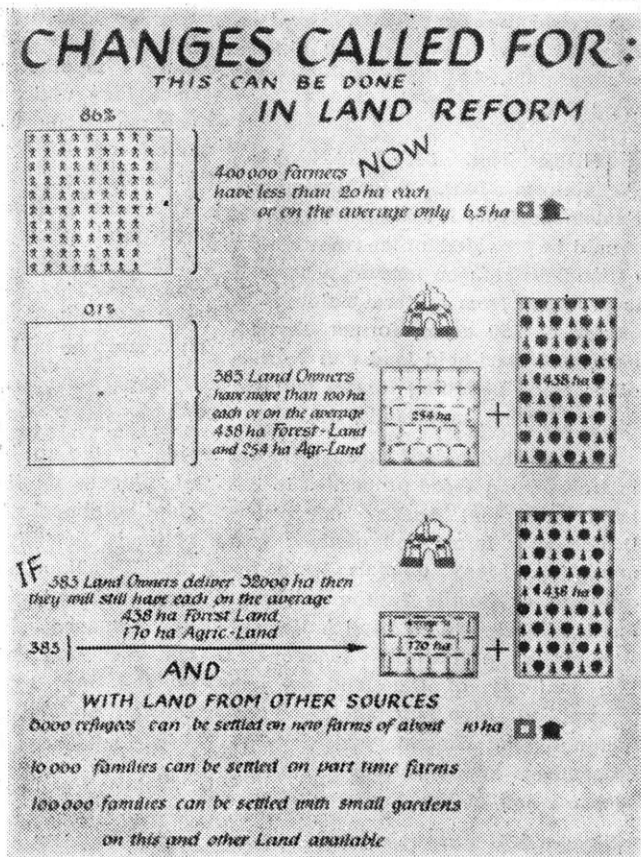
But for the first time, local MG officials and German leaders, working together, had developed a hopeful resettlement project. With funds advanced by the state Land Settlement Agency, tractors and plows had been hired and seed purchased. Within a few weeks the new farmers expected to have winter wheat sown and to move into their temporary barrack homes with their families.

Dr. Schloegl, enthusiastic over the prospects of converting the homeless refugees into producing members of the Bavarian society, promised each

of the families 25 chickens, which in most cases would constitute their only livestock.

IT WAS SIGNIFICANT that officials from neighboring counties attended the sendoff ceremony to learn how this preliminary success had been achieved. They too had farmers without farms and land to be redistributed under the land reform program in their counties.

Mr. Mahoney has been deputy chief of the Public Information Branch, OMG Bavaria, having been associated with the PIO staff in Munich for the past three years.



OMGB chart shows resettlement possibilities of land reform.

Josef Koehler best expressed the feelings of his 29 fellow homesteaders as he crumbled a clod of the freshly turned earth between his fingers:

"I can make a good living on 21 acres. I only had 18 acres in the Sudetenland, and the land was poorer. It may be five or six years before we can build houses, but give us the land and we can get along."

The project at Parsberg is indicative of the new progress made in land reform and resettlement of refugee farmers in Bavaria since the OMGB Food, Agriculture and Forestry Division created a special section to step

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up this program. In April five agricultural field officers and a section head in Munich were assigned exclusively to ironing out the many complications that had made land reform look hopeless for the past two years.

"We felt that perhaps German officials did not understand how the job could be done," Mr. Pavel P. Egoroff, chief of the Land Reform section said. "Military Government wanted to help."

UNDER THE BAVARIAN Land Reform Law, promulgated in September 1946, 175,000 acres of land should be provided for the resettlement of landless refugee farmers. The land is procured from cultural holdings in excess of 250 acres, former German army and Nazi-held land and various other lands including forests suitable for conversion, moorlands, etc.

For two and a half years progress in transferring these properties to the Land Settlement Agency and establishing new farms and gardens was negligible. Many officials were indifferent or hostile to the program. Funds allocated to the Land Settlement Agency were pitifully inadequate. The majority of the land owners refused to give up their excess holdings and fought expropriation proceedings in the various settlement agencies and in the courts.

Since OMG Bavaria's Land reform specialists went into action four

months ago, substantial progress has been noted in taking over available land and setting up new farms. Of the 372 landowners whose farms were affected by the land reform law, only 105 had voluntarily given up their excess land to the Settlement Agency.

By personal contact with many of the recalcitrant landowners, the MG field advisers found that they were more sympathetic with the program once they understood its social and economic importance in solving the refugee problem. As a result some 55 landowners withdrew their protest suits from the courts and volunteered their land, making an additional 12,750 acres available for resettlement purposes. This was almost as much as had been taken over in the previous two and one-half years.

AT THE SAME TIME the land reform specialists also attacked the other side of the problem—the settlement of refugees on the land. One of the chief bottlenecks had always been lack of funds. A study of this problem by the OGM Food and Agriculture Division revealed that German officials had not used all the available financial resources. Military Government pointed the way for them to obtain substantial—though far from sufficient—additional funds.

It also was discovered that German agencies had not utilized the energy and initiative of refugees themselves in establishing new farms. Investiga-

ting the attitudes of these land-hungry new citizens, the land reform specialists found that in many regions they were anxious to start farming with their own limited resources and very limited help from the state.

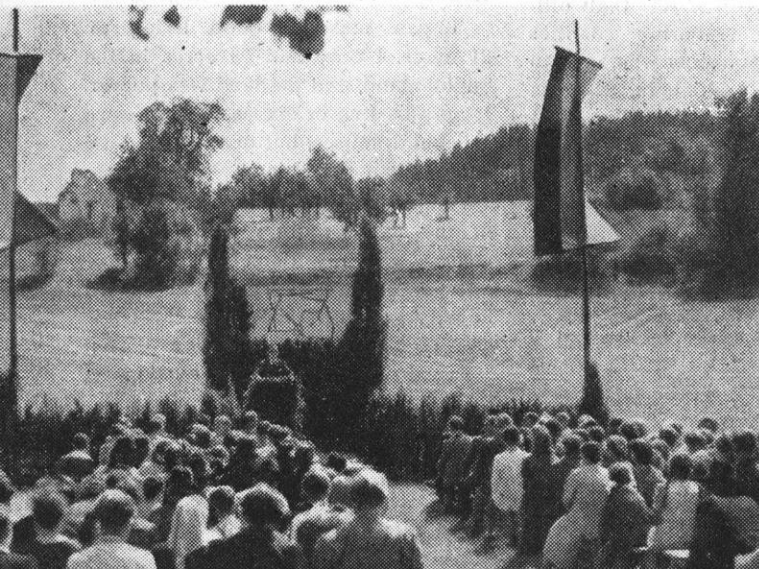
Working with local MG officers, the agriculture specialists set out to get the refugees their chance. They inspired the organization of action committees of refugees, developed interest among German officials and organized help from native farmers. The Hohenfels resettlement project resulted from the combined efforts of Mr. Evan L. Owen, land reform specialist, and Mr. Elmo A. Marsh, local MG officer, in developing local initiative by refugees, farmers and officials in Parsberg.

Today Bavarian state officials show an interest in executing the land reform law, an interest which had not been evident during the previous two and a half years. This is probably due to the success achieved through MG's intensive efforts to carry out the program and public pressure resulting from publicity given the program by MG and the Bavarian press.

BUT MG LAND REFORM officials are still far from satisfied with the results to date. They point out that of the 175,000 acres available for redistribution under the land reform law, only 66,000 acres have been transferred to the Land Settlement Agency, and only 52,000 acres have been distributed for settlement purposes. Against

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Refugee families and state and MG agriculture officials at ceremonies in Parsberg county marking turning over of more than 800 acres of surrounding land, each family receiving 27 acres as well as temporary barracks quarters and funds to aid them in beginning tilling and planting. Right, Mr. Robert M. McWhorter, MG director for the Upper Palatinate-Lower Bavarian area, cuts tape opening old artillery range to new refugee owners. (PIO OMGB photos)



Review of JEIA

— — Progress of Two and A Half Years

By WILLIAM JOHN LOGAN

IT IS APPARENT to all Germans that in the last two and a half years there has been a tremendous change in the living standards and the general economic conditions of Western Germany. They eat better and have more clothes, their shops are stocked with useful goods which can be bought with the money they earn.

There are many factors involved in this improvement, not the least important of which is foreign trade, which it was the mission of the Joint Export-Import Agency to rebuild and revitalize as rapidly as feasible ... I would like to review some of the accomplishments toward reestablishing the German exporter and importer in world markets.

First, I want to point out why foreign trade is so important. An industrial country, Germany always was one of the biggest traders in international commerce. The Germans always had to buy from other countries a large percentage of their raw materials—the food they eat, the cotton and wool for their clothing, the leather for their shoes.

Today, without their agricultural east they must buy more than ever. And in order to buy they must earn foreign exchange by making and selling their high quality machinery, their renowned cameras and famous beers. It is not an exaggeration to say that Germany's entire economy revolved around its foreign trade.

AFTER THE WAR, German exporters and importers were in an economic vacuum. They could not use international mails, telephones or telegraphs, and had no international bank facilities. They had little or no knowledge of recent developments in styling, pricing or merchandising of consumer goods in other countries. Before they could export, they were subject to a long routine of filing certificates, filling out forms, obtain-

ing approval from several sources. To import was almost an impossibility.

Most of the business controls were necessary, but they restricted trade nevertheless. The first thing JEIA turned its attention to was the procurement of raw materials required for export goods. JEIA established a purchasing branch to secure industrial imports for the domestic economy and for the manufacture of export products.

As imports rolled in and as German recovery progressed, lifting of restrictions was possible. To permit German importers to resume normal operations as quickly as possible, various controls were eliminated or loosened. This process culminated last February with the formation of a group known as the Import Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of Allied and German economic agencies. The committee allots funds for purchases from foreign countries. From then on the importer is free to make his own negotiations.

INDUSTRIAL IMPORTS are now arriving at the rate of \$1,950,000,000 per year, compared to \$417,000,000 for 1948, and \$36,000,000 for 1947. These imports, which do not include ERP materials or other materials from appropriated funds of the Allied governments, were all paid for by the proceeds of exports, and could be purchased therefore only by virtue of increased exports.

This review of the operations of JEIA and the developments in German economic conditions during the past two and half years was presented by Mr. Logan in broadcast to the German people Sept. 15. Mr. Logan, who headed the organization as its director-general since early 1948, left Frankfurt shortly after the broadcast for Japan where he will advise the US occupation authorities there on international trade and negotiations.

In the field of exports, an even wider relaxation and elimination of controls has taken place, climaxed in December 1948 by an entirely new export procedure. This procedure reduced to a minimum the amount of documentation required and permitted the German exporter to export all but a few restricted items without prior clearance from MG or German government trade offices. Export agreements, contracts or orders are now negotiated in accordance with the customs of the trade.

Here too, phenomenal gains have been achieved. Exports are now being shipped at the rate of \$1,356,000,000 a year. In 1947, they amounted to \$225,000,000.

IN THE MEANTIME, two international developments made possible and stimulated these increases in foreign trade. First, the German banking system was re-established to such an extent that it could again assume international trade functions.

Secondly, currency reform so increased the value of the German currency that the German's interest was turned from hoarding goods to earning Deutsche marks, and it was possible to abolish special bonuses for business men and workers in export industries. One important factor in foreign trade is a quick and efficient means of communication. At war's end, the German business man was completely cut off from the outside world. Military Government succeeded in opening direct telephone, telegraph and mail service with nearly every country in the world.

In the field of shipping, JEIA lifted most controls or delegated them to German authorities. German firms now charter non-German vessels to carry import cargoes and German

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ships may travel anywhere in the world.

To further restore normal trade, JEIA in the last year and a half eliminated other controls, so that German firms may procure foreign newspapers, trade publications and other periodicals, employ foreign agents and attorneys abroad and join international trade organizations. It is now possible for Germans to file patent, copyright and trademark applications in 33 foreign countries. Restrictions on travel of German business men abroad and entry of foreign business men into Germany have been broadly liberalized to permit ready contact between buyer and seller.

IN PREWAR YEARS, a valuable source of foreign exchange for Germany was the tourist business. To exploit this invisible export, JEIA started in 1948 licensing hotels to serve foreign business men. Today all hotels in the three western zones are open to foreign visitors. Arrangements have been made to permit tourists to purchase Deutsche marks with their national currencies.

A word about trade agreements. Today, we have agreements with 28 countries, totaling \$2,500,000,000.

When we talk about trade agreements, we must understand that there is nothing restrictive in these bilateral arrangements. They represent a floor and not a ceiling for trade. In general, there are two major objectives:

1. To secure agreements from the other country to grant import licenses for the largest possible amount and variety of German goods.
2. To get agreement from the other country to grant export licenses for commodities which Germany needs.

UNTIL RECENTLY every trade agreement stipulated lists of commodities required by both sides, and committed each government to authorize export and import licenses for their delivery.

In recent weeks we have concluded two agreements—one with Switzerland and the other with the Netherlands—which mark a great step forward towards the goal of free trade. These agreements have eliminated almost entirely quantitative restric-

tions on commodities. This freedom from the restrictions of import quotas is the first break among OEEC countries with the system of controlled commodity trade which has made inter-European trading difficult.

These are some of the things JEIA has done to promote German foreign trade. German exporters and importers even today find that doing business with foreign countries is considerably easier than in prewar days. And, except for two other countries, there are less forms, applications and documents incident to foreign business, required in Germany than in the other nations of Europe.

The Joint Export-Import Agency, as an operational group, will cease to function soon. A small staff will remain to complete certain outstanding contracts, to close the branch offices and to perform other liquidation tasks.

UNDER THE High Commission, a policy group will act as advisers on foreign trade. Although foreign trade is a "reserved power" under the Occupation Statute, chief responsibility for actual operation of export and import matters will now fall on the newly-constituted German government.

