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# INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

TEGEL AIRPORT

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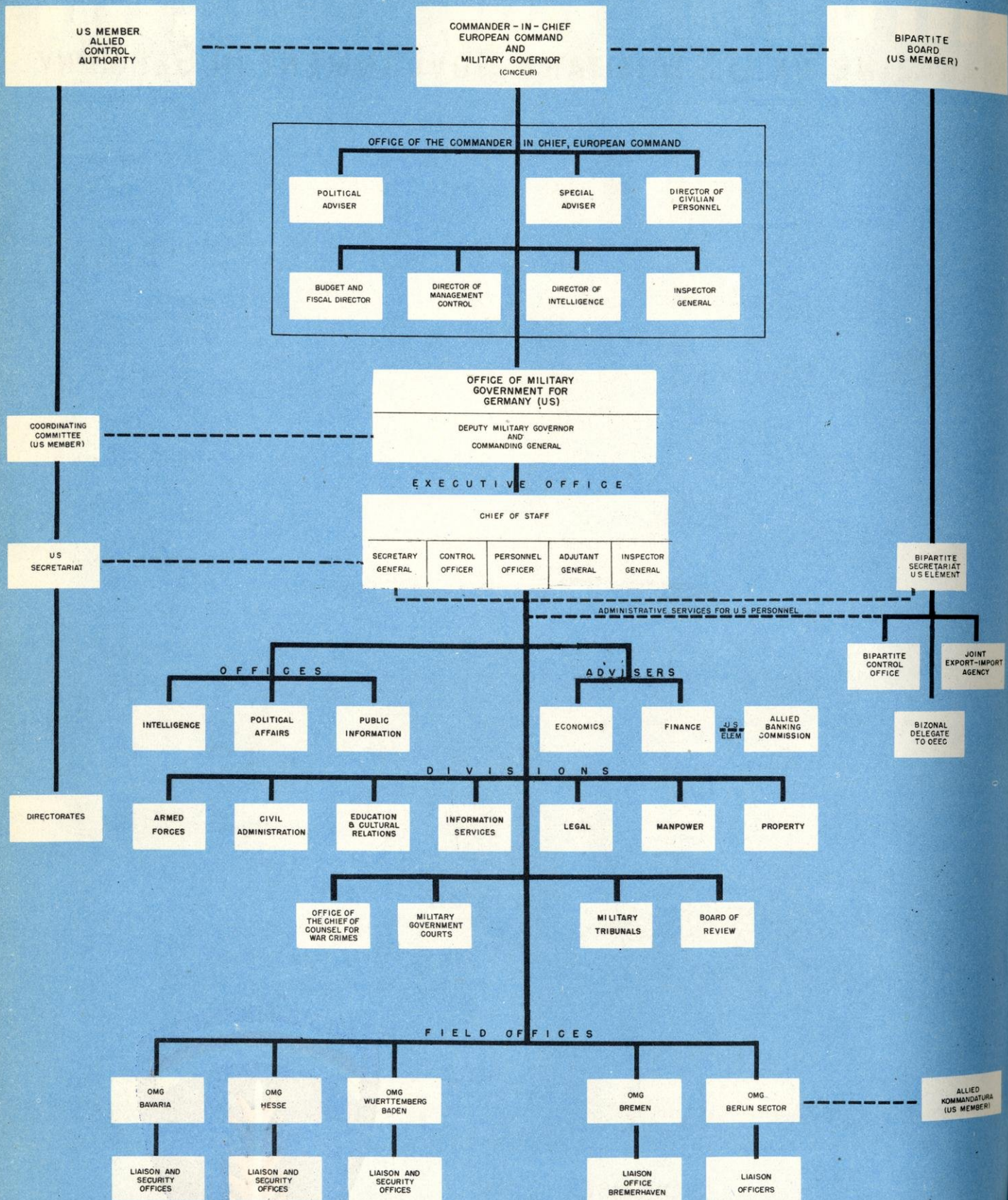
NO. 148

NOVEMBER 16, 1948

THIS  
ISSUE: Allied Controls in Austria



# US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



## COVER PICTURE

**TEGEL AIRPORT**—Completed by Berlin Military Post Engineers almost six weeks ahead of schedule, this 5500-foot airstrip was opened to airlift service Nov. 5 as the first plane set down on the runway of the new airport in the French Sector of Berlin. Details of the opening ceremony are on page 9. (Army Signal Corps photo)

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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN

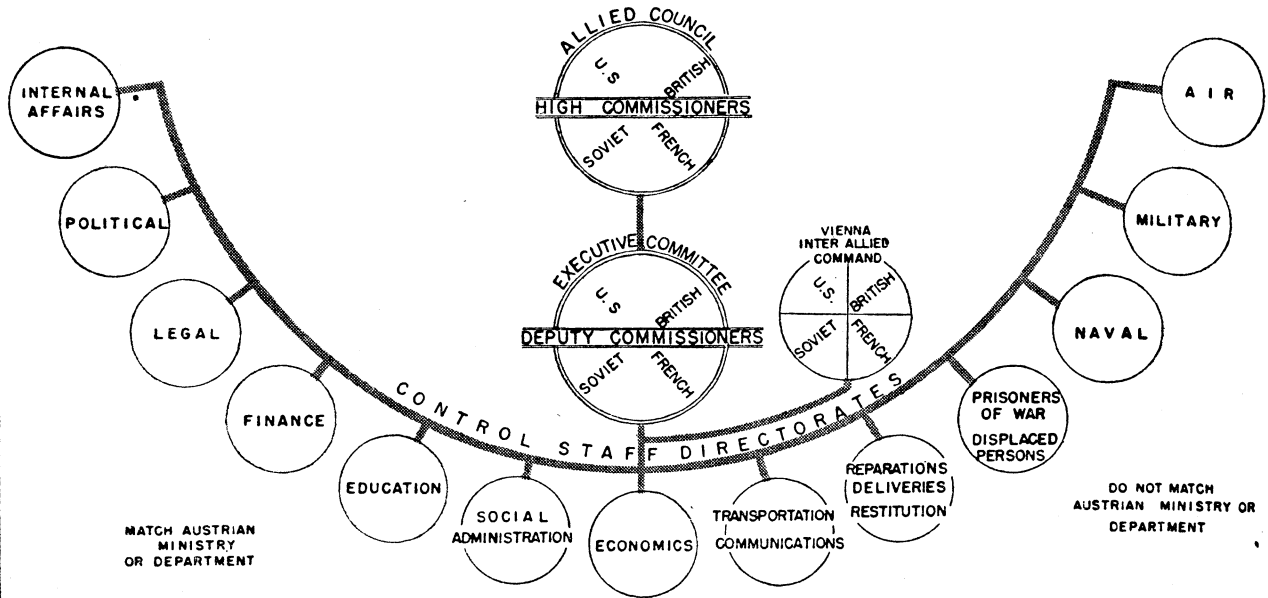
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 148 November 16, 1948

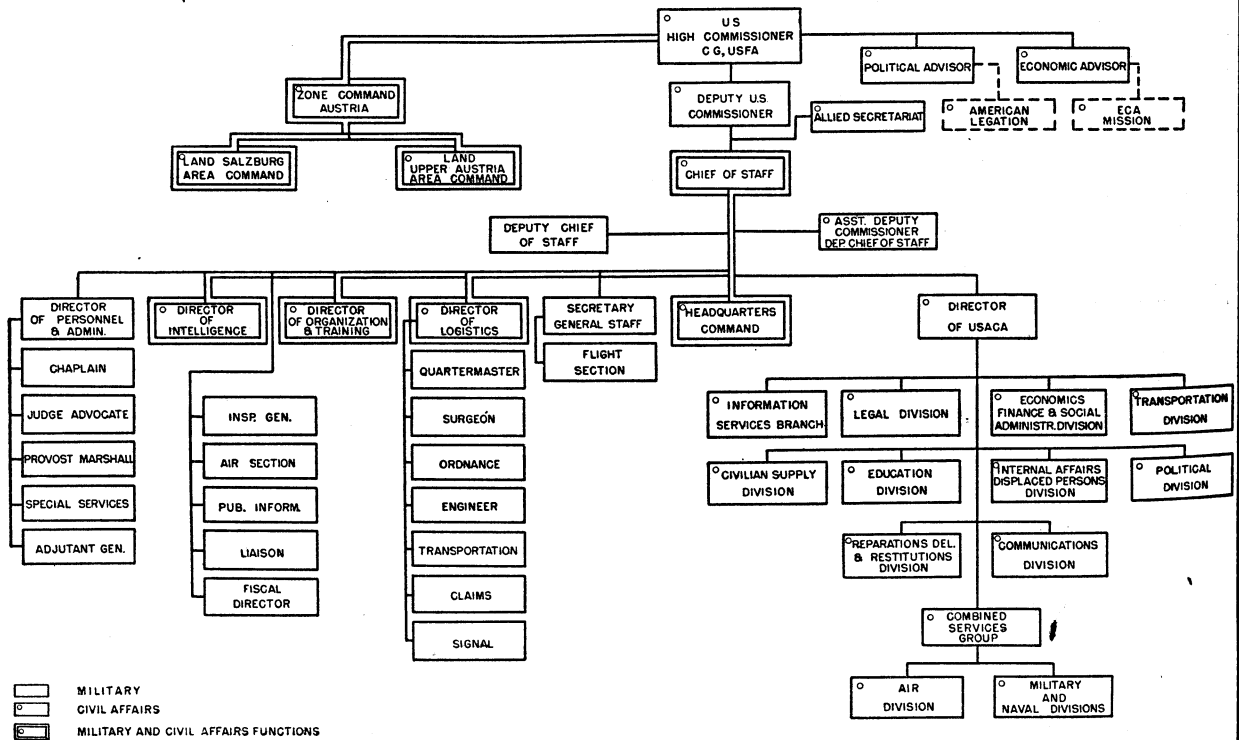
<b>Allied Controls in Austria</b> . . . . .	3
<i>Article by A. G. Sims</i>	
<b>... No Easy Road to Lasting Peace</b> . . . . .	7
<i>Address by Gen. Lucius D. Clay</i>	
<b>Resistance Preferred by Berliners</b> . . . . .	10
<i>Survey by ISD OMGUS</i>	
<b>By Collaboration of Free People</b> . . . . .	11
<i>Address by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt</i>	
<b>A Determined Unity is Surest Hope for Peace</b> . . . . .	13
<i>Address by Dr. Philip Jessup</i>	
<b>Occupational Activities</b> . . . . .	14
<b>Frozen Food Plant (pictorial)</b> . . . . .	16
<b>Questions and Answers</b> . . . . .	18
<b>Amerika Haus—US Information Centers</b> . . . . .	19
<i>Article from ISD OMGUS</i>	
<b>Bizone's Participation in ECA Program</b> . . . . .	22
<i>Statement by Paul Hoffman</i>	
<b>Editorial Opinion in German Press</b> . . . . .	23
<b>Berlin Labor in the Blockade</b> . . . . .	25
<i>Article by G. N. McClusky</i>	
<b>Repatriation of US Citizens from Germany</b> . . . . .	29
<i>Article from ODP A OMGUS</i>	
<b>Excerpts Taken from Official Instructions</b> . . . . .	31
<b>Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents</b> . . . . .	32

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)  
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# ORGANIZATION CHART ALLIED COMMISSION FOR AUSTRIA



# ORGANIZATION CHART HEADQUARTERS U.S. FORCES IN AUSTRIA



# Allied Controls in Austria

by **A. G. Sims**, Executive Secretary  
Committee on Tripartite MG Organization

**T**HE REPORT on the London Conference sets forth the blueprints for the future organization of government in the three western zones of Germany and represents the charter of basic authority upon which the three military governors are proceeding with the authorization of a provisional Federal government in the three western zones of occupation.