With Germany's exports paying for more than two-thirds of its imports, and exports continuing to rise, self-sufficiency would be in sight but for one item, and that is dollar exchange. Tourist traffic and exports to the United States must be increased, if the items imported to Germany today by ECA are to be paid for by the Germans when Marshall aid stops.

In view of the great progress already made when trade was under the control of the JEIA, I am sure that the Germans with their great ingenuity, resourcefulness and energy will solve this last remaining problem, when its operation is in their own hands and under their own control. All of us in Military Government wish them every success. +END

Flax Imports Worry Growers

Imports of flax from Belgium and the Netherlands are such that there is a tendency to supplant rather than to supplement domestic production, which is causing concern among flax growers and retters.

East Zone Magazine Woos Western Dealers

An attempt was made in July by the Soviet Zone publishing industry to influence book dealers in western Germany. In an open letter on the front page of the *Boersenblatt fuer den Deutschen Buchhandel* (a weekly booktrade magazine published in Leipzig), one Heinrich Becker appealed to the western book dealers to unite with their East Zone counterparts in the "fight for national unity." The writer condemned authorities in the western zones where, he said, "everything possible is being done to draw attention to short-lived advantages in the field of consumer goods and away from the decisive problems of the so-called political new order."

Thus, an attempt was made to make political capital out of the serious situation in which many West German publishers find themselves. This situation, growing out of the changed economic conditions following currency reform, chiefly affects those publishers whose principal assets consist of literary properties.

Unlike the publisher who owns his own printing equipment and can therefore derive additional income from job printing or can obtain credit with the machinery as security, this type of publisher has found himself caught by the considerable time-lag between acceptance of manuscripts and collection from sales and also by the general scarcity of money affecting potential book buyers.

In this situation, a number of publishers have abandoned worthwhile publishing programs in favor of bringing out titles of no literary quality but certain sales appeal.

A number of steps were being taken simultaneously to alleviate the difficulties in the book publishing industry. Many publishers have authorized retail book stores to effect a 32 to 50 percent price cut in order to clear the shelves of old stock. Also, plans have been made to bring out new editions of many of the old best-selling German authors.—*from US Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 49.*

Social Democratic Party

— — Part II of Series on Political Parties

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC Party (SPD) is today the oldest and largest party of the Left in Germany.

The SPD ideologically dates back to the publication of the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1848. The connecting link between the revolutionary Marxian Socialists of 1848 and the modern Social Democratic Party was provided by the movement, founded on May 23, 1863, by Ferdinand Lassalle, called the "General Association of German Workers." It was the first Socialist organization in Germany.

The only statutory aim of this association was "peaceable and legal" agitation for what did not then exist in Germany; namely, universal, equal and direct electoral rights and a secret ballot. Through these means it was assumed that the social interests of the German working class could be satisfactorily represented and class distinctions in society removed.

The General Association of German Workers had a membership of only a few thousand during Lassalle's lifetime and after his death in a duel in Geneva on Aug. 31, 1864, it split into fractions under various less significant leaders.

THE ASSOCIATION achieved greater importance only after Bismarck had introduced general electoral rights in 1867 and after the leadership had been taken over by J. B. von Schweitzer in the same year. He was the leader of the followers of Lassalle in the Reichstag of the North German Federation where he cooperated with other Social Democrats. Later, however, the radical wing, represented by Hasenclever and Hasselmann, gained control. Schweitzer was suspected of being a paid agent of the Prussian Government and was expelled from the association in 1871.

Under the leadership of Wilhelm Hasenclever and Wilhelm Hasselmann the membership increased, so that in 1873 the association had more than 60,000 members enrolled in 246 local

groups. The economic and political propaganda methods, became much more like those of a second Social Democratic organization which was influenced by Karl Marx and the "International Workers Association." This second party had been founded by Wilhelm Liebknecht and August Bebel.

Liebknecht and Bebel, who had already founded the International Workers Association, persuaded the German Workers Association to join the International. This took place at the Workers Congress at Eisenach in August 1869, when the German Social Democratic Party was founded.

THE ORIGINAL SPD program called for the abolition of the whole existing social, economic and political order in favor of a new system based on the communal ownership of all means of production, including land, factories and machinery.

The SPD was declared to be an enemy of the state immediately upon its creation. Under Bismarck the anti-socialist laws condemning unions and other types of workers' organizations were passed in 1878 in an effort to wipe out the Socialist movement. These laws were not repealed until the 1890's, when the "Iron Chancellor" had been removed from office by the young emperor Wilhelm II.

Despite the severity of these repressive laws, the SPD gained steadily in strength. In the first elections in 1871 for the Reichstag, the party polled only slightly more than 100,000 votes and returned only three deputies. But in 1912, when the last Reichstag elec-

tion under the monarchy was held, the SPD polled 4,500,000 votes and thereby became the largest party in the German Parliament.

IN THE COURSE of time the SPD became more and more a party of social reform. This trend culminated in the famous demand of Eduard Bernstein in 1897 that social democracy become a democratic-socialist reform party instead of being a revolutionary party of the class struggle. This doctrine became celebrated under the name of "revisionism." It was bitterly fought by Bebel, the outstanding German Social Democrat of the Wilhelmian era.

This split within the German labor movement, which led finally to the formation of rival SPD and KPD parties, came to a head shortly after the outbreak of World War I in 1914. The Majority Socialists under Friedrich Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann supported the German government and voted for the war credits.

But a minority calling itself "The Independent Socialists" split off from the party under the leadership of Hugo Haase, a Reichstag deputy, and opposed the war from the outset. Within this group was a more left-wing element under the leadership of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, who called themselves "Spartacists." It was directly out of this element that the present German Communist Party was founded.

After the collapse of the Hohenzollern regime in 1918, it fell to the SPD to lay the foundation of the first German republic. Indeed the republic was actually proclaimed from the steps of the Reichstag by Philipp Scheidemann and the first government of the republic was a coalition of six Socialists.

But in Berlin and the industrial cities throughout Germany, a number of workers' and soldiers' councils were set up on the pattern established in Russia in 1917. These councils sought to establish a definitely Communist government such as had been set up

(Continued on next page)

This series of articles detailing the history, record, organization, aims, membership and leadership of the leading political parties of postwar Germany, is being reproduced from a volume compiled by the Political Activities Branch, Civil Administration Branch, OMGUS. Today's article will be followed by others, covering other political factions, in forthcoming issues of the Information Bulletin.

in the Soviet Union. Ebert and the Majority Socialists wanted to establish a parliamentary republic and therefore sought to eliminate the German Soviets.

Liebknecht consequently denounced Ebert as a traitor to the people and called for the overthrow of the government. Street fighting occurred in Berlin, where the Communists were badly beaten; in the aftermath, Liebknecht and Luxemburg were assassinated by nationalist elements.

HENCEFORTH, THE GERMAN labor movement remained divided between the SPD and the KPD. The SPD became one of the chief defenders of the Weimar Republic, whereas the KPD was as bitterly opposed to the regime as the Nazis. Indeed, the KPD, all during the years of Hitler's rise to power flouted the slogan "SPD is the chief enemy of the working class." This attitude of the German Communists contributed materially to putting Hitler in the saddle.

When the election to the National Assembly that was to draft the constitution of the Republic at Weimar was held in January 1919, the Majority Socialists and the Independent Socialists took part in it. But the Communists refused their participation. In the ensuing election the Majority Socialists polled 11,500,000 votes and the Independent Socialists 2,300,000. Thus, nearly 14,000,000 Socialist votes were recorded out of a total of 30,000,000 voters, representing 45 percent of the electorate. Never again was the SPD to reach such political strength.

When the election to the first Reichstag of the Weimar Republic was held on June 6, 1920, the SPD was so weakened at the polls that it could no longer maintain its leadership of the Reich. Henceforth, until the end of the Republic coalition governments were destined to govern. In the 1920 election the Majority Socialists obtained 5,600,000 votes, the Independent Socialists 4,900,000 votes and the Communists, entering the field for the first time, drew 400,000 votes.

AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT in the German Socialist movement occurred in 1922 when the long overdue split in the Independent Socialist Party took place at the party

meeting in Halle. The majority of the party led by Ernst Daeumig declared itself in favor of cooperation with the Third International and of fusion with the communist Spartacus Union. The right wing headed by Wilhelm Dittmann and Rudolf Hilferding returned eventually to the Majority Socialists.

Henceforth there were only two—SPD and KPD—instead of three political parties competing for the votes of the workers. And the KPD, heretofore a negligible force, was now reinforced by the adherence of more than 1,000,000 workers who had previously belonged to the Independent Socialists. The consequence of this development on the fortunes of the KPD was registered in the Reichstag election of May 1924, when the Communist strength rose from 2.1 percent of the poll to 12.6 percent.

Until the Reichstag elections of 1932, the SPD remained the largest political party in Germany. But it never again obtained the political power it held from 1918 to 1920, when together with the Democracy Party and the Catholic Center Party, it formed the famous "Weimar Coalition" which provided the principal political support for the first German republic.

In the Reichstag election in May 1928, the party's fortunes flickered up briefly when the SPD obtained 9,000,000 votes, representing 29.9 percent of the poll, and was able to form a coalition government with one of its leaders, Hermann Mueller, as chancellor; this government managed to hold office for two years.

THE POLITICAL TENSIONS arising from the economic crisis broke the SPD and, with it, the Weimar Republic. The stock exchange crash in Wall Street in October 1929 ended the flow, to the Reich, of American capital, on which the superficial prosperity of Germany had been based. Unemployment rose by leaps and bounds until, in 1932, 6,000,000 people were out of work. The bureaucracy of the SPD was incapable of providing a constructive program to cope with the crisis, and the masses shifted to the demagogic parties, the Nazis and the Communists.

But in all these years of stress, the SPD remained the bulwark of the re-

public, principally because it held control of the Prussian government with two of its leading figures—Otto Braun as premier and Karl Severing as minister of the interior—occupying the chief posts. When Heinrich Bruening became chancellor in 1930, the SPD, although not represented in his cabinet, was in the unhappy position of having to support him as the "lesser evil" in the vain attempt to keep Hitler out of power.

For the same reason, the party supported the candidacy of Field Marshal Hindenburg in 1932 and made possible his reelection as president. But on the historic July 20 of the same year, the SPD lost its Prussian fortress when Franz von Papen, who had succeeded Bruening as chancellor, ordered the Reichswehr to remove Braun and Severing from office. This dramatic coup marked the real end of the Weimar Republic.

The next year Hitler came into power. In the last real Reichstag election of March 5, 1933, the SPD maintained its relative strength at the polls and emerged as the second largest party in the Reichstag. The SPD was the only party that had the courage to vote against the "Enabling Act" in the famous Reichstag session of March 23, 1933, when the KPD had already been suppressed after the Reichstag fire. The SPD, however, did support a motion of confidence in the Nazi Government in the foreign affairs debate in May of that year, when Hitler made his famous peace speech. This conciliatory gesture did not save the party, however, from being suppressed by Hitler that same month.

THE SPD WAS REVIVED in 1945 shortly after the collapse of Nazism and is today one of the two largest parties in Western Germany. With the possible exception of the Communists, it is the best organized and most disciplined of all German political parties.

It has its central headquarters in Hanover and has, in Dr. Kurt Schumacher, one of the top political leaders in Germany today. The SPD is the largest party in five of the eleven states in western Germany, in Hesse, Bremen, Hamburg, Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein, where SPD mem-

(Continued on page 29)

The Civil Servant

— — *Holds Privileged Status in Germany*

THERE CAN BE no doubt that even the very best constitution cannot guarantee democracy unless all organs of the executive branch of government feel and also act in a democratic manner.

The Beamten (civil service officials), individually or as a group, occupy a privileged status in Germany. This fact is demonstrated by the use of special titles, by guaranteed lifetime pension rights and by the authority-mindedness of the Beamte as the representative of an all-powerful government.

The career officialdom of today has its source in the period of absolutism when the sovereign used the civil servant as the executioner of his will toward his subjects. The sovereign expressed his gratitude for those activities of his Beamten by granting them special privileges, among them pensions, bestowal of titles, raised social position and special protection by the government.

Although those privileges must be considered the real source for the creation of the caste system it is only fair to mention the fact that it was that very system which developed the type of civil servant who was unparalleled as to his efficiency and his sense of duty.

THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC continued the old system of career civil servants without any major changes. However, the sovereign as the employer of the civil servant was replaced by the rather abstract conception of the "state." The process of democratic reeducation did not impress the majority of the Beamten very much. The new democratic state was even viewed with disfavor by a large number of higher Beamten who, thereby, helped to bring about its early decline.

It is significant that all Germans sent to the United States as observers never forget to emphasize the pleasing, even cordial manner in which they were treated by American authorities. In the United States it is

This article, describing an undemocratic feature of German governmental tradition and the efforts to eliminate it in the interest of public advancement, is from the Munich edition (Aug. 18) of *Die Neue Zeitung*, US-published German-language newspaper. The translation was provided by the US element of the Civil Service Group, BICO, for publication in the *Information Bulletin*.

the individual citizen whom the civil servant feels responsible to and whom it is his ultimate aim to please.

The conviction of the German civil servant that he is provided for the rest of his life is certainly very satisfying to him. However, it easily leads, according to all rules of human experience, to a lessening of efficiency. Since practically no German official can be dismissed because of incompetence or inefficiency he is inclined—almost against his own will—to neglect public opinion. To change this situation is one of the most important points of a future reform.

The privileged position of the Beamte becomes further apparent from the fact that delinquency in office is subject to special disciplinary action provided it does not fall under the criminal code. The general public does not hear anything about such cases except through occasional indiscretions. If, for example, the press takes an interest in certain conditions within the administration, this attitude of the press is viewed by the executive as non-permissible interference. This view, however, overlooks the fact that the public has the right to know what is actually happening inside the administration for which it pays.