Recognizing that this next long stride toward the achievement of German political responsibility would necessarily be accompanied by major changes in the nature of Military Government, General Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor, established on June 19, 1948 a committee within his headquarters to deal with the prospective problems of MG organization. By September, both French and UK military governors had made similar provisions for staff responsibilities in this connection.

A tripartite committee known as the Committee on Allied Controls was created, consisting of Mr. J. Anthony Panuch, special adviser to the US Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor; Maj. Gen. Nevil D. Brownjohn, British deputy military governor; and M. Sabatier, administrative adviser to the French commander-in chief.

At the suggestion of the US Deputy Military Governor, Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, the Tripartite Committee, together with Dr. E. H. Litchfield, director of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS; Mr. James L. Sundquist, OMGUS control officer, and the Committee staff visited the US Forces in Austria as guests of the US high commissioner and commanding general of the US Forces, Austria, Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes.

**T**HE PURPOSE of the mission was to review experience in Austria and to gain insight into the problems of occupation government in side-by-

side relationship with a politically responsible central government.

It is important to distinguish between points of similarity and dissimilarity in the Austrian experience in attempting to draw analogies for the projected organization of Western Germany. The points of similarity are the more obvious. There exists a provisional Austrian government founded upon a democratically composed constitution and operating in the absence of a formal peace treaty.

**This article presents a review of the experience in Austria as a parallel for the future of western Germany. Previous articles in the Information Bulletin related to this subject include:**

*Meaning of Six-Power Agreement, Issue No. 138, June 29, 1948.*

*US Group to Plan for Tripartite MG, Issue No. 139, July 13, 1948.*

*Plan Submitted for Federal Setup, Issue No. 140, July 27, 1948.*

*Constitution Making at Bonn, Issue No. 145, Oct. 5, 1948.*

Controls are exercised multilaterally by the occupation forces, each with headquarters in the capital city of Vienna and each with its respective zone of occupation.

The two most significant points of dissimilarity are: (1) The fact that Austria is considered a liberated country, rather than a conquered territory, and (2) the existence of quadripartite rather than tripartite occupation government. The Moscow Declaration on Austria, published Nov. 1, 1943, states:

"The governments of the United Kingdom, The Soviet Union and the United States of America are agreed that Austria, the first free country to fall a victim to Hitlerite aggression, shall be liberated from German

domination." The declaration was tempered, however, by the statement that: "Austria is reminded . . . that she has a responsibility which she cannot evade, for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement, account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation."

Thus the status of a "liberated" country dictated a fundamentally different approach to the tasks of occupation government. With respect to the second point, the existence of quadripartite administration obviously has entailed difficulties not anticipated in the joint activities of the three powers with their common objectives in Western Germany.

Other differences are also notable. Austria, with its population of some 6,000,000, is actually smaller in population and size than the German state of Bavaria. The central government is not organized upon federal principles, and the several states constituting Austria are relatively weak governmental units. Therefore, the fact that several states are divided by zonal boundaries, while a source of irritation and inconvenience, has not the crucial importance that such a condition would have for both German and occupation governments in Western Germany.

**A**N AGREEMENT, signed by the four powers—France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States—on June 28, 1946, defines the quadripartite machinery of the occupation government, the authority of the Austrian government, and the powers and prerogatives of the Allied Commission. This document is, in effect, the "Occupation Statute" for Austria, as well as the four power agreement upon Military Government organization and its methods of operation. It was, therefore, a point of focal interest for members of the survey party from Germany.

The agreement provides that: "The authority of the Austrian government

shall extend fully throughout Austria, subject only to the following reservations:

a. The Austrian government and all subordinate Austrian authorities shall carry out such directions as they may receive from the Allied Commission.

b. In regard to the matters specified in Article V neither the Austrian government nor any subordinate authority shall take any action without the prior written consent of the Allied Commission."

Article V states: "The following are the matters in regard to which the Allied Commission may act directly . . .

"1. Demilitarization and disarmament (military, economic, industry, technical and scientific).

"2. The protection and security of the Allied forces in Austria and the fulfillment of their military needs . . .

"3. The protection, care and restitution of property belonging to the governments of any of the United Nations and their nationals.

"4. The disposal of German property in accordance with the existing agreements with the Allies.

"5. The care and evacuation of, and exercise of judicial authority over prisoners of war and displaced persons.

"6. The travel into and out of Austria until Austrian travel controls can be established.

"7. a. The tracing, arrest and handing over of any person wanted by one of the four powers or by the International Court for War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity.

"7. b. The tracing, arrest, and handing over of any person wanted by other United Nations for the crimes specified in the preceding paragraph and included in the list of the United Nations Commission for War Crimes."

These are, in effect, the powers, exercise of which is reserved to the occupation forces.

**S**UCH POWERS are exercised through the Allied Commission and the authority of the Commission "in matters affecting Austria as a whole

is exercised by the Allied Council or the Executive Committee or the staffs appointed by the four powers when acting jointly." (See "Organization Chart, Allied Commission for Austria," on page 2)

However, the high commissioners "shall, within their respective zones, ensure the execution of the decisions of the Allied Commission and supervise the execution of the directions of the central Austrian authorities." They shall also "ensure within their

ers reserved, as described above, and in the absence of action by the Allied Council each high commissioner may act independently in his own zone in the two instances cited above. These are the only instances in which unilateral intervention of positive nature is permitted in Austrian civil affairs.

**A**LL LEGISLATIVE measures and international agreements (except agreements with one of the four powers) sponsored by the Austrian government are subject to review and disapproval by the Allied Council. Before such proposals become effective, they must be registered with the Allied Council for a period of 31 days. If, during that time the Allied Council has not indicated objection to the Austrian government, the measure automatically becomes effective. With constitutional law, the written approval of the Allied Council must be obtained.

Since the agreement stipulates that "the decisions of the Allied Council, Executive Committee, and other constituted bodies of the Allied Commission shall be unanimous," the procedure for the review of Austrian legislation has provided the basis for the survival and progressive growth of political responsibility of the Austrian government in the face of deep-seated disagreements between the Soviets and the other three occupying powers. For no Austrian legislation can be disapproved, nor can any directions be issued to the

Austrian Government except by unanimous action of the four powers. The right of veto action is maintained only with respect to the submission of constitutional laws, (definition of which has been subject to dispute).

**W**ESTERN POWERS have assumed leadership in relinquishing the exercise of controls over the Austrian government. "Military Government" has been abandoned by the US Element in favor of the designation "Civil Affairs." While the agreement on control machinery establishes a common organization for the four elements to the directorate or division



(Army Signal Corps photo)

### Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes

*US High Commissioner and Commanding General of the US Forces, Austria*

respective zones that the actions of the Austrian provisional authorities deriving from their autonomous functions do not conflict with the policy of the Allied Commission."

The agreement proscribes action by the Allied Commission through channels other than the Austrian government or appropriate Austrian authorities except "to maintain law and order if the Austrian authorities are unable to do so," and "if the Austrian government or other appropriate Austrian authorities do not carry out directions received from the Allied Commission." In the exercise of pow-



Members of the mission, stopping, at Rhine/Main Airport near Frankfurt on their way to Vienna, are: (left to right) Capt. Desmond Godman, British aide; Maj. Gen. Nevil D. Brownjohn, British deputy military governor and British member of the committee; Mr. J. Anthony Panuch, special adviser to General Clay and US member of the committee; Capt. P. J. Flanagan, aide to Mr.

Panuch; Mr. C. Ancrum, US secretary to the committee; Mr. A. G. Sims, author of this article; M. Sabatier, French member of the committee; Mr. James L. Sundquist, control officer, OMGUS; M. Vie, French secretary to the committee; Dr. E. H. Litchfield, director of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS.

(Army Signal Corps photo)

level, considerable differences in organization exist.

The US Civil Affairs Element is composed of approximately 400 US personnel, about 340 of whom are stationed at the Vienna Headquarters and 60 in the US Zone of Austria. The "Organization Chart, Headquarters US Forces in Austria" (see page 2) depicts the overall organization of the US Forces and indicates the degree to which Civil Affairs functions have been integrated as a part of a combined Civil Affairs—Military Command organization. The chart reflects the relative importance of headquarters functions, where quadripartite and strong central government operations take place, as compared with Civil Affairs activities in the zone.

Other features of organization are not apparent from the chart. The Political Division and the political

advice received by the high commissioner from the Office of the Political Adviser are furnished by the US minister to Austria. The British Consulate, for the UK Element, also provides the staff associated with education and reorientation functions. Advantages of this latter arrangement, from the standpoint of realizing objectives likely to extend beyond the occupation period, are obvious, and additional justification is advanced on the grounds that the objectives in this field can be realized more easily disassociated from the "occupation."

Finally, it is interesting to observe that the economic staff of USACA (equivalent in Austria to OMGUS in Germany) is in the process of integration with the small ECA mission in Austria, thus making possible a coordinated approach to the problems of Austrian economic recovery.

US Civil Affairs officers in Austria emphasize that the term "control" has been virtually banished from their vocabularies. Even the functions of observing and reporting are conducted with a minimum of burden upon the agencies of Austrian government. Overt "observation" of the operations of Austrian Government is confined, for the most part, to the review of legislation.

**T**HE ONLY REPORTS which any power is authorized to demand are those sanctioned by the Allied Commission, although other reports may be voluntarily submitted. Laws of the occupation forces (MG laws) are few in number and relate primarily to status and prerogatives of the occupation forces. The exercise of certain powers, such as those pertaining to the police and gendarmerie and the collection of preparations from German external assets,



have long been in disagreed status with the Soviets, with MG direction thus made impossible. Except for certain post-publication scrutiny, controls over the press have been relinquished by the US Element. Concern has centered upon avoiding the suppression of publications and other media by the Soviets.