SUCH CRITICAL REMARKS often meet with the objection that it was the war that caused difficulties in the personnel and supply sectors and thus was responsible for the bad reputation the Beamten have acquired without themselves being at fault. It is further stated that those agencies which were exposed to particularly

severe criticism, i. e., housing, offices, economic offices and food offices, were almost exclusively staffed with employees. But it should be emphasized that it is the Beamte who shapes the profile of the administration and that it could not be too difficult for the responsible Beamten to educate or remove undemocratic employees.

In 1945 preliminary work on the draft for a new Bavarian civil service code was started under the most favorable auspices. There was full agreement in all essential questions between the German drafting committee and the American experts. The final law as enacted in Oct. 1946 did not harm the traditional system of career officialdom and met practically all of its requests.

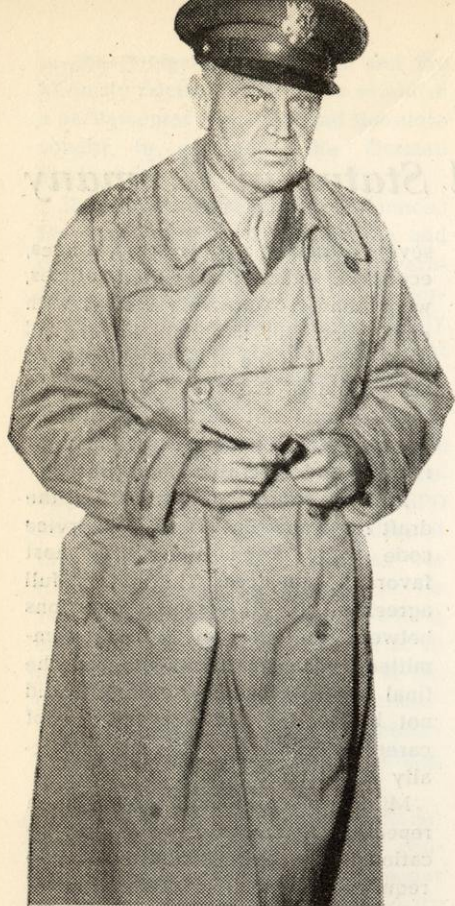
Military Government, relying upon repeated assurances of a liberal application of the code, confined itself to requesting special consideration of only a few points. Among these were establishment of an independent Civil Service Commission, a new position classification system, change of the existing examination system, public announcement of positions vacant, abolishment of any discrimination because of formal education, age, sex, race and origin, and finally, transfer of employees with good records to Beamten status.

The more the shock of the 1945 collapse lessened, the more good intentions were forgotten. MG's conciliatory attitude was soon regarded as weakness and although the Bavarian civil service code prescribes that meetings of the Civil Service Commission should be held publicly, such meetings were conducted in secrecy again and again. MG's requests to the Civil Service Commission for statistical material concerning number of vacancies, total number of Beamten, employees, laborers, etc. were constantly refused. Nevertheless, MG representatives up to the end of 1948 tried by recommendation and persuasion to achieve reform of the public service. Bureaucracy, per-

(Continued on page 28)

"EXERCISE HARVEST"

US Zone, Germany, Sept. 5-17, 1949

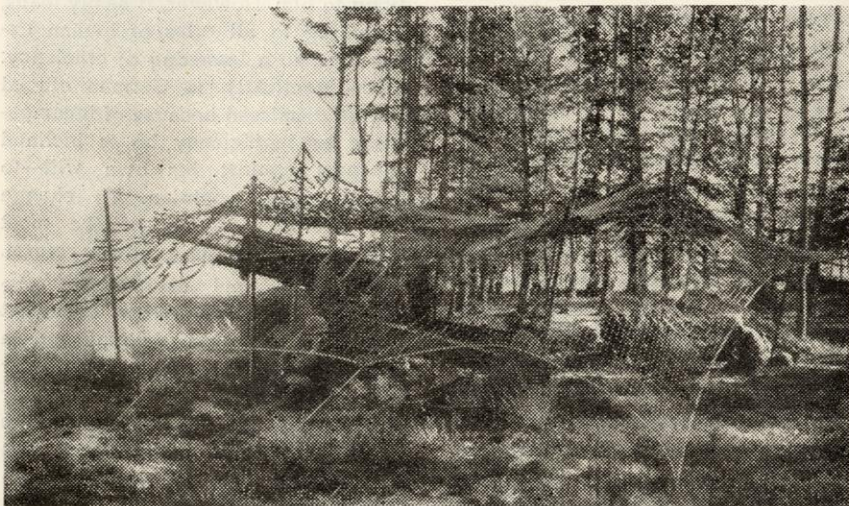


General Thomas T. Handy, newly arrived Commander-in-Chief of the US Army in Europe, interviewed by AFN, declared "Exercise Harvest" to be one of the finest field exercises he had ever witnessed.

(All photos by US Army)

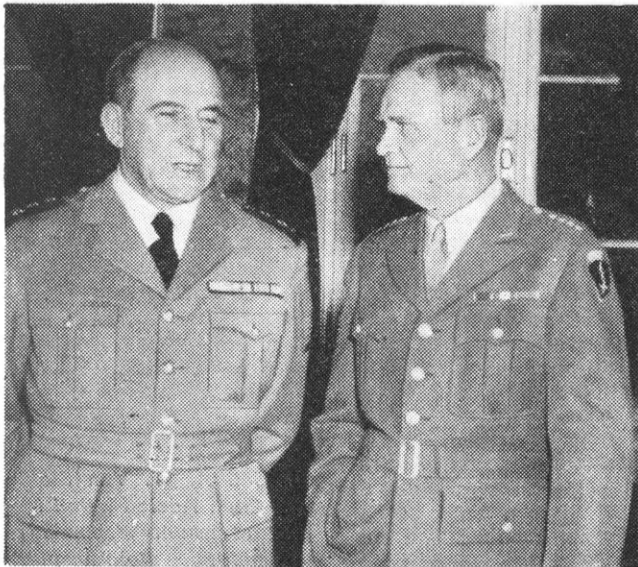


Tanks of 6th Armored Cavalry cross Danube to establish a bridgehead.



5th FA howitzer at Gusenfeld. Below, 63rd Chemical Co. flamethrower in action.





General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, Commander-in-Chief of West European Union army, chats with General Handy.



Members of 40th Anti-Aircraft Battalion operate a 50 caliber gun from well-camouflaged spot near Pforring.



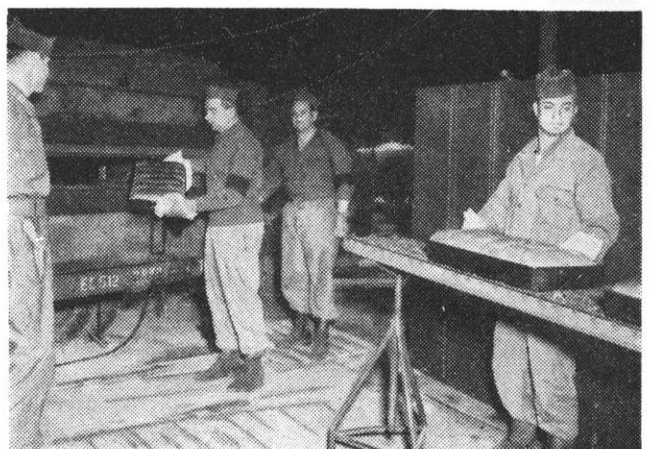
Men and machines of the 63rd Heavy Tank Battalion support a sharp counter attack by hard-hitting US defenders.



Men of an "Aggressor" forces' infantry unit pile into their assault boats to cross the Danube to establish bridgehead.



Berlin Airlift C-54's taking part in fall maneuvers poised to haul troops, supplies and equipment at Fuerth field.



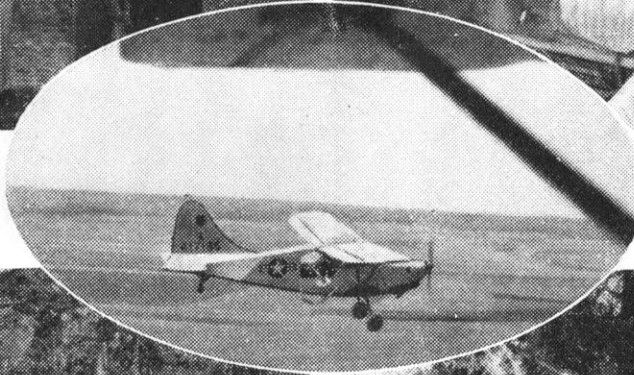
512th QM Bakery Unit had busy role in field exercises, produced 4,000 loaves of bread daily for "Aggressors."



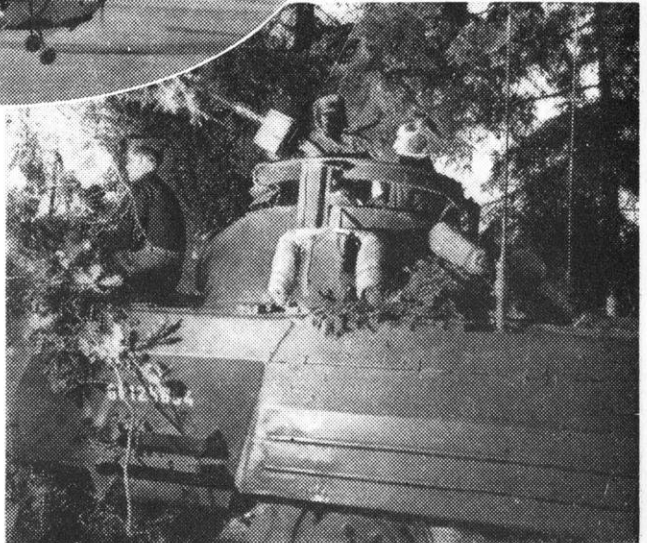
Rear Adm. R. M. Dick, Rear-Adm. John Wilkes and Maj. Gen. R. F. K. Belcham, L. to R., are welcomed at Fuerth.



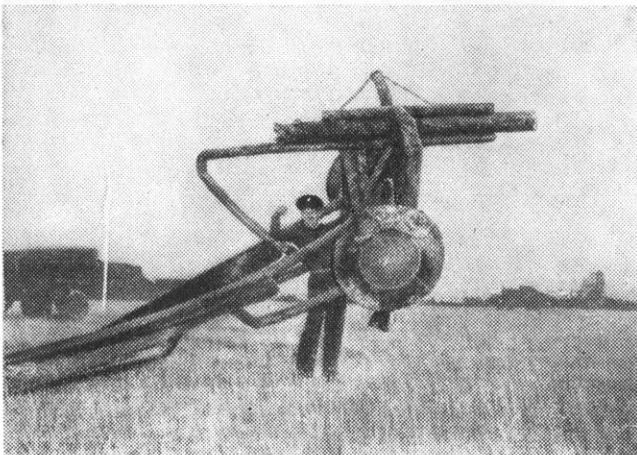
Lt. Col. A. W. Van Stokle and Capt. Adele M. Ball inspect a "casualty's" bandages at emergency field hospital.



Father Meade of Nuremberg Military Post conducts religious service in the field with jeep serving as altar.



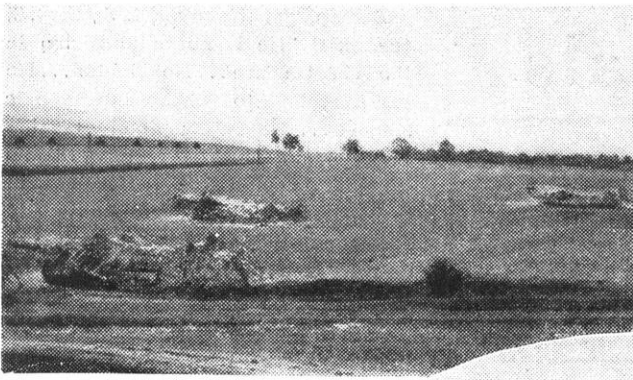
2nd Brigade armored car on reconnaissance patrol. Insert, Psychological Warfare plane drops load of pamphlets.



M/Sgt. Howard E. Olson plays Hercules with mock gun.



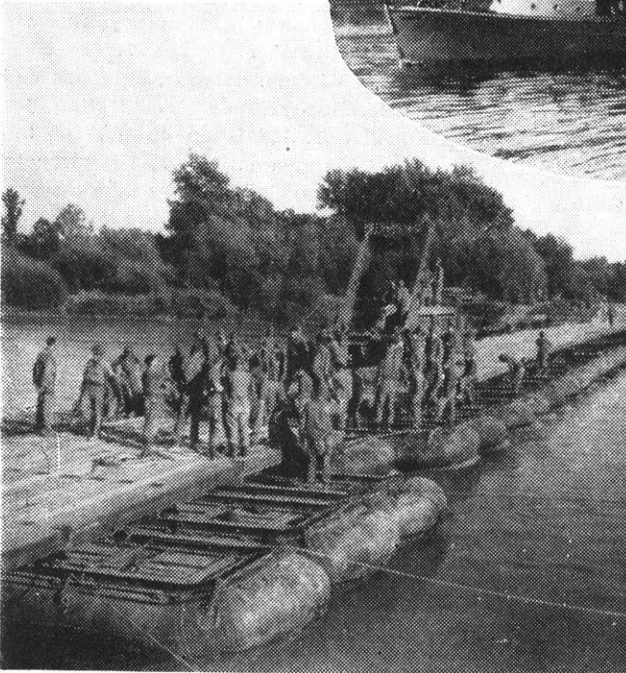
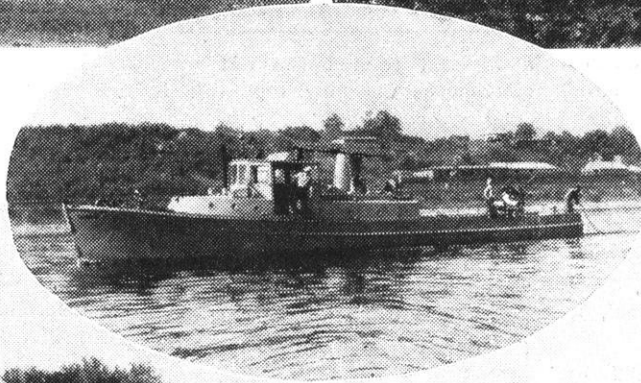
Only Italian observer is interviewed by US correspondents.