The nettlesome question of occupation costs also persists without clear cut quadripartite agreement. Each quarter the Austrian government allots from its budget a sum for occupation costs. This sum is a specified percentage of the total budget. The amount so set aside is apportioned in four equal parts by the Allied Commission. There is no quadripartite agreement on the nature of expenses which the four powers will defray as "occupation costs." Since July 1, 1947, however, the United States, by special agreement with the Austrian government, has established itself on a "pay-as-you-go" basis and has purchased all of its shilling (Austrian monetary basis) requirements with dollars.

**C**UE TO the guiding policy of the Western Powers in Austria has been their constant endeavor to promote the acceptance of political responsibility by the Austrian government and to protect that responsibility against encroachment. The concept of control has given away to the policy of encouragement. Despite the protection afforded the Austrian government in the carefully devised terms of the agreement on control machinery, a principal problem for the Western Powers at this time is in securing agreement to the further elimination of existing controls.

On Jan. 16, 1948, the US Element proposed to the Allied Council that the remaining governmental economic and political functions performed by the Allied Commission be vested in the Austrian government. This proposal proved unacceptable to the Soviet high commissioner.

The reestablishment of a democratically-responsible government in Austria seems to have progressed to a point where the last vestiges of occupation controls could well be

removed. Without a peace treaty, however, the authority of the occupying powers must persist and must be exercised to protect the integrity of a government denied the final measure of sovereign authority.

**W**HAT ARE the signs to be read in the experience of the Austrian occupation government which might help point the way for the future of the occupation in Western Germany? Two or three signpost readings stand out with prominence.

First and foremost, perhaps, is the fact that a democratically-responsible government rapidly becomes capable of functioning on its own with little intervention by the occupation governments. Indeed, the degree of competent self-sufficiency of such a government seems closely and directly related to the degree with which the occupation governments exercise restraint in the application of their reserve powers.

Second, it is apparent that the need for the exercise of controls by the occupation authorities diminishes at a rapid rate. It is therefore important that agreements among the occupying powers on such matters be flexible enough to provide progressive relaxation of controls at a corresponding rate.

Organizationally, there are also significant implications for Military Government. The tasks of "observing and advising" can be accomplished effectively with a small corps of staff. Critical point for the exercise of control, the review of central government legislation, can be managed by relatively few experts, and even at this point the need for intervention by the occupation authorities is very infrequent.

With the disappearance of such direct administrative responsibilities as are associated with reparations and restitutions, MG organization must be anticipated as a compact staff composed mainly of a few experts in each of the reserved fields. Such a staff should be adaptable to the prospectively diminishing burdens of occupation government.

## Members Named To Board of Review

Appointment by the US Military Governor of the four members of the recently-created Board of Review, which will review the decisions of German courts in cases brought under the internal restitution law (MG Law No. 59), was announced Nov. 6 by OMGUS.

They are Judge Johnson T. Crawford of Oklahoma; Frederick G. Hulse of Monroe, N. Y.; Judge Meyer L. Casman of Philadelphia; and Capt. Peter J. Flanagan of New York City. Judge Crawford was named president of the board.

The board will sit in Nuremberg and will have jurisdiction over all internal restitution cases arising in the US Zone. The board may review the decisions which are appealed to it from both the German Court of Appeals and the German restitution chambers of the state courts. The board's rulings are final and not subject to further review.

It is expected that approximately 70,000 claims for restitution will be filed before the Dec. 31 deadline, many of which may eventually reach the Board of Review. Decisions of the board will be binding interpretations of the law in all cases before the restitution authorities.

Judge Crawford, who has been with OMGUS in Nuremberg, served as a county and state circuit judge in Oklahoma before coming to Germany.

Mr. Hulse, a member of Military Government since May 1945, has been executive officer of the Property Division, OMGUS, since March 1, 1948. He is a former mayor of the town of Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

Judge Casman was associated with the Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes at Nuremberg from May 1947 until last December, when he became president judge of the MG Court for Civil Actions at Stuttgart.

Captain Flanagan has been assistant to Mr. J. Anthony Panuch, special adviser to the US Military Governor, since September 1947, and previously was in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

# .. no easy road to lasting peace

by **General Lucius D. Clay**  
Commander-in-Chief, European Command  
and US Military Governor in Germany

**W**HAT we are doing today in Germany is indeed an experiment in history—this effort to establish a democratic government under an occupation—but it is an experiment which must succeed. There can be no other solution.

Much has been said of our policy in Germany to prove that it is inconsistent. It is difficult to understand how, on the one hand, you can disarm Germany, reduce its industrial potential largely through the removal of surplus capacity built up for war; punish its Nazi leaders and those who assisted them to gain power and wage aggressive war; while, on the other hand, you encourage the growth of German government from the village to the nation which is responsible to the German people, thus placing rapidly in their hands, their own future.

However, a considered analysis will show that there are no real inconsistencies in such a policy unless parts of the policy have been over-emphasized by those of us responsible for its execution.

**G**ERMANY had to be disarmed, and that part of its industry which had been built up to support aggressive war had to be removed. Its large combines had to be disbanded into smaller units more responsive to their local surroundings not merely because they were large but because they had used their power internally and externally to foster the growth of Nazism. Otherwise the fears of Germany's neighbors would insure their reluctance to accept a recovered Germany as a free nation with its heart in the West.

If we desired democratic leadership in Germany then the Nazi leaders and those who carefully evaded entering their names on party rolls but gave their financial and moral support to the Nazi leaders, had to be removed from public life. For more than 12

years they had prevented the emergence and development of new leaders from the ranks. They now must be kept out of the way so that the German people may find that they have within their ranks those qualified to lead Germany back to a self-sustaining economy and to a peaceful existence. This is the way to peace in Europe. This is the way in which a new Germany may yet be received back in the family of nations devoted to the preservation of freedom.

**T**HIS BROAD POLICY was supposedly the basis upon which the four occupying powers would govern the whole of Germany until a German government could be established. General Eisenhower and I entered into this quadripartite government with hope in our hearts and with determination to make it succeed. We made every effort to gain the friendship of our Soviet colleagues and to dispel their suspicions. If quadripartite government in Germany could be successful, it required close cooperation among all four occupying

This article is the abridged text of the address by General Clay at the dinner of the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Association in New York City on Oct. 21. The full text was made available to the public by the Department of the Army in Washington.

powers. It was our intent to do all within our power to secure cooperation. Unfortunately our efforts were of no avail. We learned all too soon that one of these four powers had a concept of the term "democracy" which can be described only as totalitarianism, the rule of a single party.

We also found very soon that capital reparations in the form of plants to be removed from Germany as agreed at Potsdam did not satisfy the Soviet government. This was understandable. Its war damage had been heavy. Its people had suffered greatly. However, our desire for friendship was real, and perhaps a way to assist the Soviet government could have been found. That way did not lie in permitting the production of Germany, then far below German's minimum needs, being directed to meet Soviet requirements at the same time that with unparalleled generosity we were contributing large sums of money to procure the food necessary to keep the people of Germany alive and to make production possible.

**O**UR FAILURES to reach a common understanding in Berlin were discussed at several meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers. At these meetings, first Secretary Byrnes and then Secretary Marshall with almost superhuman patience, listened hour after hour to Soviet tirades, because they were seeking an understanding which could lead to peace in Europe. While these meetings were in session, Communist parties not only in Germany but wherever they had been able the secure footings were endeavoring to tear down established government and to prevent economic and political recovery which would have facilitated the desire of people everywhere for freedom.

Finally at London in December 1947, it became evident that it was not then possible to obtain an agreement for a unified Germany in terms which would insure a freely-elected democratic and decentralized government, and the Council of Foreign Ministers adjourned without setting a date for a further meeting.

For some months prior to this meeting of the Council of Foreign

Ministers, it had become increasingly apparent that the economic unification of the three western zones of Germany was essential if these zones were to recover rapidly and soundly. It also seemed apparent that the economic recovery which was needed not only in the interests of Germany but also in the interests of all Europe could be expected to proceed more surely under a large measure of German political responsibility than under the arbitrary rule of occupying powers, no matter how justly that rule was applied. Also long delayed measures such as currency and tax reforms which had been planned for all of Germany had been stopped for many months by Soviet veto. These measures were essential to recovery in the western zones.

**M**OREOVER, the United States had already announced its willingness to assist in financing European recovery. Unselfishly, this plan had been offered to all of Europe. Of course, it was rejected by the Soviet government which also used its strength to align its satellites in opposition to the program. Thus, clearly had been demonstrated the true opposition of the Soviet government and the Communist Party to economic recovery in Europe. They knew that with the return of economic security, the desire for freedom would make totalitarianism impossible.

The success of this European Recovery Plan depended in substantial part on recovery in Germany. Much of the idle capacity for production remaining in Europe was in Germany, and without the restoration of trade between Germany and its neighbors, a normal economy in Europe was impossible. When the Soviet government and its satellites rejected our aid, there remained to participate in the recovery program the free countries of Europe. Germany, economically, belonged to this group. It was impossible for all of Germany to be brought into the European Recovery Program.

**F**OR THESE REASONS, the decision was made to bring the three zones of Western Germany into the organization for European recovery, and to unify these three zones as soon as possible so that they could

recover under the leadership of their own representatives. If we desired to recreate a democratic Germany, and this was our declared intention, we had now to start the process. We had to give Western Germany the opportunity to establish its own government under a constitution approved and accepted by its people.

It was expected that Soviet reaction would be immediate. The almost certain rapid economic recovery in Western Germany would prevent the chaos and confusion on which totalitarianism depends, and which might make possible a police state in Germany.

Moreover, the desire of the peoples of Western Europe to support governments of their own choice was gaining everywhere. Stimulated by the promise of economic assistance from the United States, the victories of free parties in elections throughout Western Europe proved that Communism had reached its high tide and was receding. Only by the re-creation of fear could this recession be stopped. The logical place to apply fear was in Berlin which, by virtue of its location in the heart of the Soviet Zone, could be reached by land and water only by passage through the Soviet Zone.

**T**HE Soviet government deliberately picked Berlin as the place to apply pressure to check the political and economic recovery of the free countries of Europe. If the Western Allies could be forced from Berlin, then indeed the impression would be created that they could be forced out elsewhere. The voices of freedom would become weak and lose their strength through fear.

Soviet planners knew that our reserve stocks in Berlin were low. They believed that with rail and highway and canals all closed, these stocks would quickly disappear. To avoid the starvation of the Berlin population under our responsibility, we would have no choice but to give up Berlin.

However, the Soviet planners failed to recognize our strength in the air. They did not understand the determination of the Western Allies to fulfill their obligation to the peoples under their charge. They did not reckon with the will of several mil-

lion Germans in Berlin to resist being placed under a police state.

Berlin had known this type of government for 12 years. However, in three and one-half years they had learned that there were freedoms still remaining in the world; that there were great countries who still knew that freedom could survive. Berlin made its choice. It wanted no part of Communist-imposed rule and, with great courage, its people and their leaders showed their determination to stand firm and to maintain their freedom even if to do so, brought great economic loss and severe physical hardships.