Camouflaged big guns of 519 Field Artillery Battalion all set for action in the field.



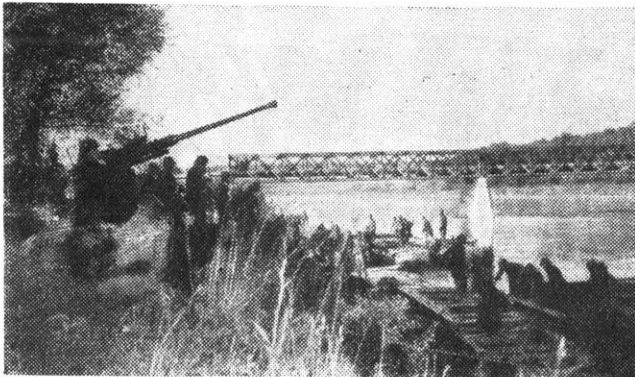
Reconnaissance plane emerges from camouflage nets preparatory to taking off.



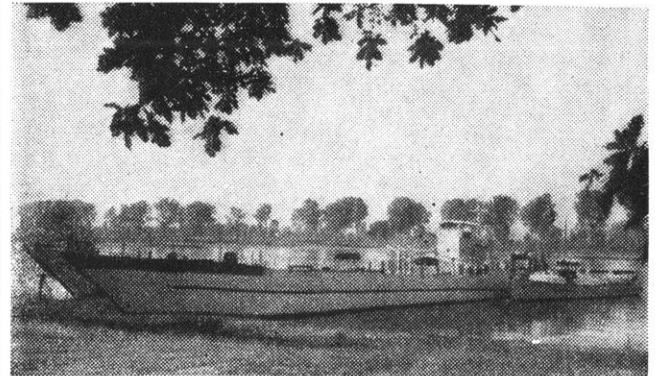
Co. B, 1st Engineers threw bridge across Danube in only 3 hours, 40 minutes. Inset, Navy lays mines near Mainz.



Battery A, 48th Anti-Aircraft Artillery unit sights gun at "Aggressor" planes zooming overhead during big war games.



Bridge-building unit at Piorring is given protection against bombing and strafing planes by alert 40 millimeter AA guns.



US Navy LCT (landing craft tank) ties up at Schierstein on the Rhine preparatory to taking hand in maneuvers.

German Editorials

THE GERMAN PRESS centered its attention in mid-September upon the establishment of the Federal Republic at Bonn and earnestly hoped that the new government would begin a new era in German history by avoiding the pitfalls of the Weimar Republic.

The countless difficult tasks ahead, it was pointed out, call for unremitting, level-headed hard work rather than grandiose speeches. The newspapers stressed the vital necessity for cooperation between the leading political parties, even at the cost of party dogma. A peaceful, united Germany—including, of course, the East—must be the ultimate goal, it was emphasized.

Typical headlines on the inauguration of Parliament were "First Freely-Elected Parliament Opens Doors," "West German State Born" and "For Germany and World Peace."

Choice of Minister-President Karl Arnold of North Rhine-Westphalia as the president of the Federal Council was received with some apprehension due to the certainty that it would cause bitter resentment and opposition among the Bavarian politicians. A schism in the CDU-CSU ranks was feared. Anxiety was voiced regarding the unfavorable effect the selection would have on Dr. Heuss' chances for the federal presidency,

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

a forecast soon borne out by his election as the new republic's first chief executive only by a narrow margin.

An agitated reading public deluged the press with letters on the subject of a national hymn. The majority appeared to oppose the revival of "Deutschland ueber alles" as calculated to be misinterpreted abroad ("Germany Above All" is to be interpreted in a national sense, not an international sense, Germans insist). Many readers, however, maintained that the old song should be used as an expression of justified love of Fatherland. All were agreed that some national anthem was called for in the near future. In the opening parliamentary ceremonies Beethoven music was played.

First President

Apart from the Leftist political party press there was practically unanimous agreement that the choice of Prof. Theodor Heuss as president was the best possible:

Der Spiegel (Hanover, L. S., Sept. 8) remarked "He is not a politician in the usual sense... No fighter... He is immune to cheap demagogic slogans... He is completely lacking in dynamic lust for power and 'Fuehrer' complexes... Careless in dress, he will find the etiquette and ceremony of his office irksome, but he will be representative of the best in Germany."

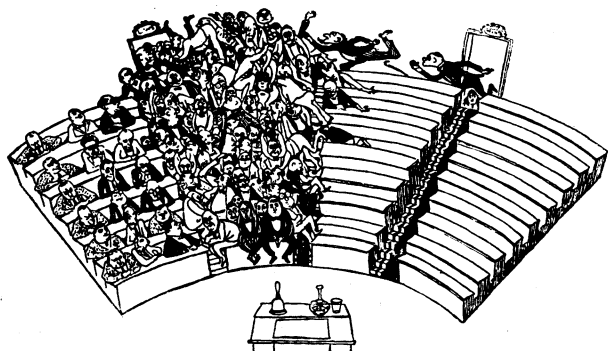
The Main Post (Wuerzburg, Bav., Sept. 13) declared: "He has a fine sense of values, a cool head... and an obvious lack of prejudice, ideological ambitions and instinct for power."

The Braunschweiger Zeitung (Brunswick, L. S., Sept. 13) commented: "Professor Heuss is in many respects Plato's ideal statesman... He combines wisdom, courage, prudence and discretion with a fine feeling for justice... He is an epitome of the best German virtues... His strength lies in knowledge rather than a sense of power."

A dissenting voice was raised in the Sozialistische Volkszeitung (Communist paper of Frankfurt, Sept. 14) by Joseph Schopp, who charged: "He symbolizes the way of the reactionary German middle class. As a democrat he voted for the Enabling Act which helped Hitler cover his rape of democracy and bloody dictatorship with the cloak of 'legality'... He collaborated on Nazi newspapers and magazines... This is the man whose choice is intended to prove that the West German state is 'democratic.'"

German Opinion in Cartoons

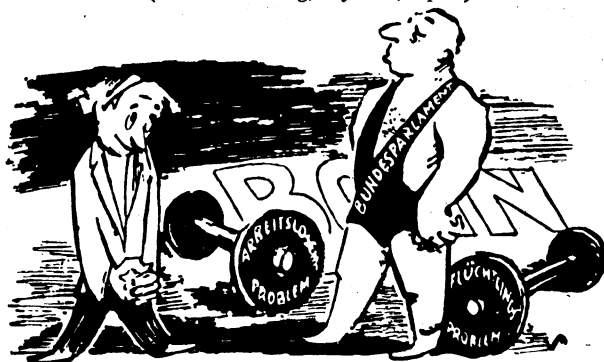
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, Sept. 6)



Platzmangel im Bundestag

Lack of Room in the Federal Assembly.

(Fraenkischer Tag, Bayreuth, Sept. 8)



Ob es das alles schaffen wird?

German Michel to the Federal Parliament: "I hope you can manage them, strong man." (The unemployment and refugee problems.)

The **Hamburger Echo** (Hamburg, Sept. 13) explained the SPD's opposition to Heuss by maintaining that "For the second largest party in the government this choice was impossible, last but not least because he voted for Hitler's Enabling Act. The SPD considers it a mistake to begin Germany's reconstruction with such a man as head of the state."

New Government

The **Stuttgarter Rundschau** (Stuttgart, Sept. 8), of which Fritz Eberhard is editor, warned the new federal Government that constructive work can be achieved only by cooperation with the Allied High Commission:

"The great and noble task of the government will be to lead Germany back to liberty ... It will be difficult. We must in the first instance free our territory of foreign domination and foreign crutches. However, let us not forget that the Occupation Powers signify not only foreign rule, but also foreign help ... The path to freedom leads over revision of the Occupation Statute; that can be attained only by the establishment of mutual confidence between our government and the high commissioners.

'Only demagogues will contend that the struggle for freedom must be directed against the commissioners. On the contrary, it can be won only with their aid. Wild shrieks about an occupation law that reduces us to the status of a colony won't help at all. We need patient public men whose aim is the peaceful incorporation of Germany into Europe ...

(Europa-Kurier, Aachen, Sept. 2)



Kräftiger zufassen, meine Herren, sonst kriegen wir sie nicht hoch!

Strasbourg.

Churchill: "Get on the ball, gentlemen, or we'll never get it up."

Presidential Mansion

When friends pointed out that the temporary presidential residence in a former railroad workers' recreation house in Godesberg would hardly be an appropriate one for the new president of the German Federal Republic, Dr. Theodore Heuss, known for his modesty, remarked:

"What does it matter? I merely step out of my car before the front entrance, walk out of the house through the kitchen, and go back to my furnished room in Bonn."—from *Die Neue Zeitung*, Munich.

"We hope that the high commissioners also share this view—that only a government responsible to the German people can lead them to freedom, rather than commissioners who are responsible to their own people."

The **Main Post** (Wuerzburg, Bav., Sept. 8) in an editorial by Dr. Fritz Exner on the problems of the new government in its relations with the West, summed up:

"The constitution of the Federal Assembly and the Federal Council represents the end of one epoch and the beginning of another. It is the merit of the new German democracy that despite all handicaps at least much progress has been made ... The new state is mortgaged with heavy burdens ... At the moment of its birth the calamitous dismantling policy continues in the Ruhr; France's representative vetoes Germany's inclusion in the (European) federation; from Strasbourg a cold wave against Germany's early acceptance into the European corporate body suddenly confronts us ...

"We are still far removed from the fundamental reorientation of Allied policy regarding Germany recently demanded by the *London Economist* ... It is quite true, as that paper says, that the experiment in government which they have begun at Bonn will result in a loss of Allied control. It will be impossible to restrict such a dynamic development based on the resolution of a historical European people to self-determination. There are no half-measures in the treatment of a fallen foe. There is only complete suppression or complete equality."

Neo-Nationalism

The **Hamburger Freie Presse** (Hamburg, Sept. 10) painted an optimistic picture on neo-nationalism in Germany,

maintaining "... The so-called renazification wave in the German press will soon spend itself ... It is neither the organized expression of an underground movement nor of general sentiment ... It is a wild, chaotic scramble for a 'place in the sun' which will probably end in disastrous bankruptcy for most of the papers concerned ...

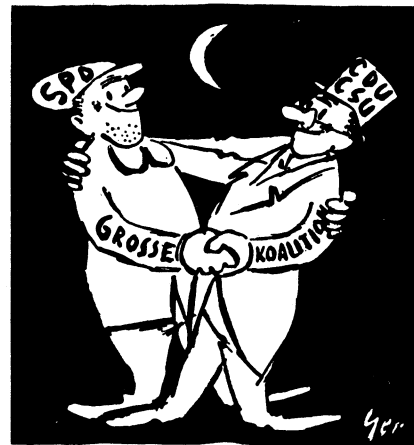
"The cries in the British press regarding German nationalism are based on the illusion that four years after the war we should still be running around in sackcloth and ashes. Every nation needs must have a certain measure of self-respect and moral self-assertiveness if it is to build for the future ... What is called nationalism here is merely the regeneration of a wholesome German, nay European feeling. Without it we would have sunk into nihilism and opportunism ... which would have made us an easy prey for any anti-European temptation ...

"Perhaps the new Germany may not be a pleasant or easy partner at times, but the fact is that it will be a partner provided it is given an opportunity under honorable conditions."

Europe-Kurier (Aachen, NR-W.) insisted there is no nationalism in Germany: "What is characterized as such by hateful foreign slogans is merely the natural desire of a people not to stand by idly and see their remaining economic resources diminished ...

(Continued on next page)

(Frankfurter Rundschau, Sept. 10)



Es war nur ein Sommernachtstraum ..

The Grand Coalition that failed:
It was only a beautiful dream.

Despite the many wrongs that the German people have suffered, they proved their political maturity in the elections and exposed as silly the reproaches from abroad. We have made our choice ... Now the Western statesmen have the ball."

British Attitude

Europa Kurier (Aachen, NR-W, Sept. 9) expressed indignation over British handling of German news and cited the *London Illustrated Weekly* of Sept. 3 as an example. It reproduced a photograph of Adenauer from the English weekly captioned "Heil Adenauer, A New German Leader with a Violent National Policy."

In another article in the same issue, the Aachen publication attempted to explain the reasons for Britain's harsh treatment of Germany and the German reaction, but warned that England was by no means finished, as many Germans seemed to think:

"The evident enjoyment with which many of us regard Britain's difficulties is based not on our bitter defeat, but on the fact that this time the English have not lived up to their reputation for a wise policy of fairness... They wreak on us the bitterness evoked by the mortifying treatment they receive from their rich relatives (the Americans).

"Nevertheless, it would be well if we did not underestimate the vitality and toughness of the British Empire... It is naive of Germans to rejoice and say that its joints are

coming apart... In the past Britain has always managed to make up for losses in one arena by gains in another. This talent has not been lost overnight... She is at the moment quietly engaged in anchoring her power in Africa..."

US Press

The **Sueddeutsche Allgemeine** (Karlsruhe, W-B., Sept. 7), under the byline UPK, took a crack at the *New York Herald-Tribune's* (Paris) "Tourist Guide to Western Europe."

"Ninety pages are devoted to Paris and only five to Germany and even these are concerned only with Bavaria. It says that Bavarians wear feathers in their hats and short green leather pants; that they drink more beer than they export; to Bavarians all non-Bavarians (including other Germans) are 'foreigners,' they fought against Nazism longer than other Germans, not as democrats but as royalists, and regarded Hitler as a parvenu.

"During the war discussions in Bavaria were settled by beer hall fights; stools, mugs and tables were used as arguments... Everything concerning Hitler and the Nazis is stressed as worth visiting, the Eagle's Nest at Berchtesgaden, Landsberg, etc....

"What more do tourists need to know about Germany? ... After following such a lead they will be able to discuss intelligently all European problems and, no doubt, follow the right line."

In **Neuer Kurier** (Nuremberg, Bav., Sept. 8), of which Otmar Best is editor-in-chief, "C. C." took exception to an article in *Life* magazine on Germany's position in the event of war:

"A map which *Life*, the most widely-read illustrated paper in the world, publishes in connection with the article ought to be reproduced and distributed in Germany by the million because it shows what one intends to do with us. It shows atom bombs falling on the Ruhr and in the Cologne and Frankfurt areas and directly on Bonn... It is well that we should thus be reminded once in a while what the Allies have in store for us..."

Moch Criticized

The **Rheinische Post** (Duesseldorf, NR-W., Sept. 2) vigorously attacked French Minister of the Interior Moch for his "frivolous" statement that "Germany has learned nothing and forgotten nothing:"

"We Germans have learned much since 1945. For instance, that with force, hateful talk and eternal distrust nothing can be accomplished. On the contrary, it leads to another war. It is Moch, grinding out the same old 1945 tune 1949, who has learned nothing. We reject his reproaches and point out that it is two Socialist statesmen, Moch in France and Bevin in England, who set the pace against reconciliation. What do our Social Democrats have to say to this demonstration of 'international solidarity?'"

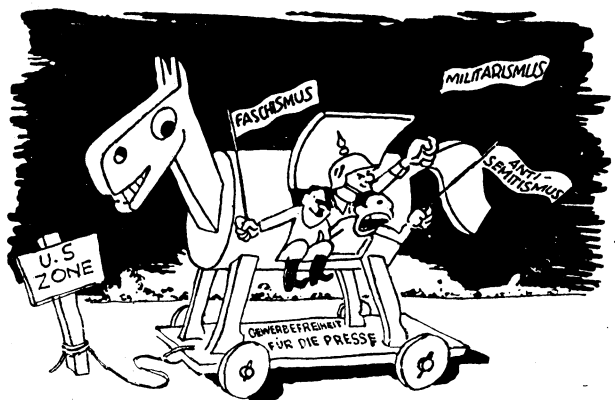
(Echo der Woche, Munich, Sept. 9)



Komm, Ami, hier ist's gemütlich,

"Come on in, Ami, it's nice and warm."

(Hannoversche Presse, Hanover, L.S., Aug. 30)



Das Trojanische Pferd in Süddeutschland

Non-licensed Press

South Germany's Trojan Horse.

Books and Pamphlets

Father E. I. Reichenberger, an American citizen and former Sudeten German, who a few weeks ago spoke to his former fellow countrymen in Germany, has published a book, entitled **Ostdeutsche Passion** (East German Passion) in Westland Verlag, Duesseldorf.

Father Reichenberger sharply denounces the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans decided upon by the Potsdam Agreement of 1945. He calls it unjust because even a democratic opposition of the whole Sudeten German population against Hitler's expansionist aims would not have prevented the consequences of the Munich Agreement.

He considers Benes and Masaryk as Hitler's docile pupils and Stalin's allies.

This is a historical observation of the Hitler school, which passionately defends its own people but does not respect the national interests and the political and geographical situation of the enemy and tries to lay the blame on others.

Father Reichenberger energetically appeals to the world to accord the "Potsdam Displaced Christians" the same treatment as that granted DP's and to place them under the protection of a national aid committee.

The book contains a collection of articles which have already been

published by American newspapers, and a series of reports by expellees on their experiences.

In its review of the book, the *Isar Post* (Landshut, Bav., Aug. 6), said: "It is the most stirring book of our time. Father Reichenberger searches for the causes which led to the greatest human catastrophe of all times and unmistakably points to the enormous guilt which Masaryk and Benes especially loaded upon themselves... The Nazis committed their evil deeds in secret because they feared exposure. What happened in the German East from 1945 to 1946 was done before the eyes of whole nations and with the approval of their governments."

Deutsche Gestalten ("German Personalities")—by Prof. Theodor Heuss, first president of the German Federal Republic. Published by Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leims, Stuttgart and Tuebingen, 1949.

From 1938 to 1943 Professor Heuss wrote essays on personalities of the 19th century, published anonymously in "Bilder und Worte," a supplement of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. These articles have now been collected in his book.

It consists of the biographies of 47 noted Germans, including three women. We find not only the names of well-known personalities, such as Leopold von Ranke, Friedrich Froebel, Rudolf Virchow, Werner von Siemens, Friedrich von Bodelschwingh and Max Weber, but also some who almost passed into oblivion, including, for instance, the jurist and historian Karl von Rotteck, the economist Alfred Thayer, the architect of the Vienna Burgtheater, Gottfried Semper, and the natural scientist Margarete von Wrangell.

It is the merit of this book that it recalls all personalities of

(Europa-Kurier, Aachen, Sept. 2)



Ahnehmender Mond...

Waning Moon.

eminence who have been almost forgotten and that it shows us the spiritual greatness of a century which often has been unjustly scorned.

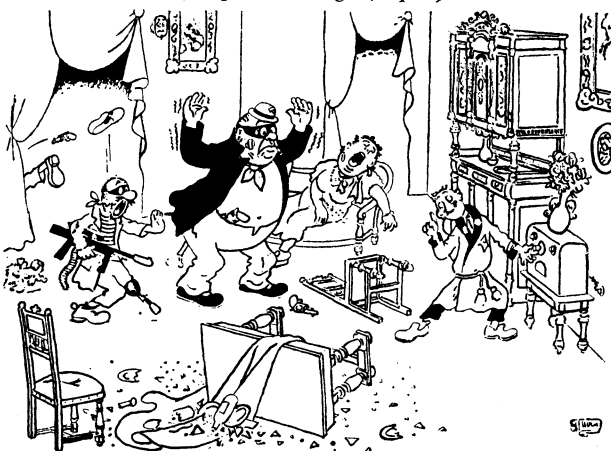
Politische Reformation (Political Reformation) by Artur Mahraun—on the development of a New German Order. Published by Nachbarschaftsverlag Artur Mahraun, Guetersloh.

Mahraun is the former Director of the "Jungdeutscher Orden" (Young German Order), which displayed great political activity under the Weimar Republic. Even during the first years after World War I the "Jungdeutscher Orden" became an opponent of the National Socialist organizations because of their diverging objectives.

The "Politische Reformation" is an account of Mahraun's former political work and makes a proposal for the future structure of Germany. He is convinced that only a political order built from the bottom can resist any crisis and realize the principle of democracy, i. e., that power must originate with the people.

He pleads for a "neighborhood state" whose smallest political unit comprises 500 neighbors. There the citizen can no longer be used as a pawn of the political parties but is its subjective factor. The "neighborhood" as the simplest unit of equal citizens could also easily be incorporated in any larger political union.

(Wespennest, Stuttgart, Sept. 7)



Halt! Hände hoch und keinen Schritt mehr...
Sonst stelle ich augenblicklich die Stimme Amerikas ein!

"Hands up and don't move, or I'll tune in the 'Voice of America.'"

(Continued from page 19)

The Civil Servant

fectly incarnated by the then secretary general of the Civil Service Commission, refused any cooperation.

IN FEBRUARY 1949 the state OMG director in a letter to the minister president pointed to the failure of the Civil Service Commission and demanded speedy implementation of the democratic principles laid down in the Civil Service Code. Thereupon Dr. Mathias Metz resigned as secretary general of the commission and a newly-formed special committee submitted in July an entirely new civil service law which originated from Dr. Metz. This draft, if compared with the Civil Service Code of 1946, must be regarded as a considerable step backwards. The inevitable concessions to Military Government were undermined or rendered ineffective by intricate exceptions.

This draft, as could be expected, was turned down by Military Government which regarded amendments together with proper implementation of the 1946 code as desirable and sufficient.

More and more, Military Government sees itself pushed into a controversy with responsible German authorities in its efforts to safeguard the interests of the German citizen against the "monster" bureaucracy.

It is almost grotesque to see the occupation power—which lately has been pronounced the very source of all evil-making—itsself in the position of being the mouthpiece of the average citizen in his efforts to prevent his democratic rights from being infringed upon by an authoritarian bureaucracy. It would be desirable if the reform of the civil service, which is so vital to the future of German democracy, could be achieved by the German authorities alone. There is no doubt, however, that the reform must be achieved. +END

Ruhr Highway Gaps Bridged

With the recent reopening of the Neanderthal bridge at Duesseldorf-Erkrath and of the Ruhr bridge at Duisburg, both in North Rhine-Westphalia, the last major gaps on the superhighway through the Ruhr have been repaired.

Teenagers Off for Year in US



(US Army photo)

FORTY-SEVEN BOYS and girls between the ages of 16 and 18—the first large group of German high school students to go to the US under the OMGUS "Culture Exchange of German Students Program" — sailed from Bremerhaven for New York in the USAT Henry Gibbins on Sept. 15 to attend various public high schools in America for one year.

The 24 boys and 23 girls, invited by the Brethren Service Commission of Elgin, Ill., were selected on a competitive basis from German rural families who are refugees or expellees from the Soviet- and Polish-occupied former east German provinces. The youngsters are expected to make farming their major interest upon their return to Germany.

The teenagers will live with

American Protestant families in middle class rural homes in 10 states, including Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, Oregon and Colorado.

Most of the students were pleasantly surprised over friendly letters of welcome they had received from the American farmer families with whom they are to spend the next 12 months. In the letters their prospective hosts told the boys and girls of living conditions, family relations and the way of life in their rural communities.

Asked about their special fields of interest, many in the US-bound group said they would devote most of their time in America to careful study of technical developments in American agriculture and machinery used by the American farmer.

(Continued from page 14)

Land Reform Progress

a total of 33,560 applications for full-time farms, only 1,020 fulltime farms and commercial gardens have been established and, of a total of 28,000 applications for subsistence farms, only 530 farms have been created.

The accomplishments during the last few months have been heartening and have indicated what can be done for the refugee farmers. But the American staff is well aware that most of this progress has been due to MG initiative and assistance. It is its hope that

enthusiasm for the program has been absorbed by German officials, and that they will develop initiative and energy for an early completion of this program.

This hope looked promising, judging by the words of Dr. Schloegl at the Hohenfels ceremony. He applauded the slashing of red tape in starting the project and said that although the state government could not provide the millions of Deutsche marks required to set up complete new farms, he could promise several hundred thousand marks to those refugees who were helping themselves. +END

Social Democratic Party

bers occupy the post of state ministers president. It is the second largest party in all the other states.

The party is thus represented in coalition governments in the states of Hamburg, Bremen, Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, North Rhein-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED at the Duesseldorf party rally in September 1948 that the SPD had a paid-up membership of 900,000. The SPD is, moreover, the only political party in western Germany that has, until now, held annual interzonal party conventions. These "Parteitage" (party days) were held at Hanover in May 1946, at Nuremberg in July 1947, at Duesseldorf in September 1948 and at Britz, Berlin, in May 1949.

The basic strength of the SPD lies in the working class movement. In its moderate brand of evolutionary socialism, the German SPD bears a close resemblance to the British Labor Party. In several respects, however, there are important differences between these two socialist parties.

The British Labor Party is largely financed by, and its policies are to a great extent dictated by, the trade unions. But while a large number of trade union functionaries are also SPD leaders, there is no formal tieup between the SPD and the labor unions as in England. Most of the SPD funds thus come from members' dues.

Furthermore, the British Labor Party is strongly influenced by the ideas of English religious non-conformism. Many of its leaders come from the non-conformist churches and some have been lay preachers.

The German SPD, on the other hand, is largely non-religious and remains under the influence of the materialist philosophy of Karl Marx. Most of its leaders call themselves „konfessionslos," meaning thereby they feel bound to no particular religious creed.

THE HISTORIC and cardinal policy of the German Social Democratic Party is the socialization of the means of production and of distribution by peaceful and legal means. In contra-

distinction to the Communist Party, the SPD holds that this radical transformation of the economic structure can be achieved through the ballot box and by parliamentary methods.

The goals and objectives of the SPD have been defined in two famous programs—the Erfurt Program of 1891 and the Heidelberg Program of 1925. The party recognizes that both these programs are now out-of-date. The SPD executive committee, at its meeting at Bad Godesberg on Dec. 10 and 11, 1948, appointed a committee headed by Dr. Schumacher for the purpose of selecting the most qualified members of the party to draw up the postwar program and to decide what subjects should be included in it.

The next party congress is expected to choose the committee to draft the program. This task may require three or four years. In the meantime, a shorter, provisional program was drawn up.

THE SPD STANDS for the socialization of all monopoly industry, in particular the great coal and steel concerns of the Ruhr. It is interesting to note, however, that the party is opposed to nationalization, which, it believes, will lead to the creation of a huge state bureaucracy. It desires that the monopolistic industries be taken out of the hands of private capitalists and turned over to a mixed system of ownership and management which will represent partly the state, partly the trade unions and cooperatives, and partly the municipalities in which the industries concerned are located.

The SPD rejects the two extremes of an unlimited competitive economic system and a total planned economy. The party's economic platform, as laid down at Duesseldorf in September 1948 by Dr. Rudolf Zorn, former economic minister in Bavaria, calls for a "regulated market economy." By this term Dr. Zorn meant that "the institution of the market is to be preserved, but that, at the same time, directives for production and distribution are to be promulgated in order to avoid the fluctuations of the free market economy. Control is accordingly an essential ingredient of the regulated market economy."

The SPD calls for co-determination in industry. It demands that work

councils should have the right of co-determination in economic, social and personnel questions. In enterprises which have been taken over by the state, the co-determination right of the unions is to be regulated by statute.

The SPD stands for the political and constitutional unity of Germany. It rejects all forms of separatism or particularism and demands the constitutions of the states should contain nothing detrimental to the unity of Germany. The SPD also vigorously opposes any suggestion that the German Republic should be transformed into a confederation of states such as existed before 1848; the SPD argues that such a development would be an obstacle to European unity and, internally, would result in the splitting up of Germany, which would no longer be capable of existing as an independent state.