Thus, we started the airlift to Berlin as a demonstration of the will of the Western Allies to hold their rightfully earned position in Berlin and to keep alive and free the people of Berlin for whom they were responsible.

**T**HE AIRLIFT to Berlin is not a make-shift operation. It is a well organized, efficient, and precisely-timed operation which can provide the minimum essentials for the people of Berlin indefinitely. It has made the Soviet attempt to blockade only an attempt. Our airmen (and when I say our airmen, I include their British comrades) who fly the lift, our airmen who service the planes, our soldiers, our civilians, and the many thousands of Germans who bring the supplies to the lift, are working in a team of high efficiency. They are entitled to be proud of their accomplishments. They have not wavered in bad weather; nor in the face of contemptible threats. They will not waver until there is no longer need for their services.

It is true that the airlift is expensive in terms of dollars. Measured in terms of prestige, measured in the courage which it has brought to millions of people who desire freedom, measured indeed in comparison to our expenditures for European assistance and to our expenditures for national defense, its cost is insignificant. It can, it must, be continued until there is a stability in Europe which assures peace.

Meantime, Europe is regaining stability. Particularly in Western Germany, which was far behind the rest of Europe, is this now apparent. Pro-

duction in the four months since currency reform has increased by more than 35 percent. Steel has risen from a rate of 2,500,000 to 7,000,000 tons per year; coal from the Ruhr has risen from 275,000 to more than 300,000 tons per day. Everywhere labor and management have new hope, and soon Germany's recovery will be felt in filling the trade vacuum which has existed in Western Europe.

Concurrently, adequate safeguards are being established to prevent a regrowth of military strength so that a revived Germany may be accepted and perhaps even welcomed by the free countries of Europe without fear of future aggression.

**W**ITH THE RETURN of economic stability now under way comes political stability. With both political and economic stability comes the ability of the proud people of the free countries of Europe who value their freedoms to defend their freedoms. When this comes, no government will be able to implant its will upon the peoples of Europe, and throughout Europe, one by one, governments which represent small groups who have obtained control by threat of external force, will be replaced by governments elected by and responsible to the people governed. When that time comes, and only when that time comes, can peace be certain.

Again and again, we have demonstrated our good will to meet in conference and to try to find solutions to the problems which threaten the return of stability. Such solutions are possible to find in reasoned argument when there is mutual desire. Certainly, our statesmen, despite many rebuffs, are prepared always to meet to consider these problems when there is hope for success in meetings free from an atmosphere of coercion. If such meetings could solve the interim problems, the return to stability and lasting peace could be expedited.

**H**OWEVER, until stability is assured, we must be steadfast in our determination to keep the peace, unless others seek to destroy it by aggressive action against those who do not have the power to resist. To do this is to avoid war; not to make war.

## First Cargo Plane Lands at Tegel Field

Twenty thousand pounds of cheese for Germans in the three western sectors of Berlin were carried into the blockaded city by a US Air Force C54 which landed on the Tegel airstrip Nov. 5, heralding the final phase of the construction of the airbase.

The Tegel project in the French Sector was started Aug 9 to provide a fourth airlift terminal in Berlin for planes bringing food, coal and other necessities into the city completely cut off on land and water by the Soviet blockade. The facilities of the expanded Tempelhof Airport in the US Sector and of Gatow Field in the British Sector were taxed to capacity, and cargo-carrying seaplanes were using the Havel, a lake in the city.

The 5,500-foot runway at Tegel was originally scheduled for completion by Dec. 15 but US Army engineers under command of Col. Reginald Whitaker, engineer of the Berlin Military Post, got it ready for use nearly six weeks ahead of schedule. However, normal flight operations will not begin until completion of the unloading apron within a few weeks.

Highlighting the ceremonies held in connection with the inaugural flight

The strong can be patient, and we are strong.

It is not my lot as a soldier to make war or to create the incident which may lead to war. I am proud of the forces which I command in Germany because I know that they have high discipline, sense of purpose, and can be depended upon to take no hasty action. At the same time, they stand firm in position as the evidence of the sincere belief of the American people in freedom, and of their readiness once again if necessary to prevent free people from being trampled down by aggressive forces.

There is no easy road to lasting peace. It can not come overnight. Nor can it be obtained by written agreements left to be interpreted by each participant in his own way. It can only come about when the free people of the world are strong and thus able to defend their own free-



*Witnessing the landing of the first airlift cargo plane on the new runway of the Tegel airstrip are (left to right) Maj. Gen. R. O. Herbert, commandant of the British Sector; General Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor; Gen. du Brig. Jean Jacque Ganeval, commandant of the French Sector*  
(Army Signal Corps photo)

was the inspection of the French Honor Guard by General Clay. Flags of the three western Allies flew from staffs on either side of the runway as the French Military Band played "God Save the King," "Marseillaise" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

doms; and that day is approaching rapidly.

Certainly never in the past, and perhaps never again in the future, will the responsibility of America to preserve the beliefs it holds most dear be as great and as difficult to exercise as today. However, with wisdom and with unity rare in our history among major parties and national leaders, our determination is becoming clear to all the world. It is providing courage and faith for those who now have freedom, to hold it dearly; and for those who do not now have it, to keep alive and desire in their hearts.

We live today in a troubled world not of our own making. We can be proud as a people of our integrity of purpose to preserve freedom, of our willingness to give of our strength and resources to bring about the stability which may make a long peace possible.

# RESISTANCE PREFERRED BY BERLINERS

Despite Blockade, West Sector Germans Choose Present Conditions To Living under Communist Domination, ISD Opinion Surveys Show

**D**ESPITE the hardships and restrictions imposed on them by the Soviet blockade, an overwhelming majority of Berlin citizens prefer their present condition to surrendering the city to Communist-control, Col. Gordon E. Textor, director of the Information Services Division, OMGUS, stated in releasing the results of a series of surveys of morale in the besieged western sectors of the Four-Power city. Colonel Textor also disclosed that efforts of Soviet-sponsored newspapers and radio broadcasts to minimize the value of the Western Powers' airlift have failed to impress the Berlin people.

West-Berlin Germans polled during September by the Opinion Surveys Branch of ISD were asked the following question: "Would you prefer continuing the present situation in Berlin, or bringing it to an end by uniting Berlin under the SED?" About nine persons in every ten (88 percent) declared for continuing the present situation, four percent preferred to end the blockade even under control of the Communist-dominated SED party, and the remaining eight percent held no opinion.

In addition, the September survey indicated that nearly nine out of ten Berliners reject the idea that winter can halt the flow of supplies pouring into the city from the West. Asked: "This winter will it be possible for the Western Powers to bring in enough supplies by air to maintain life in Berlin?" 85 percent of those questioned stated "Yes", while 11 percent registered dissent. Moreover, the report showed that among the most critical and informed Berlin residents, those with nine years or more of education, confidence in the effectiveness of the airlift runs even higher, with 96 percent answering in the affirmative and only four percent declaring "No."

**O**NE of the significant aspects of the morale surveys, according to MG analysts, is the sharp reversal in

German thinking since July. In that month, less than half (45 percent) of Berlin's western residents considered the airlift to be more than a summer-time operation, and the better-educated group, with six persons in ten (61 percent) expressing skepticism, led the general population in doubting that air supply could maintain life in the beleaguered city under winter conditions. Thus, within the space of two months the number of people asserting the airlift can keep Berlin going through the winter has almost doubled, while dissenting opinion has been reduced to about one person in ten.

"The fact that Berliners have witnessed the airlift in operation over several months' period of time, and have seen the results of its expansion, undoubtedly is the main reason for the shift in attitudes," the September report said.

**A**NOTHER finding of the series of surveys is that confidence that Americans will stay in Berlin as long as they stay in Germany has remained high during the months of the blockade, with nine persons in ten asserting this belief, as compared to seven in ten in October 1947.

However, the surveys indicated that the immensity of the supply operation, instead of completely satisfying some Berliners, has caused them to believe that Western capabilities are without limit, with the result that about one out of three persons (32 percent) polled in September believed that the Western Powers could do more to relieve Berlin distress. In July, only 22 percent were so impressed. This feeling, according to the reports, is much stronger among persons with eight years or less of schooling than in the better educated group, where there presumably exist clearer appreciation of the difficulties attending indefinite expansion of the airlift.

Along with other aspects of Berlin morale, the MG researchers inquired into the effect of the Soviet blockade on the recreational opportunities of residents of the US, British, and French sectors. In reply to the question, "Have you personally—as a result of the blockade—less opportunity than before to divert yourself and participate in any amusements?" 58 percent of the respondents declared they found no appreciable difference in the scope of their leisure time activities, while 41 percent described them as being somewhat or considerably hampered, mentioning financial and transportation difficulties which interfere with theater and movie attendance.

## Labor Hits Communists

In the first attack by labor leaders in the US Zone against any political party, the Hesse Communist Party was charged by the executive board of the Hesse Trade Union Federation with intent to interfere in purely trade union affairs.

Censure was directed specifically against a purported request for information from works council chairmen, concerning the political party sympathies and union functions of youth representatives, for the avowed purpose of assisting trade union youth work.

The union federation officials pointed out that the fulfillment of union tasks was not a political party function, and asserted that the trade unions already knew their duties and were perfectly capable of discharging them.—From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 37.

## Licensed for Banking

The American Express Co., New York; the Chase National Bank, New York, and the Bank of America, San Francisco, have been licensed to open branches within the US Zone for banking business.

# by collaboration of free people ... we build a lasting peace

by **Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt**  
US Delegate to the United Nations

**T**HIS IS a very difficult time for the women of Germany, for many women have seen two wars which have required of them great sacrifice and they are now going through a postwar period in many ways probably more difficult than any they have experienced before.

After World War I their country was not completely occupied. Now, part of it is lost to them and the Germans who lived there, have had to find homes in other parts of Germany, and besides, the whole of their country is occupied by foreign troops and foreign civilian officials. In addition, the camps of refugees still complicate their lives.

The nationals of a country naturally always feel that they have not been responsible for bringing about the disasters which have overtaken them. In this last war, however, I think it is well for the people of Germany as a whole, to realize that the people of the rest of the world feel that it was in large part the violation of human rights and a willingness of so many Germans to allow a dictator to make the decisions which should remain with the people themselves, which alienated the peoples of the rest of the world and consolidated public opinion in opposition to nazi Germany.

**A**S FAR as my own country is concerned, it has always been very easy for us to like the German people. Many of those who came to settle in our country, came, of course, to escape political or religious persecution in their own country, or because their ideas of freedom were more advanced than those of their fellow countrymen. Many have come to us since the days of Carl Schurz.