IN ACCORDANCE with these principles, the SPD at the Constituent Assembly in Bonn favored a strongly centralized government for western Germany. It stood for a second chamber composed of representatives elected by the state legislatures as against an upper house consisting of nominees of the state governments. In particular, the party advocated financial supremacy of the central government over the states and, at one time, even threatened to reject the Basic Law. The SPD voted, however, in the end for the Bonn Basic Law and is one of its strongest supporters.

The SPD favors modified proportional representation as the electoral system. Some of the representatives, it holds, should be elected by direct vote and some by votes from the reserve list. The electoral system now in use in North Rhine-Westphalia approximates what the party favors.

The SPD firmly believes in equal educational opportunities for all. This goal is to be achieved by establishing free public schools, by providing free textbooks, and by raising the school age. The party is opposed to "Elternrecht" (parents' rights), holding that education is primarily a matter of the state rather than of the

(Continued on next page)

parents. It is opposed, moreover, to the church having any influence in the public schools, although it approves religious instruction in state educational institutions.

THE SPD BELIEVES in the Western European Union. It is convinced that the Marshall Plan can have a lasting success only if the European nations organize their economic and political cooperation in such a way that Europe, upon termination of American aid, can exist as a community of free nations. Accordingly, the SPD demands that the constitution of the German Republic should envisage the possibility of the future membership of Germany in a European confederation. As a part of this plan, the party holds that international control of heavy industry, which has now been applied to the Ruhr, should be extended so as to include the heavy industries of all western European nations.

After the First World War, the SPD was a firm supporter of the Locarno Policy and the Stresemann foreign policies which recognized Germany's frontier in the West as established by the Treaty of Versailles. But the party has now refused to recognize the Oder-Neisse Line as Germany's frontier in the East and has consistently done so since 1945. It refuses, likewise, to accept the political incorporation of the Saar within France, unless this is approved by the vote of its inhabitants.

THE SPD, while standing for the unity of Germany, has steadfastly opposed the so-called "bridge policy," once advocated by CDU leader Jakob Kaiser, of entering into periodical conferences with the political leaders of the Eastern Zone. The SPD holds that, until safeguards for the maintenance of basic civil liberties in the Eastern Zone have been provided, it is useless to try to carry out overt political activities in the Eastern Zone, or to enter into relations with political parties of that zone.

The SPD has been widely accused of neo-nationalism, because it has, under Dr. Schumacher's leadership, loudly championed German claims. The party justifies this policy on the



Pharmacist Barbara Neundorff and Rev. Walter Schian (right) smile as they examine one of 12 cases of medical supplies for Berlin hospitals donated by the Lutheran World Relief and the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee, Inc., New York. The medical supplies were the largest single shipment to reach postwar Berlin. Worth \$10,000, it was shipped by CRALOG and divided between the Hubertus and Martin Luther hospitals.

(US Army photo)

ground that, unless it provides an outlet for natural patriotic sentiments on the part of the Germans, they will again fall victims to the unscrupulous propaganda of extremist parties as they did to Hitler's after 1930.

The SPD has thus openly accused the CDU/CSU of following a policy dependent on Allied wishes and their leaders have even represented the SPD as the only German party that holds out successfully against alleged attempts of the Occupying Powers to impose certain constitutional provisions on western Germany. †END

(Continued from page 12)

Appeal to Trade Unions

organization, executive, legislative and judiciary.

Incidentally, it is an important article of the democratic faith that the party or parties in opposition have a most important role. A sturdy and constructive opposition is an important and indeed essential element.

Moreover a wise government recognizes that it has a duty toward the opposition, especially to consult it on the big national issues. The prestige of the whole organization must be built up. Sound, friendly relations between it and the Allied High Commission must be developed.

IF ANYTHING which I have said to you today has given you the impression that I am trying to play the part of a governess, then you have entirely mistaken my intention. The war has left behind an aftermath of bitterness in Germany against the outside world, of bitterness in other countries, not excluding my own, against Germany. I stand for the removal of this bitterness. I speak with the full authority of the British foreign secretary when I say that.

I stand, as the representative here of my government, for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the people of my country and the people of Germany. That is something which can only be

brought about by the joint effort of the leaders on both sides, German as well as British. Therefore I repeat that I am not trying to preach a sermon; I am making an appeal. It is an appeal to reason.

I am well aware that in talking to this congress I have stepped far beyond the limits of trade union matters. I make no apology for doing so. It has never been my conception that the trade union movement should usurp the function of government. But it has and should have an immense influence on government and upon the whole development, political and economic, of the state. I have said these things to you because you have this influence and because you have already done so much to prove that you deserve to have it.

THIS CONGRESS means that the German Trade Union Federation (Deutsche Gewerkschafts-Bund—DGB) of the British Zone is coming to an end. In its place will soon arise the German Trade Union Federation of the new federal state in Western Germany. We all hope that the next step will be the formation of the DGB of all Germany but of course that can only happen when Eastern Germany produces democratic trade unions with which federation is possible. The growing strength and cohesion of the movement will give it greater power, and responsibility is the consequence of power.

You alone, of course, cannot insure the well-ordered democratic development of this country. You alone cannot command prosperity for the workers of Germany. You alone cannot create those relationships between the workers of this country and of the other countries who are engaged in the great struggle for freedom and democracy. But you can do a very great deal and I am sure that you will. And I promise you that your endeavors will be watched with keen sympathy by all of us on the British side. †END

(Continued from page 6)

New Ideas on Information

tending has the right to speak, or whether one observes the informality



Butzbach was the scene of an unusually pleasant ceremony on Aug. 16 when Col. William Slaughter, deputy chief of Ordnance, EUCOM, presented citations and cash awards to three German employees of the Butzbach Ordnance Shop under the Employee Suggestion Program. Above, Col. Slaughter hands award of 916 Deutsche marks to Wilhelm Hocke. Also on platform are (extreme left) Major C. P. Grant, acting CO of the depot, and (right) Civilian Director Wilhelm Brokerhoff, who addressed German personnel regarding the suggestion program. The 314th Army Band of Frankfurt Military Post also was present.

(US Army photo)

of a governor with whom anyone is free to speak and before whom none has to kowtow, one is impressed with the fact that the concept 'authority of the state,' the supremacy of the official over the humble citizen, has never existed and can never exist."

Another member of the 1948 journalistic group, Heinrich Kierzek of the *Fuldaer Volkszeitung*, wrote to his newspaper of the impact of America on the German visitors. In one of a series of 12 articles Kierzek said:

"We have been surprised that one attaches so much importance to the opinion of Germans... The average American is well informed about important events in the world, and the independence of his judgment has surprised us more than once. It is hardly less interesting to talk with a man in the street or in the subway than with influential politicians, diplomats und journalists... There

no government can rule against the opinion of the majority of the people."

On another occasion, Kierzek summed up the purpose of the trip as seen by the newsmen: "The Germans are to be given the opportunity to meet the best, most learned and most experienced American journalists. It is up to them (the Germans) to make the best of the opportunity for their own benefit and for the benefit of their country. †END

Oppler Heads New Society

Dr. Kurt Oppler, director of the German Bizonal Personnel Office, has accepted the chairmanship of the newly constituted Society for Personnel Administration (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Personalwesen e. V.) which will study and coordinate experience of personnel management gained both in Germany and abroad in public administration and industry.

Official Notices

Prohibited Transactions and Activities (US MG Ordinance No. 38)

Article I

1. Except as provided in paragraph 2 of this article or as otherwise authorized by Military Government or any agency designated by it, the following activities by persons subject to this ordinance are prohibited:

a) The acquisition, from a person whose ordinary residence is in the Western Area, of real or intangible property, property for commercial purposes of for the purpose of resale, or currency.

b) The sale to or bartering with any person not subject to this ordinance of any property, other than motor vehicles, acquired from the United States Army or the European Exchange System.

c) The purchase, from a person whose ordinary residence is in the Western Area, of property which is rationed by no competent German authority or restricted by such authority for sale by special permit for professional use.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 1a of this article, persons subject to this ordinance may receive German currency from a person whose ordinary residence is in the Western Area as consideration for lawful sale, or other lawful transfer, of property if the currency received is commensurate with the value of the property sold or transferred.

3. Except as provided in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this article or as otherwise authorized by Military Government or any agency designated by it, no person subject to this Ordinance shall:

a) Engage in any transaction involving property located in the Western Area owned or controlled by any person outside the Western Area.

b) Engage in any transaction involving foreign exchange assets with a person whose ordinary residence is in the Western Area.

c) Engage in any profession, trade or business in the United States Area of Control of director, manager, officer, consultant, employee or otherwise, whether or not for profit, gain or other advantage.

d) Transport, or cause to be transported, into the United States Area of Control from outside the Western Area or receive in such area of control from outside the Western Area, or export from the United States Area of Control to any point outside the Western Area, any property.

e) Retain in his possession currencies, other than German currency, in an aggregate amount which exceeds one hundred (100) United States dollars or the equivalent at the legal rates of exchange.

f) Engage in any transaction involving United States Military Payment Certificates, British Armed Forces' Special Vouchers, or French Occupation Francs except:

(1) With persons subject to this ordinance.

(2) With members of:

(a) The authorities, civil or military, in Germany, of the French Republic, the United States of America, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) The Armed Forces of the French Republic, the United States of America, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(3) With persons authorized by competent authority to engage in transactions involving such instruments and then only within the limits of the authority of such persons.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 3d of this article, persons subject to this ordinance may, by transporting such property on their persons or in their possession, import into the United States Area of Control from outside the Western Area or export

from the United States Area of Control to any point outside the Western Area, the following property:

a) Ordinary personal effects.

b) German currency in an amount not in excess of forty (40) Deutsche marks.

c) Currency, other than German currency, the aggregate amount of which does not exceed one hundred (100) United States dollars or the equivalent at the legal rates of exchange.

d) United States Postal Money Orders, checks (including travelers checks), drafts and letters of credit, if such checks, drafts and letters are expressed in currency other than German currency.

e) Tobacco in a quantity not in excess of four hundred (400) cigarettes, fifty (50) cigars and one (1) pound of smoking tobacco.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 3d of this article, persons subject to this ordinance may, by means of the United States Army Postal Service, import, or cause to be imported, into the United States Area of Control from a point outside the Western Area or export, or cause to be exported, from the United States Area of Control to a point outside the Western Area:

a) Property (other than tobacco products, currency or any property for resale) which has been lawfully acquired.

b) United States Postal Money Orders, checks (including travelers checks), drafts and letters of credit, if such checks, drafts and letters are expressed in currency other than German currency.

Article II

As used in this ordinance, the following terms shall have the respective meaning hereinafter set forth:

1. The term "person" or "persons" means any natural or juristic person except when used in Article V or to refer to a person or persons subject to this ordinance, where it means any natural person.

2. The term "ordinary residence" means the usual place of abode of natural persons and the principal place of business or legal seat of juristic persons.

3. The term "ordinary personal effects" means such personal effects as are reasonably necessary to a traveler in connection with his entry into, stay in, or departure from the United States Area of Control, but does not include any property in commercial quantities.

4. The term "foreign exchange assets" means:

a) Any property located outside the Western Area.

b) Bank balances outside the Western Area, and checks, drafts, bills of exchange and other instruments of payment drawn on or issued by persons outside the Western Area.

c) Currency other than German currency.

d) Claims and any evidence thereof owned or held by:

(1) Any person whose ordinary residence is in the Western Area against a person outside the Western Area whether expressed in German or other currencies.

(2) Any person whose ordinary residence is in the Western Area against any other person in the Western Area if expressed or payable in a currency other than German currency.

(3) Any person outside the Western Area if a person whose ordinary residence is in the Western Area has any interest in such claims or any evidence thereof.

e) Any securities and other evidences of ownership or indebtedness issued by persons whose ordinary residence is outside the Western Area, and securities and other evidences of ownership or indebtedness issued by persons in the Western Area if expressed

or payable in a currency other than German currency.

f) Gold or silver coins, or gold, silver or platinum bullion or alloys thereof in bullion form.

g) Any other property determined by Military Government to be a foreign exchange asset.

5. The term "transactions" means acquiring, importing, borrowing or receiving with or without consideration remitting, selling, leasing, transferring, removing, exporting, hypothecating, pledging or otherwise disposing of, paying, repaying, lending, guaranteeing or otherwise dealing in property.

6. The term "United States Area of Control" means the Laender (States) of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, and the United States Sector of Berlin.

7. The term "Western Area" means the areas of Germany under the control of the Republic of France, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Article III

Military Government Ordinance No. 13, "Regulation of Sale, Transfer and Registration of Motor vehicles," is hereby repealed; that notwithstanding the repeal of Military Government Ordinance No. 13, any person who, prior to the effective date of this ordinance, shall have committed an offense under that ordinance shall be liable to the penalties therein.

Article IV

Any transfer, agreement or arrangement made or executed in violation of this ordinance or made with the intent of evading any provision hereof is without effect unless subsequently authorized by Military Government.

Article V

This ordinance shall apply to all persons who are accompanying or serving with any of the following, and to the dependents of all persons who are members of or accompanying or serving with any of the following:

a) The authorities, civil or military, in Germany, of the French Republic, the United States of America, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

b) The Armed Forces of the French Republic, the United States of America, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, that this ordinance shall not apply to any person whose ordinary residence is in the Western Area. For the purposes of this ordinance a person shall not be deemed to have his ordinary residence in the Western Area if he is a person, or a dependent of a person, whose domicile is outside the Western Area and whose presence in the Western Area arises solely by reason of employment, service in a military or civilian capacity, or association with the authorities or Armed Forces mentioned in (a) or (b) above.

Article VI

Any person subject to this ordinance who violates any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) United States dollars, or to both.

Article VII

To the extent that any legislation is inconsistent with this ordinance the latter shall prevail.

Article VIII

This ordinance is applicable within the Laender (States) of Bavaria, Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Bremen and the United States Sector of Berlin. It shall become effective on Sept. 12, 1949.

Mailing of Christmas Packages

Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 has been designated as the Christmas mailing period for the mailing of parcel post Christmas packages in EUCOM APO's for addresses in the United States. Delivery in time for Christmas cannot be guaranteed on parcels deposited in APO's after Nov. 15—*from EUCOM WD 36.*

Official Communiqués

Bipartite Board

American and British cooperation, which played an indispensable part in the successful three years of work by the Bipartite Control Office in the Bizone, was praised by the United States and British High Commissioners-designate at Frankfurt today at the 59th and final meeting of the Bipartite Board, held this morning. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. John J. McCloy, who was chairman, formally declared the board dissolved.

General Sir Brian H. Robertson, United Kingdom, paid warm tribute to the efficiency of the Bipartite Control Office which had functioned with great success under the joint chairmanship of Maj. Gen. C. L. Adcock (US) and Lt. Gen. Sir G. N. Macready (UK). They had been able, General Robertson stated, to relieve the United States and British Military Governors of much work in connection with the direction of the United States and British Zones of Germany.

Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, spoke of the great benefit he had received from the valuable work that had been accomplished by the Bipartite Control Office before his arrival in Germany.

Both High Commissioners-designate also spoke warmly of the work of Sir Cecil Weir, British economic adviser, and Mr. William John Logan, director of the Joint Export-Import Agency, who are giving up their present positions.

At the final meeting, the Bipartite Board approved an application for renewal of guarantee of convertibility of Deutsche mark proceeds from the sale of books and magazines made by nine American publishers.

The board also approved an application for the extension of a guarantee for convertibility made by the Motion Picture Export Association of America. The guarantee will remain effective until Dec. 31, covering the period in which MPEA plans to release films involving a total cost of \$1,066,000 in the Bizone.

The board did not approve an application for guarantee made by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, which had proposed a \$25,000 project to distribute Russian language publications among Russian-speaking displaced persons in groups in Germany.

The High Commissioners decided that Bipartite matters still outstanding should be transferred to the Allied High Commission or, in cases of purely American and British concern, to the US or UK High Commissioner. Among the matters to be thus transferred are Law No. 75, relating to the reorganization of the German coal and iron and steel industries, and the work of the Committee on Economic Trends.

Allied High Commission

The first meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held Sept. 21 at Petersberg near Bonn. M. A. François-Poncet, who was in the chair, declared that the High Commission officially existed as from 11 a. m., Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1949, following the election and appointment of the chancellor and the federal ministers of the Federal Republic of Germany, as provided for in the Basic Law.

The Council of the High Commission decided on the establishment of its main committees. These will be the General, Political, Foreign Trade and Exchange, Economic, Finance and Law Committees, together with the Military Security Board.

The General Committee, composed of the deputies or senior members of the staffs of the High Commissioners, will complete the work of the Allied Control Committee and will perform such other tasks as the Council may decide.

The Political Affairs Committee, comprising the political advisers of the High Commissioners, will be concerned with all political and foreign affairs of the German federal and state governments coming within the competence of the Council.

The Economic Committee, composed of the economic advisers to the High Commissioners, will observe the general economic policies of the German authorities and will advise the

Council as to the exercise of its powers in this connection reserved under the Occupation Statute, and will advise the Council on all matters relating to the decentralization and deconcentration of German industry.

The Finance Committee, composed of the finance advisers, will observe the general financial politics of the German authorities, advising the Council as to the exercise of its reserved powers and, within limits of the provisions of the Occupation Statute, will assume the functions of the Allied Bank Commission.

The Law Committee will advise the Council and its committees on all legal and judicial affairs arising out of the work of the High Commission and will terminate the work of harmonization and certification of legislation in accordance with the Occupation Statute.

The Foreign Trade and Exchange Committee, which will include the economic and finance advisers of each of the High Commissioners, has been instructed to observe the economic, financial and foreign trade policies of the German authorities, and recommend policies designed to promote export and reduce Germany's dependence upon foreign aid.

Members of the Foreign Trade and Exchange Committee will take steps for the orderly liquidation of the Joint Export-Import Agency at the earliest practicable date, and will assume any control functions now exercised by JEIA as may warrant retention when the liquidation of JEIA is completed. The committee will wind up the JEIA accounts, arrange for the proper preservation of its records, and turn over existing contract obligations to German parties.

Functions of the Foreign Trade and Exchange Committee include the scrutiny of German legislation in appropriate fields, consideration of agreements made between the German government and other governments in foreign trade, and the study of the policies and programs of the German federal government with regard to foreign trade.

The terms on which JEIA funds will be turned over to the German federal government are to be determined at a later date. However, in order to enable the German authorities to finance imports, any uncommitted balances including future receipts held by the Bank Deutscher Laender on behalf of JEIA will be made available under suitable terms and conditions at the federal government for this purpose.

It is contemplated by the Allied High Commission that the German federal government will sign a bilateral ECA agreement with the United States, and eventually become a direct participant in the Office of European Economic Recovery (OEEC).

The High Commissioners signed a Law on Transitional Provisions to take immediate effect. (See "Laws and Ordinances" for text.)

Allied Kommandatura

At the weekly meeting of the three western commandants of Berlin at the Allied Kommandatura Sept. 13 the long-term investment plan for Berlin was discussed. No statement was issued at the conclusion of the meeting.

General P. Ganeval, French commandant, was in the chair, and Maj. Gen. G. K. Bourne, British commandant, and Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, American commandant, were present.

Laws and Ordinances

Declaration concerning the Entry into Force of the Occupation Statute

WHEREAS, by letter dated 12th May, 1949 the Military Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of the French, United States and British Zones of Germany, respectively, informed the President of the Parliamentary Council at Bonn that the Occupation Statute had been promulgated by them as of that date, and that, "upon the convening of the legislative bodies provided for in the Basic Law, and upon the election of the President and the election and appointment of the Chancellor and the Federal Ministers respectively, in the manner provided for in the Basic Law, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will then be established and the Occupation Statute shall thereupon enter into force," and

Whereas, the conditions aforesaid have been satisfied, and it is expedient formally to declare the entry into force of the Occupation Statute.

Now therefore, the Council of the Allied High Commission hereby declares that the Occupation Statute entered into force as from Sept. 21, 1949.

By order of the Council of the Allied High Commission.

Law on the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission

Article I

All legislation enacted by or under the authority of the Allied High Commission shall be published in the official gazette of the Allied High Commission.

Article II

All persons in the Federal territory shall be deemed to have notice of the texts published in the official gazette of the Allied High Commission.

Article III

The English and French languages shall be the official languages of the Allied High Commission. The English and French texts of the legislation of the Allied High Commission shall be the official texts unless otherwise provided.

Article IV

It shall not be a defense to any prosecution or proceeding arising out of the failure to obey or fulfill such legislation that the official text was not understood or that the German translation thereof was inaccurate or incomplete.

Article V

A copy of the official gazette of the Allied High Commission shall, when produced, be evidence in all courts and for all purposes of the due enactment and tenor of any legislation published therein.

Article VI

Unless otherwise provided, texts published in the official gazette of the Allied High Commission are effective five full days after the date of their publication as shown in each issue of the gazette. Texts which have been brought to public notice by posting or otherwise before publication in the gazette become effective on the date stated in the notice irrespective of the date of publication in the gazette.

Article VII

1. All German governmental, municipal and other administrative authorities (all deutschen staatlichen, kommunalen und sonstigen Verwaltungsbehoerden), shall take the official gazette and make it available to their staff and to the public.

2. The Allied High Commission may issue regulations concerning the distribution of the gazette.

Article VIII

Nothing herein contained shall affect the application of Article III of Control Council Law No. 38.

Article IX

This law shall become effective on Sept. 21, 1949.

Law on Definitions

Article I

In the absence of any indication to the contrary, in legislation of the Allied High Commission:

1. The expression "Occupation Authorities" shall include the Council of the Allied High Commission, the high commissioners and Allied organizations and persons exercising power on their behalf.

2. The expression "Occupation Forces" shall include the Armed Forces of the Occupying Powers and auxiliary contingents of the other powers serving with them.

3. The expression "Allied Forces" shall include:

(a) The Occupation Authorities.

(b) The Occupation Forces and their members.

(c) Non-German nationals, civilian or military, who are serving with the Occupation Authorities.

(d) Members of the families and non-German persons in the service of the persons referred to in sub paragraphs (a) (b) and (c) of this paragraph. (Continued on next page)

(e) Non-German persons whose presence in the occupied territory is certified by a high commissioner or commander of any of the Occupation Forces to be necessary for the purposes of the occupation.

4. The expressions "the Territory of the Federal Republic" and the "Federal Territory" shall include the territories of the Laender (states) of Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine/Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Schleswig-Holstein, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, as constituted on the effective date of this Law.

Article II

This law shall become effective on Sept. 21, 1949.

Law on Repeals

Article I

The Occupation Statute having entered into force, the following legislation is hereby repealed:

1. SHAEF Law No. 6—Dispensation by Act of Military Government with Necessity of Compliance with German law.

2. Articles 2, 3 and 4 of US Military Government Proclamation No. 2—US Military Government Proclamation No. 4.

3. Paragraphs 8, 9, 10 of British Military Government Ordinance No. 41—Establishment of a Central Legal Office of the British Zone.

4. British Military Government Ordinances Nos. 57, 81, 162, 177 and 185—Powers of the Laender within the British Zone.

5. British Military Government Ordinance No. 139 (amended 1)—Enforcement of Land (State) Legislation.

6. Articles 1 and 2 of French Military Government Ordinance No. 5—Control of the German Economy. French Military Government Ordinance No. 215—Powers of German Authorities in Economic Matters.

7. French Military Government Ordinance No. 95—Powers of Laender (States) of French Occupation Zone.

8. Decree No. 218 of the Administrator-General for the French Zone of Occupation as amended by Decrees Nos. 95 and 124 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany—Powers reserved to the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany under the provisions of Article 3 of Ordinance No. 95.

9. French Military Government Ordinance No. 169 as amended by Ordinance No. 182—Freedom of Movement between the French, British and US Zones.

Article II

This Law shall become effective on Sept. 21, 1949.

Law on Press, Radio, Information and Entertainment

Article I

1. The German press, radio and other information media shall be free as is provided by the Basic Law. The Allied High Commission reserves the right to cancel or annul any measure—governmental, political, administrative or financial—which threatens such freedom.

Article II

1. An enterprise, or a person engaged therein, or utilizing the facilities thereof shall not act in a manner affecting or likely to affect prejudicially the prestige or security of the Allied Forces.

2. Where in the opinion of the Allied High Commission an enterprise or a person has violated the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, the Allied High Commission may prohibit the enterprise from continuing its activities or the person from engaging in any enterprise or utilizing the facilities thereof, for a definite or an indefinite period of time. The Allied High Commission may impose a like prohibition on an enterprise or person where in its opinion there is sufficient evidence that such person or enterprise is about to violate the provisions of this law.

3. Where any enterprise is so prohibited for more than three months, or any person for more than one month, the enterprise or person affected shall have the right to appeal to an agency to be established for the purpose. Such agency shall, after hearing the appellant or his representative and any witnesses whom the appellant or the agency desires to call, either

confirm, extend, reduce or modify the terms of the order appealed from.

Article III

1. No new radio broadcasting, television or wired radio transmission installation shall be set up and there shall be no transfer of control of any existing installation of this nature without the authorization of the Allied High Commission. German radio operations shall be conducted in accordance with frequency and power allocations made by the Allied High Commission.

2. International relays, foreign language broadcasting and negotiations with foreign countries on matters of broadcasting shall be subject to prior authorization by the Allied High Commission.

Article IV

Any radio broadcasting stations and any publications shall, when required by the Allied High Commission, broadcast or publish any information deemed necessary by the Commission to further the purposes of the Occupation Statute.

Article V

A copy of every publication or production of any enterprise, shall, on publication or production in the Federal Territory, be filed as the Allied High Commission may direct.

Article VI

The Allied High Commission may prohibit the distribution, display or possession in the Federal Territory of any publication or production of any enterprise which in its opinion is likely to prejudice the prestige or security of the Allied Forces. It may also prohibit the bringing into the Federal Territory of such publications or productions.

Article VII

The Allied High Commission may confiscate any publication or production distributed or produced contrary to the provisions of this law.

Article VIII

Administrative action taken in accordance with the provisions of this law shall not be a bar to criminal proceedings.

Article IX

Any person who violates any provision of this law or of any regulation or order made thereunder shall upon conviction, be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years or to a fine not exceeding DM 10,000 (\$3,000) or both. If the offense has been committed by an enterprise the fine may be increased to a maximum of DM 100,000 (\$30,000). The court may also order the forfeiture of any property, of which the possession or use was an essential element of the offense for which the person is convicted.

Article X

The Allied High Commission may issue regulations implementing this law.

Article XI

For the purpose of this law the expression "enterprise" shall mean any undertaking, private or public, individual or collective, engaged in (a) the printing, production, publication, distribution, sale or commercial lending of any printed or any mechanically reproduced matter; (b) the making or dissemination of sound recordings or motion picture films; (c) the operation of news, feature or photographic services; (d) transmission by Hellschreiber, radio transmission and broadcasting, television transmission and broadcasting, wired radio transmission and broadcasting and audio-frequency distribution; (e) the operation of any place of entertainment, of film laboratories, film exchanges, film studios, as well as the production or presentation of films and all forms of entertainment.

Article XII

The following legislation is hereby repealed: United States Military Government Law No. 76 (amended)—Posts, Telephone, Telegraphs and Radio and the Censorship regulations issued thereunder.

United States Military Government Law No. 191 (amended 1)—Control of Publications, Radio Broadcasting News Services, Films, Theaters and Music and Prohibition of Activities of the Reichswehrministerium fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda and Information Control Regulations Nos. 2 and 3 issued thereunder.