The physical standards of living in our two countries have been more nearly similar than in most of the other countries of Europe, and yet we have found ourselves opposed to one another in two great wars on matters of principle. That is because, in the

main, we are a country built from many nations. We evolve into a type which is a very distinct American type, but we keep a sense of divergence of background even in our unity.

We cannot imagine believing that any one race is superior to any other race and we also believe in the rights of the people to make the final decisions in their government and to hold the reins of power in their own hands. It is true that sometimes we fall short of our ideals, but as a rule, we abide by the will of the majority of our people peacefully expressed in elections held after free and open discussion of the questions at issue in which we have participated by secret ballot.

**W**E ELECT people to office whose backgrounds may come from any one of the racial strains present in different parts of the European continent and sometimes even mixed

At the invitation of the League of Women Physicians of Wuerttemberg - Baden, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is attending the United Nations meetings in Paris as a US delegate, visited Stuttgart Oct. 23 to address a representative group of the German people. Mrs. Roosevelt was welcomed by Mr. Charles M. LaFollette, Director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden; Mayor Arnulf Klett of Stuttgart; Dr. Erika Kopka-Jellinghaus, president of the league, and an audience of 1,500.

The English text of Mrs. Roosevelt's talk, given in German, is reprinted here.

with strains from other continents. We have prejudices and discriminations but we fight against them and we try constantly to perpetuate the pattern of our free and equal democracy. Sometimes fear or a

temporary laziness induces us to permit certain divergences from real ideals, but before long we find ourselves rallying in the majority to our beliefs.

Now that the German people have been through these years of trial it may be that they will be more anxious to lend their weight to the growth of real democracy in their country.

I learn of encouraging evidence of German readiness to take responsibility for their own affairs—especially among German women and most especially in Berlin. The fact that 80 percent or more of the eligible voters go to the polls to vote for their representatives and that in many places they cast large majorities for the candidates who suffered for opposing Hitlerism are hopeful signs. I think the analytical and reasonable German people will be able to assess certain differences in the ways of democratic countries and in the ways of totalitarian ones.

It is frequently said that democracies are not as strong as nations under other forms of government, and yet it has been the democracy of the United States in two European wars which has had to be the final balance, called upon in the hour of need to supply the goods and the men to bring about a final decision. In an economic way, partly because of our resources but also partly because of our freedom, we have become a powerful nation. We glory in our own accomplishments, but we have no desire to control the development and the will of other nations.

**T**HE REALIZATION that we were to some extent dependent on the well-being of certain European nations and that with the development of modern science and economic systems, the world as a whole was more interdependent than ever before, has been in some ways none too easy a fact for our people to assimilate.

The initial move for some joint organization which might maintain

peace once it was made, came from our country for the reason that by painful experience we realized that against our will, we were drawn into disturbances which arose in other parts of the world. We want greatly to see the United Nations succeed because we feel that eventually if all the nations of the world are in that organization and stay in it, there will of necessity, grow better understanding and a more cooperative feeling in the various fields where joint action can bring more health and happiness and mutual prosperity to the peoples of the world.

October 24 is designated as United Nations Day and I, therefore, wish to say on this occasion that our support of the United Nations is based upon our conviction that only by collaboration of free peoples to meet human need, we build a lasting peace. We have a United Nations because peoples and nations can no longer live without using international machinery to deal with their common problems.

**WE REALIZE** that this will require spiritual growth and leadership as well as material growth, and we hope that the women of the world will be in the forefront of those who exert their influence to these ends.

We are shocked to find that the women in many cases did not stand out as firmly as they should against the encroachment of totalitarian power in Germany, but we hope that the realization will come to all women the world over that they themselves as individuals have a responsibility within every nation to act as citizens to prevent anything which may bring suffering and deprivation again to the people of the world.

My mind is irresistibly focused on the courageous stand of the women of Berlin. There they have taken their stand by the thousands. Their leaders are risking their lives in outspoken opposition to the totalitarian threat—a threat which encircles them. They speak with deeds. They organize their women in the trade unions and organizations to stand their ground despite all promises of comfort if they will give in to outside pressure. They accept hardships of the coming cold winter rather than accept domination

by those who have been so crude as to seek their political ends by trying to starve women and children. They speak to women in all zones over the radio in unmistakable terms.

Many of these women suffered in concentration camps and realize full well that their names are listed for even greater suffering if they fall in their stand. These women are thinking of generations to come—beyond this hard winter. We feel our responsibility to these people.

**THERE IS** no longer room in the world for individual self-interest. It leads to nothing but sorrow and suffering and death. The world has become too small for selfishness, too small for purely nationalistic interests.

It is true that the people of Germany exist in the heart of a continent where a battle is going on between two types of economy and two types of political and spiritual beliefs, but this can be a peaceful battle. It need not degenerate into an argument carried on by force. It can only remain a peaceful battle if we have firm convictions and beliefs in the freedom of the democratic ideal and if we fight as citizens and refuse to allow again a totalitarian system to engulf us.

I believe that the USSR has a right to develop her own system within her own borders, and I believe she has a right to build up friendly neighbors along her borders, but not to control those neighbors through force, in their political ideas and economic and military systems.

The words nazism and fascism will forever be looked upon with horror by the free peoples of the world and sovietism must not be allowed to fill the vacuum left by nazism and fascism, and carry on any of the same methods which created the fear and hatred of the other systems. If a system is good let it be voluntarily adapted by other peoples to their need, not imposed by foreign pressure.

**DEMOCRACY** believes in the right of people to develop peacefully and in the right of discussion and the rule of the majority. People may change their opinions, but they must do so under the rule of law and through persuasion and not force, if the world is to be freed from the fear of war and the horrors that follow it.

Women can play a role in the development of democracy. They bring children into the world and they are the most influential factor in the early years of the lives of those children. They can build character; they can stand firm for the principles that can lead to the maintenance of peace.

My husband had a deep interest in the well-being of individual people and in their freedom throughout the world. He wanted to broaden the base of security, of freedom from want and freedom from aggression, of free speech, of free action which would allow the individual to grow and develop his fullest powers. He believed that people could make mistakes and through the understanding of those mistakes and a real repentance, could redeem themselves and be again factors in the constant rise to better things that we strive for in this world for the peoples as a whole.

**I BELIEVE** it is easier for women to get together and to work together than it is for men sometimes. In this matter of developing a basis for democracy in the world, and of supporting the ideas of the United Nations and the gradual development of understanding among the peoples of the world, I believe that women can make and should make a very great contribution.

I am grateful that you have asked me to come and speak to you today and through you, to many of the people of Germany. I have no hatred for any people, but I do have a great desire to see efforts made through deeds so that the people of the world are willing to move forward together to greater confidence in one another and to greater spheres of cooperation. It is the little people who bear the brunt of what the people who are the rulers of their countries decide upon.

That is why it is important that the countries be democratic, that they choose their rulers or representatives in government and that they keep in close touch with them so that when their representatives do not respond to the peoples' wishes, they refuse to keep them in office and put in new people who more rightly represent the longings of the average man and woman. That day, I hope, will come

(Continued on page 21)

# a determined unity is surest hope for peace

by **Dr. Philip Jessup**  
Deputy US Delegate  
United Nations Security Council

**I** HAVE to come to Berlin to see for myself that magnificent achievement known as the airlift and to see what is happening in this city for which the airlift is doing so much. I have wanted to meet the men and women who have organized and who are operating this unprecedented enterprise.

It is an awe-inspiring operation. Even this morning, General Tunner who heads the combined effort of the American, British and French pilots, announced that the quota for the lift to Berlin had been increased by more than 1,000 tons daily. As we can hear from the drone of engines through rain and fog, the beginning of winter weather has failed to deter the young men who bring the airlift planes into Tempelhof and Gatow every few minutes. I now know for myself that the airlift is a going concern which will continue to meet its ever-increasing quotas.

Now that I have crossed the air bridge to Berlin, I have some hope that in any further international discussions of the Berlin situation the Soviet representative will feel less inclined to declare that the blockade is a myth. The blockade is certainly no myth, but the air bridge over it is truly a marvel.

**A**LSO I came here to see Berlin and to meet some of its citizens. To witness the calm courage of the people of this city in facing the physical hardships and the political threats implicit in such actions as the blockade is a truly moving experience. I have been impressed by the determination with which, despite cold and suffering, the Berliners have met this cynical use of force. It is encouraging for the spirit of freedom and our desires for lasting peace that the people of Berlin and the many in Western Germany who are aiding them, so resolutely refuse to barter their fundamental political freedom.

This method of political coercion by blockade was applied in an obvious attempt to drive the Western Powers out of Berlin. Thanks to the application of twentieth-century techniques by peoples drawing on the moral and material resources of their free way of life, this crude tactic has failed. What I have seen on this brief trip reinforces my conviction that such an attempt is a failure.

**I** DON'T need to explain to my fellow Americans in Germany or to the people of Germany why we have the airlift. But, in Paris, where the 58 member countries of the United Nations are meeting, we did need to describe the situation. We told the whole story to the Security Council.

The Soviet Union, of course, tried to block this appeal to the world organization by contending that the Security Council had no right to deal with the problem. But the Council nevertheless, agreed that it must consider the situation in Berlin which was brought before them by the three Western Powers as a threat to the peace which the United Nations has both a right and a duty to consider.

The facts were placed before the Council in extensive detail. As a

**This article presents the text of the radio address which Dr. Jessup delivered to the people of Berlin during his visit to the city Oct. 30. Dr. Jessup led the US discussions of the Berlin Crisis before the Security Council now meeting in Paris.**

result, the representatives of nine countries agreed to a resolution which would have led to the lifting of the blockade and to a fair solution of the currency and trade problems here in Berlin. The Security Council includes only two other members,

besides these nine, one of the others is from the Soviet Union and one from the Soviet Ukraine. The representative of the Soviet Union vetoed the resolution.

Of course, the Ukrainian representative voted with him. Those two were alone.

**T**HE RESOLUTION which would have removed the threat to world peace caused by the blockade was drafted by the six members of the Security Council who are not directly involved in the dispute: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia and Syria. Faced with the gravest issue ever placed before the Security Council, the representatives of these six countries labored earnestly and diligently to find a solution. Every effort was bent toward finding a solution that would be just, that would safeguard the interests of all four occupation powers and the interests of the people of Berlin, and that would remove the threat which now shadows the world.

The resolution drafted by these six did not meet all our views and it refrained from fixing the responsibility for the threat to the peace where it so clearly belongs. But France, the United Kingdom and the United States accepted it because it could have brought an end to the blockade in a manner both practical and honorable for all sides. It would have achieved the prime objective of removing the threat to the peace.

The veto of this resolution places a grave responsibility squarely and unavoidably on the government of the USSR. The three western governments stand by their acceptance of the principles contained in that resolution. The program it suggests can be carried out if the Soviet government will join in giving similar assurances.

Since the last meeting of the Security Council on the Berlin question, however, the world has been

(Continued on page 28)



# Occupational ACTIVITIES

**Leave Flights**—One hundred round-trip seats per week for regularly-scheduled military passenger flights operating between Berlin and Frankfurt will be allocated to leave personnel of OMGUS and Berlin Military Post without charge. Sixty will be allotted to BMP enlisted personnel and the other 40 to officers and civilians on a pro-rata basis between BMP and OMGUS. Since July 10 when leave personnel were barred from regularly scheduled flights, leave personnel have been spending \$50.40 for round-trip fare on a commercial flight between Berlin and Frankfurt.

**Coal Production**—Highest daily output of coal since the end of the war occurred Oct. 30, when 311,652 tons of hard coal were mined in the Bizonal Area. The previous highest daily figures were 310,147 tons on Oct. 27 and 309,719 tons on Oct. 25, 1948. The daily average for the week ending Oct. 29 has now reached more than 305,000 tons . . . Steadily rising with the production of coal, however, was consumption of electricity, which, Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group stated, "has reached a critical stage." Electric power plant failures also increased during the week, particularly in the northern part of Hesse.

**Opel Plant Returned**—In line with MG policy of returning foreign-owned property in Germany to its lawful owners, the Opel plant in Ruesselsheim was decontrolled Nov. 1, according to Property Division, OMG Hesse. The plant, which was badly damaged during the war, is again producing passenger cars and trucks for both the domestic and export markets. A spokesman for the stockholders stated that it was hoped that through greater productivity the Opel plant would continue to make an increasing contribution to the economic recovery of Germany and Europe.

**Stuttgart Opera Saved**—An agreement between Wuerttemberg-Baden officials and Stuttgart Military Post saved the Wuerttemberg-Baden State Opera from bankruptcy while guaranteeing troops in the Stuttgart Area continued adequate recreation facilities. The State Opera House has been an US Army recreation center since the beginning of the occupation. When the State Opera was revived the Army permitted late afternoon opera performances. With the coming of currency reform, people could no longer afford to be away from their jobs during afternoons to see opera. According to the terms of the agreement US Army theater facilities in the recreation center was turned back to the Germans on Oct. 15 for evening performances.

**Highway Tax**—Effective Dec. 1, a tax will be imposed on all international commercial road transport through the US and UK Zones of Germany, the Bipartite Control Office announced. Revival of the tax also has the approval of the French MG authorities. It is planned to devote the proceeds of the taxes to the upkeep of international routes within the Trizonal Area. A tax of DM .006 per ton for each kilometer (five-eighths of a mile) traveled in or through the UK, US and French Zones will be placed on international road freight traffic. International passenger traffic will be taxed at the rate of DM .003 per passenger per kilometer and a vehicle tax of DM 1 will imposed on each vehicle for every day spent in the Trizonal Area.

**Hops Harvest**—This year's bizonal hop crop, estimated at 5,000 tons, will be subject to compulsory delivery for the first time since the beginning of the occupation, in order to guarantee 1948 export contracts of this com-

modity, the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group announced after receiving evidence that hop growers were making unauthorized sales of their crops at prices much higher than the official rate . . . Authorized sales during September gave the hop industry the lead of Bavarian industry for the month. JEIA contracts were signed to the value of \$4,100,000, US buyers accounting for \$1,600,000, Danish \$1,300,000 and Belgian \$900,000.

**Reconstruction Financing**—Rejecting amendments by the Council of States, the German Economic Council passed and subsequently promulgated an ordinance for establishment of a Reconstruction Loan Corporation. This ordinance would provide for the establishment of a bizonal credit institute under public law and would, primarily, grant medium and long-term credits for reconstruction projects through local credit institutions. The ordinance was approved by the US and UK Military Governors.

**Record Relief**—The number of gift parcels received in Germany since 1946 represents the greatest relief effort via the postal service in history, it was announced by British and American postal and communications authorities. Statistics reveal that expenditures for gift parcels from all countries have totaled \$270,000,000 and contained 220,000 tons of supplies, consisting principally of food and clothing. Of this total, residents of the United States spent \$240,000,000 for an aggregate weight delivery of 192,000 tons. Other large contributors to this postal relief record are Switzerland, Great Britain and Canada.

**Food Collections**—Authority to act on the price adjustment legislation to stop a decline in the volume of food collections was delegated to the joint

chairmen of the Bipartite Control Office by the US and UK Military Governors. The decline in collections, due to the farmers' anticipation of higher prices, commenced when it became known that the German Economic Council was considering such legislation.

**Industrial Activity**—Thousands of damaged sewing machines will be brought back into operation as a Lower Saxony firm has begun mass production of specialized parts which had previously been made only in the Soviet Zone... Shoe production is now sufficient to provide every person in the Bizonal Area with a new pair of shoes a year, which is approximately the prewar supply level.

**East-West Barrier**—Under a clarification of MG instructions, no further interzonal trade permits are to be issued for commodity movements to the Soviet Zone or the Soviet Sector of Berlin, and all trade permits previously issued are invalid. The only exceptions on eastward movements of goods from the Bizonal Area are mail, newspapers, authorized airlift shipments to the western sectors of Berlin and properly documented and accompanied welfare shipments.

**Motion Pictures**—A German producer, under MG contract, completed "Heimat im Moor" (Home in the Moorland), a factual film on the resettlement and rehabilitation of Sudeten German refugees in a hitherto uninhabited region of Bavaria, north of Munich. The film shows how thousands of refugees, under supervision of German authorities, rehabilitated the land and built their houses. The film is to be distributed by a German commercial firm throughout the western zones.

**Cattle Endangered**—Hoof and mouth disease is active in 23 counties in Hesse, three in Bavaria, three in North Rhine-Westphalia and two in Wuerttemberg-Baden. In the French Zone 142 communities in 18 counties are infected, and outbreaks are reported in Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands. In an effort to stop its spread, the Hessian Ministry of Interior has banned all public gatherings in the infected areas of

the state. The importation of nearly 10,000 quarts of vaccine is under way.

**Harvests**—Sugar beets have shown an average sugar content of 16.8 percent as compared with 17 percent in 1947, but the average weight of a beet is 22.2 ounces as compared with 16.3 ounces last year. Indications were that the beet tops were very heavy and would furnish excellent silage fodder... The excessively wet weather during August lowered the keeping quality of the potatoes, which, along with the presence of rot, requires extreme caution to prevent substantial reduction in stocks due to spoilage.

**Flowers by Wire**—Flowergram service via Deutsche Post (German postal system) was made available to occupation personnel from the US-occu-

### "March of Dimes" Drive

Installations throughout the European Command will participate actively in the "March of Dimes" drive for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis which will be held from Jan. 15 to 30, EUCOM Headquarters announced.

Major Melvin Fletcher of the Personnel and Administration Division in Heidelberg, has been appointed liaison officer at EUCOM Headquarters to direct activities of the annual appeal.

occupied areas to the United States. Orders for flowergrams may be placed at Deutsche Post multi-purpose stations and paid for only in US military payment certificates. The minimum order for flowers is five dollars, in addition to telegraph message tolls and service charge.

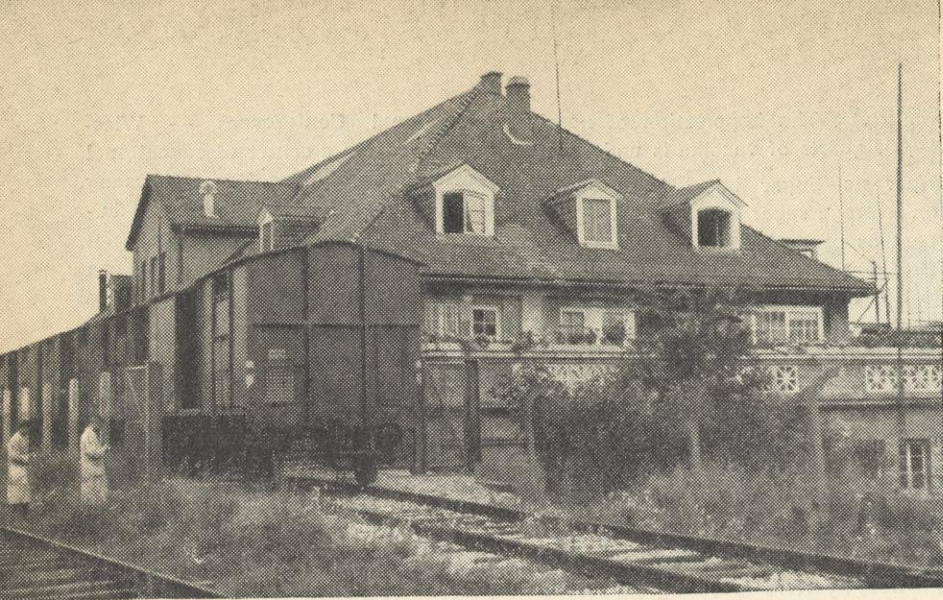
**Employment**—Continuing its decline from the post-currency reform peak on Sept. 9, unemployment in the Bizonal Area was down to 754,600 for the 10-day period ended Oct. 9... Nearly four months after currency conversion, the average number of hours worked per week has increased considerably. In Hesse 62 percent of all industrial workers are working 48 hours or more a week, 26 percent from 45 to 48 hours, and approximately 12 percent 40 to 45 hours.

**Educational Conferences**—Wiesbaden became a center of educational reorientation for western Germany during November, with three scheduled large meetings of educational experts. The first convention was on Nov. 4-5 with an interzonal conclave of vocational school experts. One Allied and one German representative of each state in the US, British, and French occupied areas attended. Starting Nov. 11, Hessian school chiefs and architects met to work out plans and designs for the reconstruction of war-damaged school buildings and the construction of new schools. Another interzonal conference was scheduled for Nov. 18 for primary and secondary school experts from the three western zones.

**Work Disputes**—Willingness of employers and trade unions to submit their wage disputes to arbitration brought an end to a four-day trucking strike in Hesse and averted the threat of a stoppage in Hesse public services and administration... Fewer work stoppages, all but one of which were minor in character, have occurred in the US Zone since currency reform than during any comparable period since the start of the occupation. Between July 1 and Sept. 30, only seven strikes involved a total of 325 employees.

**Controls**—The manufacture of beer of strength greater than two-thirds of one percent alcoholic content and the production of greater than half of one percent were prohibited by the German Economic Administration... A ceiling price of 30 pfennigs (10 cents) each for the consumer was placed on eggs. Before decontrol in June the price had been 10 pfennigs... Wines, cheese rennet, imported tea and spices were released from price control.

**Narcotic Traffic**—Recent arrests by German police indicate some recurrence of international drug smuggling affecting the US Zone. In one case Bavarian police arrested a woman drug addict found to have smuggled 200 ampoules of morphine from Austria. In another case police in Upper Bavaria arrested two Austrians and three Germans engaged in smuggling powdered opium into the Vorarlberg district of Austria.