British Military Government Law No. 76 (amended 1)—Posts, Telephone, Telegraphs and Radio except paragraphs 8 and 10 thereof, SHAEF Censorship regulations for the civilian population of Germany under the jurisdiction of Military Government.

British Military Government Law No. 191 (amended 1)—Control of Publications, Radio Broadcasting News Services, Films, Theaters and Music and Prohibition of Activities of the Reichsministerium fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda.

British Military Government Ordinance No. 22—Postal Censorship (prevention of evasion).

British Military Government Information Control Regulations Nos. 1 and 2.

British Military Government Ordinance No. 113—Import of Literature and Regulation No. 1 issued pursuant thereto—British Military Government Instructions for Printers.

SHAEF Law No. 191—Dealing with the suspension of Press, Radio, the closing of theaters and places of entertainment, the prohibition of the activities of the Reichsministerium fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda.

French Military Government Ordinance No. 34—regarding the registration of all cinecameras, cine sound apparatus or cine projectors.

French Military Government Ordinance No. 35—regarding the possession and surrendering to the French Authorities of positive films or unused or printed negative films and of all copies of films of all types.

Article XIII

This law shall become effective on Sept. 21, 1949.

Law on "Occupation Scrip"

Article I

Except as provided in Article II, the acquisition, possession or disposal of "Occupation Scrip" is prohibited.

Article II

The provisions of Article I shall not apply to:

(a) The Allied Forces;
(b) Persons and organizations authorized by any of the Occupation Authorities, whether before or after the effective date of this law, subject to any restriction contained in such authorization.

Article III

The term "Occupation Scrip" as used in this law shall mean "United States Military Payment Certificates," "British Armed Forces Special Vouchers," "French Occupation Francs," and any similar instruments of payment issued by or with the consent of any Occupation Authority for the use of the Allied Forces.

Article IV

Any person who violates any provision of this law or of any authorization issued thereunder shall be liable upon conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to a fine not exceeding DM 5,000 (\$1,500) or to both.

Article V

The following legislation is hereby repealed: United States Military Government Ordinance No. 10, (illegal possession of United States Military Payment Certificates).

United States Military Government Ordinance No. 12, (illegal possession of British Armed Forces Special Vouchers [BAFSV]).

United States Military Government Ordinance No. 15, (amending Military Government Ordinance No. 10).

United States Military Government Ordinance No. 22, (amending Military Government Ordinance No. 12).

British Military Government Ordinance No. 94, (Occupation Vouchers).

Article VI

This law shall become effective on*

Law on Uniforms and Insignia

Article I

1. Unless expressly authorized by the Allied High Commission, German nationals are forbidden to wear:

(a) Any uniform of regulation color and pattern of any formation of the former German Armed Forces.

(b) Any uniform of the NSDAP, of any

affiliated or subordinate organization, or of any para-military organization.

(c) Any uniform resembling any of the uniforms specified in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b).

(d) Any decoration, medal, insignia or badge of rank, or any miniature thereof, of the former German armed forces, the NSDAP or affiliated or subordinate organization.

2. The provisions of this article shall not apply to uniforms which, on the effective date of this law, are lawfully worn by members of any government departments, or of any services or organizations, unless otherwise determined by the Allied High Commission.

Article II

The Allied High Commission may, by order issued pursuant to this law, from time to time prohibit the wearing by German nationals of any distinctive dress, badge or insignia which it deems objectionable as tending to foster the resurgence of militarism or Nazism or for reasons of security.

Article III

The manufacture, sale or purchase of any article, the wearing of which is forbidden under the terms of Article I above, is prohibited, except as authorized by the Allied High Commission.

Article IV

Any person who violates any provision of this law or of any authorization or order made thereunder shall, upon conviction, be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years, or to a fine not exceeding DM 25,000 (\$7,500) or both.

Article V

1. The provisions of Article IV of Control Council Law No. 8 (elimination and prohibition of military training) and the provisions of Control Council Order No. 1 (prohibiting the wearing of uniform by former members of the German Armed Forces) are hereby deprived of effect in the Territory of the Federal Republic.

2. The following legislation is hereby repealed:

Ordinance No. 10 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany (wearing and possession of German uniforms).

Paragraph 1 (c) of United States Military Government Law No. 154 (elimination and prohibition of military training).

United States Military Government Ordinance No. 4 (prohibition of wearing of German military uniforms).

British Military Government Ordinance No. 13 (amended 1) (uniforms and insignia).

Article VI

This law shall become effective on*

* These two laws which the Allied High Commission has agreed upon, will not take effect until five days after their publication in the Official Gazette. Date of the first issue of the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission is not yet known (Sept. 21).

Law on Transitional Provisions

Article I

Where any legislation repealed by the Occupation authorities contains any provisions repealing other legislation, such other legislation shall not be deemed to be revived in the absence of an express provision to that effect.

Article II

Where any legislation has been revised or replaced by the Occupation Authorities, references in other legislation to articles, sections or paragraphs of the former text shall be deemed to be references to the corresponding provisions of the new text, notwithstanding any difference in the numbering or lettering.

Article III

Any implementing regulations issued in pursuance of any legislation which has been revised or replaced by the Occupation Authorities, shall remain in force unless repealed under or inconsistent with the new legislation.

Article IV

No person may be prosecuted for an offense under legislation repealed by the Occupation Authorities unless such offense also constitutes violation of legislation in force or proceedings are instituted within three months of the repeal.

Article V

References in any legislation enacted before the entry into force of the Occupation Statute, to the Control Council, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, the Commanding General, the Armed Forces, Military Government, the Military Governor and to other authorities, shall, where the context so requires or admits, be deemed to refer to the appropriate authorities exercising the particular functions mentioned in such legislation.

Article VI

This law shall become effective on Sept. 21, 1949.

Text of Speeches

Presidential Reception, Sept. 13

In his congratulatory address to the new German president at the presidential reception Sept. 13 in Bad Godesberg, near Bonn, Mr. André François-Poncet, French High Commissioner-designate, said:

In the name of my colleagues of Great Britain and of the United States and in my own name, as well as in the name of the three governments and the three chiefs of state which we represent, I have the honor to extend to you our sincere congratulations for your election to the highest magistracy of the Republic of Germany.

The historical significance of this election is visible to all, in Germany and outside of Germany.

For the first time after the terrible events which have marked the recent years, your country, if I dare say, is regaining its visage. Its efforts and its hopes are incarnated in you, that is to say, in a man freely chosen in accordance with the free procedures of democracy and who, because of this, derives, with the necessary prestige, the incontestable right to represent his people.

We are rejoicing that we were able to smooth the ways which led Germany to this great act. It did not depend on us for all of her to be associated in it.

Your eminent intellectual and moral qualities and the general esteem shown to you by your countrymen made you worthy among all of the confidence which has been shown to you.

We are certain that you will fully justify this confidence by fulfilling the tasks which the Basic Law bestows upon you and by watching seriously that the constitution of the Republic is respected.

For your part rest assured that within the strict observance of the principles which are to guide our relations, you will always find us prepared to facilitate your noble mission in every way. For, the wish of our governments, as well as your intention, is that Germany, taught by hard experience, heals its wounds, returns to work, and finds again the paths of democracy which will bring her back into the bosom of the family of free and peace-loving people.

Replying, President Theodor Heuss said (translated from German):

I have the honor to express to you my sincerest thanks for the congratulations you conveyed to me in the name of your heads of state and your governments, as well as in our own names, on my election as president of the German Republic. Simultaneously I should like to thank you for the kind words you were good enough to address to me personally.

You mentioned the great and historic importance of the election that took place yesterday. I am aware that the tasks before the German people and before me require almost superhuman efforts by everyone of us.

We shall be able to overcome the difficulties which seem almost insurmountable by our profound belief in the common high ideals of Christian democracy and social responsibility.

I highly appreciate your remarks that it is not because of your governments that today not all German citizens form a part of the German Republic. I am thinking, in this moment, of our fellow citizens in Berlin

and in all those parts of our German country who have not yet been able to attach themselves to their fatherland by free election.

It is the firm will of the German people to reenter the great European community. For this purpose, we are prepared, as provided by the constitution to confer sovereign rights to international institutions and we consider that the realization of this plan might contribute towards a great peace promoting idea.

From what you have said we note with satisfaction that the governments you represent are prepared to help us in rejoining the European community.

May I ask you to rest assured that I will do my best in order to procure the Basic Law—which contains the necessary legal means for a policy of peace—that esteem on which the constitution for a free people must be founded. It is in this way that I intend to carry out the mandate which the German people has given me by the election of yesterday and I would be grateful if you would convey my ideas to your respective governments.

Republic Day, Sept. 21

Text of the speech by Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the ceremony Sept. 21 at the Petersberg, near Bonn, marking the final stage in the setting up of the German Federal Republic, the entry into force of the Occupation Statute, and the institution of the Allied High Commission, follows (translated from German):

I have the honor to pay you a visit in company with some of the members of my cabinet, thereby establishing the first contact between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the three High Commissioners.

Now that the German Federal Assembly (Bundestag) has convened, and Federal President been elected, and now that I have been chosen federal chancellor and the members of the federal cabinet have been appointed, a new chapter in German history of the postwar years begins.

The disaster of the Second World War had left in its wake a Germany almost totally destroyed. Our cities were in ruins. Economic life was largely smashed. All vestiges of a government had ceased. The very souls of men had suffered such injuries that it seemed doubtful whether a recovery would ever be possible.

During the four years following the disaster of 1945, legislative and executive power was largely vested in the Occupation Powers. It was only step by step that executive and legislative functions were redelegated to German authorities on various levels, and with a limited power to make decisions.

It is fitting and proper to acknowledge gratefully that the German population was saved during these trying years from starvation by Allied help in supplying food which at the time could not be purchased with the proceeds of German exports.

It was this help which made possible the start of reconstruction. Now that the governmental and legislative elements of the German Federal Republic are being built up, a large part of the responsibility and the authority to make decisions will pass into German hands. We do not, of course, possess as yet complete freedom, since there are considerable restrictions contained in the Occupation Statute.

We will do our part to bring about an atmosphere in which the Allied Powers will see their way clear to apply the Occupation Statute in a liberal and generous manner. Only in this way will the German people be able to obtain full freedom. We hope that the Allied Powers will, by making a corresponding use of the revision clause in the Occupation Statute, hasten the further political development of our country.

It is the unshakable wish of the federal government first and foremost to tackle the great social problems. The government is convinced that a sound political entity can only develop when each individual is assured a maximum of economic opportunity to earn a livelihood. Not until we succeed in converting the flotsam millions of refugees into settled inhabitants by providing them with

(Continued on next page)

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

housing and adequate opportunities for work will we be able to enjoy inner stability in Germany. Disorder and crises in this part of Europe, however, constitute a serious threat to the security of the entire continent.

For this reason, the social program of the federal government should at the same time act to insure a peaceful development in Europe. We will, of course, do everything in our power to master these problems with the forces at our command. Nevertheless, I feel I am justified in believing even now that the problem of expellees is not only a national but an international one. To solve it, the help of the rest of the world is needed.

The federal government would, therefore, welcome it greatly if the members of the High Commission would urge their governments to devote in future more attention to this problem. If we want to establish peace in Europe, we may, in the view of the federal government, achieve this only by working along entirely new methods.

We see opportunities to do so in the efforts for a European Federation which has just borne its first fruits in Strasbourg. We do believe, however, that such a federation will only have vitality if built on close economic cooperation among the nations. The organization created by the Marshall Plan represents a good start in this direction. Germany is fully ready to cooperate responsibly in this regard.

We see another opening for creating a positive and viable European federation in the hope that the control of the Ruhr region would cease to be a unilateral arrangement and that it would gradually grow into an organism which would embrace the basic

industries of other European countries as well.

We are certain that the narrow nationalistic conception of the states as prevailed in the 19th and early 20th centuries may now be said to have been overcome. This conception gave birth to nationalism, with its attendant splintering of life in Europe. If we now turn back to the sources of our European civilization, born of Christianity, then we cannot fail to succeed in restoring the unity of European life in all fields of endeavor. This is the sole effective assurance for maintaining peace.

Text of the reply of French High Commissioner André François-Poncet follows (translated from French):

Your appointment to the post of federal chancellor and the formation of the cabinet which you will direct put into operation the last element of the system of parliamentary democracy by which the German Federal Republic should in the future be governed.

We are pleased to observe that the provisions of the Basic Law have thus been realized, point by point, without order and calm having been in the least troubled.

We regret not being able to speak of Germany in its entirety. Western Germany today possesses the instrument which should permit her to take in hand the conduct of her destiny. We are persuaded that you will know well how to guide her for the well-being of the individual and for the collective prosperity of her inhabitants through the ways of liberty and peace, where she will recover the confidence of other peoples to whom she is united in a community of culture.

The visit which you make to us and for which we thank you, marks the beginning of

the official existence of the Allied High Commission.

The principles which should regulate our relations with you and your government, our reciprocal rights and duties, are known to you. They are exactly defined in a statute which enters into force this day, at this very moment. This statute could, as you have suggested, be the subject of subsequent revision. That revision will be so much more prompt and so much more far-reaching in proportion to the scrupulousness with which the statute concerned is observed. We appreciate it that you have remembered that the Occupation Forces had saved the population of Germany from famine and gave the impulse to the uplifting of your country.

I can assure you, in the name of my colleagues and myself, as well as in the name of our respective governments, that the High Commissioners will always be ready to bring to the new institutions the most benevolent and the most effective aid. Particularly, they will not neglect to seek means by which international intervention can contribute to the resolution of the population problems, so heavy upon you; their wishes correspond with yours; they hope that the young German democracy, having become a factor for order and for peace, will be able to take its place in the bosom of the future organization of Europe, which itself is supported at the same time upon economic and political bases.

To you, the federal chancellor, and to all the members of your cabinet, whom we greet at your side, we wish good luck and success in the difficult but so very honorable task which is now yours.

Fire Prevention Week

Oct. 9 to 15



he may be
down — but
NOT out