# FROZE FO



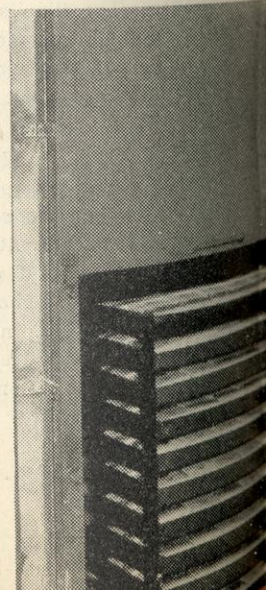
**T**HE BRONNER & HEUSS Frozen Food Plant near Heidelberg is the only enterprise of its kind in Germany, and the largest in Europe. It is hard to believe that foodstuffs stored for two years can still be edible, but when they are placed in the sub-zero freezing rooms of the plant in Wiesloch all types of foods retain their freshness. The plant, built since 1945, has a capacity production of 100,000 pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables prepared and frozen each day.

Each type of food undergoes special preparation. For example raw beets are placed in a cooker, later to be peeled, sliced, packed in special lined boxes and sent into the freezing rooms.

*(Upper left) Five carloads of apples from Italy arrive at the plant. (left center) Inspector looks over the new shipment of the plant's own fields, being prepared for the freezing rooms. (lower right) are then put into the sub-zero freezing chambers; later will be used for experimental studies and testing of fruits and vegetables at the plant where dressed chickens, ducks, turkeys and all kinds of meats and imported wines from France are also processed.*



**Photography by**



# N OD PLANT



Fresh foods are stored in cool-rooms until they are either prepared for freezing or sent to hotels and hospitals. In dry stock-rooms such items as sausages, canned goods, pickles, imported fine wines and olive oil are stored.

Germany's frozen food plant supplies fresh fruits, vegetables, meat, eggs, fish and many other products to hospitals, mess halls of large manufacturing plants, German hotels throughout the Bizone as well as JEIA-sponsored German hotels for visiting businessmen and tourists. Booster freezing stations serving as outlet plants are being planned in Cologne and Duesseldorf so that buyers may be supplied more efficiently.

to be inspected, peeled, cooked and prepared for the freezing  
apples from Italy. (lower left) Fresh green beans, grown in the  
(center) Foodstuffs prepared and packed in individual boxes  
stored in freezing rooms. (lower right) Laboratory of the plant  
takes place. (right center) One of the sub-zero store rooms of  
fish are kept. (upper right) Wine cellar where German wines  
are bottled and sent to customers.



## Al Byers, JEIA



# QUESTIONS and ANSWERS



*Are not the displaced persons responsible for a goodly portion of the crime committed in Wuerttemberg-Baden?*

According to statistics taken from the annual report of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Police Statistics, of the 76,226 reported cases of crime in Wuerttemberg-Baden in 1947 that were solved by detention or arrest, 72,586 were committed by Germans and 3,640 were committed by non-Germans. In percentage, these figures show that five percent of the crime was perpetrated by non-Germans and 95 percent by Germans.

The argument advanced by many Germans that DP's commit the most crime is false. If it were possible to remove from Wuerttemberg-Baden all non-Germans, of which group the DP's are only a part, the total number of crimes committed would be reduced approximately a mere five percent. In 1947 such a move would have eliminated only 3,640 cases out of a total of 76,226 known solved cases. (OMGWB)

\* \* \*

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

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

\* \* \*

*What is the US policy with respect to non-governmental associations or trade unions which have economic interests?*

It is US policy that membership, both in trade associations and in trade unions, must be voluntary. No German businessman or wage-earner may be forced, or coerced against his will, to join a trade association or a trade union. It is also US policy that trade associations and cooperatives or their representatives may not be permitted

to exercise governmental functions. Trade associations or industry groups may advise governmental agencies, and in the export-import fields they may assist governmental agencies in the allocation and sub-allocation of materials. (OMGWB)

\* \* \*

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

It must be realized that health authorities in their attempt to secure buildings and equipment for TB isolation hospitals are in competition with all others needing such facilities. The decision is a matter of relative importance. If public officials are convinced that the fight against TB is of greater importance than the many other uses to which any given building may be put they will of course use the building as a TB hospital. The surest way to convince the officials of the importance of isolating TB cases is for the public to express clearly its opinion on the matter. (OMGWB) (See article "White Plague" in Information Bulletin, No. 139, July 13, 1948)

\* \* \*

*Why is Germany not permitted to engage in whale fishing?*

In 1939 Germany owned five factory ships and 38 catching steamers, and chartered from Norway two factory ships and 14 catching steamers, and produced approximately 100,000 tons of whale oil. The following disposition has been made of the seven factory ships: two owned by Norway have been returned; one has not been located since the end of the war and apparently was sunk during hostilities on the French coast; one severely damaged beyond repair in Kiel; three awarded to the United Kingdom as reparations.

Construction of new whaling ships, which must be from 12 to 16,000 tons in size, would require 1½ to 2 years and would necessitate the use of German steel and other raw materials

urgently required for many other purposes. Furthermore ships of this size are easily convertible and are therefore prohibited as a war potential.

The building of such whaling ships would not in any case increase the German fat supply. There are in existence already more than enough whaling ships to catch all the whales that can safely be taken if the whale species is not to be exterminated. Therefore the catch is limited by international agreement. Whale oil is under the control of the International Emergency Food Council, along with other fats, and Germany is allocated its just portion of the available supply. (OMGWB)

\* \* \*

*Is it true that JEIA will not approve a contract granting foreign firms an exclusive agency for German products?*

The policy of JEIA in considering export contracts which might place restrictions on the sale or distribution of German goods abroad is the same policy as set forth in the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization. This charter, drawn up by members of the United Nations, defines objectionable restrictive business practices as those which restrain competition, limit access to markets or foster monopolistic control or otherwise interfere with the free and normal development of exports.

However, JEIA may approve an agreement which includes any of the above practices only when it is clearly demonstrated that the practice serves a legitimate normal business need, that it is not designed to, and in fact will not interfere with the free and normal expansion of German export trade and that it will serve the best interest of the German economy.

Likewise exclusive sales or agency agreements may be approved if they clearly serve to create an outlet of exports where none could otherwise exist. (JEIA)

# Amerika Haus

## — US Information Centers in Germany

ONE DAY a Bremen citizen complained to the librarian in the local US Information Center that he had come across several American books giving totally divergent opinions on one and the same subject. "How can I know the truth without having been given a directive of any kind?" he asked wistfully.

Without knowing it he had put his finger on the essential aim of the Information Center program: to help Germans think for themselves. This has been the goal ever since the first US Information Center opened as a small library in Bad Homburg, Hesse, on the Fourth of July, 1945. When it was transferred to Frankfurt in the fall of the same year about 700 volumes, largely obtained from Army surplus stocks, filled the shelves of the single room it then occupied.

Two years later 20 Information Centers were in operation in the US Zone and the American Sector of Berlin as a functional part of ISD's Information and Exhibitions Branch. Their work was no longer limited to the library and the reading room; lectures, English courses and discus-

sion groups had become part of their normal activities.

AND NOW, another year later, 25 Information Centers are available to the German public with two new centers to be opened shortly. The work of these centers is supported by 72 branch libraries or reading rooms in the various states. There are about 400,000 books distributed between the centers and the reading rooms, which are small libraries of 800 to 3,000 volumes.

Extensive activities, including lectures, discussions and musical and film performances, are all a part of the reading room program. Together with the full-fledged centers now known in German under their new name, Amerika-Haus, they have made and will continue to make valuable contributions to the US reorientation program for occupied Germany.

Among new locations recently chosen for US Information Centers was the spacious and well-equipped building of the former Hitler party house in Munich. The opening of this center recently was a historical event in the development of the US information program and both the German

and the American press gave wide coverage to it. Editorial comments compared the present purpose of the building with the purpose it had served under the Nazi regime. "What a change!" reported the *Muenchner Kultur-Pressediens*t (Munich Culture Press Service). "The palace of darkness became a castle of light..."

Here, as in all the US Information Centers, the library is the backbone of the organization. It gives readers every opportunity not only of making themselves familiar with all aspects of American life, ways of thinking and methods of government, but also—after years of intellectual starvation under the Hitler regime—of getting in touch again with cultural, political and social developments in other countries.

APPROXIMATELY 200,000,000 books were destroyed in Europe during the war. Germany's share in this loss is estimated at about 35,000,000 volumes which were the possession of public libraries and institutions. Even before the war German libraries were sorely depleted; thousands of books were burnt under Nazi rule. The popularity of the Information Center libraries is all the more understandable because they are supplying the Germans with many books which have been inaccessible to them for a long time.

In order to make American literature available to those Germans not sufficiently familiar with the English language, it was decided to purchase American books translated into German. From the countries where they are published—Switzerland, Sweden and the Netherlands—thousands of such books were placed on the shelves of the Information Centers. They amount to from 10 percent to 25 percent of the total library stock and are eagerly sought by readers.

In 1947 the weekly circulation of books amounted to 5000 volumes with an attendance figure of approximately

*Children's room in Bremen's Information Center shortly after its opening in July.* (photo by Bors for ISD OMGUS)



42,000 visitors. Attendance increased to 180,000 in 1948 and the weekly circulation of books grew in proportion. But so did the books on the shelves, and the newspapers and magazines in the reading-rooms. The books numbering today between 10,000 to 18,000 volumes in each center, include outstanding technological and scientific works which are impossible to obtain anywhere else under present conditions in Germany. German university students in particular are making extensive use of the up-to-date material they find on the bookshelves and in these reading-rooms.

**U**NIVERSITY professors, writers and journalists in need of material for lectures, studies or articles frequently appeal to the libraries for help and seldom in vain. A collection of scientific, historical and literary works was lent to the Public Scientific Library (the former Prussian State Library) in Berlin. The Physical Institute of Erlangen University received the extended loan of a collection of scientific publications and a carefully-selected collection of English books was assembled for use in the English seminar of the university.

The Technical University of Karlsruhe in setting up its new Department of Opinion Survey received valuable assistance from the Information Center in that city. The research department of the chemical, engineering and textile firms there were supplied with material for research purposes as well as with documentation on questions of labor and management.

The loan of musical scores to the famous Boy's Choir of Regensburg

*American magazines appeal to German youth.*  
(Army Signal Corps photo)



was much appreciated by the conductor as well as by its young members. A Press Archive, set up by the center in Stuttgart, puts interesting newspapers articles and background material at the disposal of the public.

Until recently, urban people of Germany have been the principle beneficiaries of the books and guidance from the centers. So, in order to reach the people in rural districts, bookmobiles equipped with small libraries, newspapers, magazines and photographs have begun touring the countryside. Lectures and films are to be available to smaller villages. The first two of these "Information Centers on wheels" are now functioning in the Heidelberg district. Others are being equipped and will soon start on their first journey.

**T**HE LIBRARIES were the starting-point—the growing-soil—in which the ever-increasing activities of the Information Centers' germinated. Soon the English courses for advanced students arranged by many centers became very popular. Discussion groups followed, Bookworm Clubs were formed, their members reading together and discussing the newest American books and plays.

Another group, the Friends and Foes of Modern Music, has become a remarkable feature of the larger centers. During the last year musical programs have been expanded to include piano and song recitals, concerts of chamber music and even symphony concerts. Large and small centers make use of recorded American music as part of all programs, and this music has found interested listeners and made many friends. Discussions and lectures on jazz and the trends of modern music have been featured.

The Munich Amerika-Haus has set an example followed by other centers in promoting its musical programs. It is running weekly music classes and plans are under discussion to start a quartet of its own.

The lecture program of the centers also has increased in volume and importance. Experts from the United States have toured the centers lecturing and leading discussions on a



*Large assortment of magazines in Berlin center are easily accessible.*  
(Army Signal Corps photo)

wide range of subjects. They were chosen mainly to help the Germans understand what democracy means and to guide them to think along democratic lines. Members of the MG staff have addressed meetings on economic and political questions, modern trends in industrial management, labor questions and many others. German scientists, writers, artists and professionals have been given an opportunity at public meetings and round-table conferences to state the German point of view on almost every aspect of German public and cultural life.

**G**ERMAN visitors to the centers expressed interest in small discussion groups in which Americans will take part. Accordingly, the centers have begun to organize informal get-togethers. At the new Amerika-Haus in Berlin-Zehlendorf, for example, a small chosen number of young writers and journalists meet once a week. Together they listen to a weekly broadcast by an MG speaker on political and economic topics of present-day importance. Together they discuss the subject with Americans participating in the debate. Americans have been impressed by the freedom with which these young men and women are voicing their opinions on difficult and controversial topics.

Lectures illustrated by films also are popular among German audiences

and the centers make extensive use of the motion picture as part of their visual program. The exhibition program was initiated last year and features exhibits of architecture, town planning and housing as well as book exhibits. The Tennessee Valley exhibition which was shown in various centers aroused much attention and lively discussion among experts. Smaller exhibits and displays illustrated American ways of life, farming in the US, the Marshall Plan, industrial progress in the US, new developments in medicine, and the American landscape. An exhibition of "Masterpieces of Color Photography" attracted many visitors.

**I**N THE PROMOTION of youth activities and the formation of youth discussion groups the Information Centers see an important part of their task. All the larger centers have their children's room, their children's hour, their film performances for children, their special youth programs. Youth book exhibitions have been arranged and from a recent exhibit by "the younger artists"—children's animal drawings and self-portraits—interesting conclusions can be drawn upon their reaction to visual and mental impressions.

But the US Information Center in Germany would like to go even farther in its work. It would like to become a true community center in the sense of modern library practice in the United States. The help the centers recently extended to the victims of the Ludwigshafen catastrophe is an example. Centers acted as collection stations for clothes, food and medical supplies for their community. When the repercussions of the monetary reform made it imperative for many students to find part-time work to continue their studies, the Amerika Haus in Heidelberg established an employment office through which work was found for students, chiefly with American families and with MG authorities.

**B**Y MEANS of an opinion survey questionnaire, visitors to five different Information Centers in the zone were asked to comment upon

the program being carried out. In Wiesbaden, 15 percent declared that they liked "everything," and 45 percent praised the rich collection of books and the library system.

Germans are not accustomed to being allowed to walk about as they like in a library, freely inspecting and choosing their books displayed on open shelves. In Bremen, 73 percent favorably commented on the atmosphere of the center, mentioning the friendly and competent service, the neatness and the "informal and generous spirit." A regular visitor to the center in Stuttgart (the first to take out a reading card) stated it was "the very best of what Americans brought us."

"The Germans," a visitor of the Mannheim Information Center wrote in a letter to the editor of the *New York Herald Tribune*, "are indebted to the Americans not only for the material foodstuff we receive from them but for the spiritual nourishment we derive from the Amerika Haus as well."

There was a good deal of bewilderment expressed, however, among those who had come to the Information Centers expecting to find only favorable reports in what they read about America, the country and the people. It was hard for them to realize that the books and magazines they had been reading did not represent the opinions of the American people as a whole, the US government or those responsible for the management of the Information Centers, but the opinion of the writers which they—the readers—were free to accept, doubt or reject. Gradually German visitors are learning that Americans criticize their own ways of living just as freely as they do those in other parts of the world.

To keep them from wondering and asking questions, the Nazis served up for the Germans ready-made answers on every subject. Now the people must learn to depend upon their own judgment and take the responsibility for their opinions and deeds. The US Information Centers are trying to guide the Germans in this new adventure in thinking.

## PIO's at Frankfurt Unified under OMGUS

The establishment of a single, unified US Public Information Office in Frankfurt embracing the present functions of the Bipartite Control Groups, the Joint Export Import Agency and Economic Cooperation Administration public information offices was announced by OMGUS.

The new organization, to be known as OMGUS Public Information Office (Frankfurt), is headed by Mr. Arthur Settel, formerly chief of the Press Information Branch of the Joint Export Import Agency, who has been designated deputy to the director of OMGUS PIO.

The OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt) is charged with responsibility for insuring comprehensive and coordinated news coverage of the activities of BICO, JEIA and ECA. Coordination is accomplished with the Information Services Division and the British Element on joint US/UK news announcements.

Mr. Settel was public relations officer for the OMGUS Economics Division for two years before going to Frankfurt early in 1948 as JEIA press chief. While in the military service, he served as chief of the foreign liaison section, Air Forces Group, War Department's Bureau of Public Relations in Washington.

(Continued from page 12)

### By Collaboration

in Germany and in every other nation of Europe.

I offer you my friendship and cooperation if this is the ideal for which you strive. I am sure that the United States will prove to be not only through the plans it now has made to help in the rebuilding of independent democracies in Europe, but when all the countries have greater strength, a continued help through mutual cooperation for the good of mankind in the world as a whole. The United Nations offers the world an instrument for international action. On this third anniversary of its life, it is my hope that we will move rapidly toward universal membership and participation.



# BIZONE'S PARTICIPATION IN ECA PROGRAM

*Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, economic cooperation administrator, during his visit to Berlin on Oct. 24, made a brief statement at his press conference on the relation of the Bizonal Area to the ECA. The text of his statement as transcribed by the Public Information Office, OMGUS, is as follows.*

**T**HE FIRST question I will be asked when I get back to the United States is: "What about the airlift?" In the States it has become one of the most dramatic pieces of news to come out of Europe. I will say that I merely echo a statement that Senator Vandenberg made when he received the annual Freedom Award. He went out of his way to say he considered the airlift one of the most magnificent achievements in history.

Secondly, I would like to say that Mr. Harriman (ambassador W. Averell Harriman, US special representative in Europe), Mr. Foster (William C. Foster, deputy special representative) and I and these who accompanied me on this trip are all becoming increasingly confident about the success of the European Recovery Program. And one of the more important bases for this optimism is the production record made by Germany — western Germany — in the last several months. Most important perhaps, from the standpoint of US opinion, is the gain made in steel production—almost 7,000,000 tons annually. I think that along with other gains, non-ferrous metal and transportation seem to be fairly uniform.

Of course, you have this remarkable harvest for which we have to give nature a good deal of credit, although the fertilizer the Army contributed has helped. I think also that the funds that Congress made available have been instrumental in the progress made.

**A**ND the some 16 bilateral agreements you now have to increase export trade in Germany certainly are taking western Germany back into the unity of nations. Almost every one of the participating

countries in the Marshall Program has made good on its pledge of maximum effort of self-help toward recovery. We can report on that phase of the recovery program.

We also are equally gratified at the progress made in making good on the pledge of mutual aid. From the very first we have felt that the recovery of Europe depended upon a much greater degree of economic cooperation than has prevailed at any time in the past. The advantages of modern industrial techniques are necessary and that means that barriers must come down. There must be freer movement of goods among the nations.

I think that the fact that some 16 nations, and Bizonia, sat around the table in Paris and then came up with the program that represented for all of Europe, perhaps for the first time... a program for the common good, is a very historic accomplishment. In fact, it is one of the most historic achievements of recent times, because it started a trend away from the nationalism which has been a barrier toward European prosperity.

**I** WOULD like to make one other statement about the Marshall Plan. It may not be necessary here in Europe, but I have found it necessary to clear up misunderstanding in the United States. I was permitted to attend a recent meeting at which the toastmaster said the ECA was instrumental in waging a cold war against Russia, and I feel it necessary to recall the words used by Secretary Marshall at Harvard College on June 5, 1947.

I just want to make this selection from his address: "Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist."

That was the concept behind the Marshall Plan that was seized upon by Mr. Bevin and the ministers of all

the countries of Europe at a meeting held in Paris in late June of 1947.

Mr. Molotov was present at the conference for three days. Mr. Molotov walked out of the conference and later demanded that the satellite countries also leave the conference. So if there is any cold war, it was declared by Molotov against the European Recovery Program.

**T**HE OBJECT of the Economic Cooperation Administration is to assist Europe in restoring conditions of prosperity and, in our opinion, if they are restored, there will be no chance for communism to grow or develop on this continent.

It is a matter of regret to all of us, I think, that eastern Germany is not a part of this whole recovery program. We favor the largest possible expansion of East-West trade. I think if East-West trade were cut off, it would be more difficult for Europe to achieve self-sufficiency, but it is an obstacle to overcome. I think it might be. Mr. Harriman tells me that European trade between East and West is about eight percent of the total European trade in the pre-war period. Certainly that should not be disregarded.

I don't consider rearmament within the scope of our activity. Our scope is economic recovery. We will always attempt to get a balanced figure between recovery and rearmament, as recovery is necessary, and between military and civilian expenditures for security purposes. I hope that recovery will be sufficient so that normal budgets can be possible.

When the Congress of the United States passed the Foreign Provisions Assistance Act it included a provision, under which the administrator is required to make an investigation to determine the number of plants on the reparations list which can be better retained in Germany from the standpoint of European recovery. If there are such plants, he is then to give a list of them to the State Department and the State Department will then request negotiations to see if other governments concur.

# EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



## Latest Currency Reform

Hans Miller, economic editor of *Schwaebische Landeszeitung* (Augsburg, Bavaria) stood practically alone in approving MG's action regarding the effect of currency reform on the blocked funds in German banks:

"Various German authorities have expressed consternation. It may well be doubted whether there is much social understanding . . . at the bottom of their emotional outbreak, because the great mass of our people is losing very few marks through this cancellation.

"On the other hand, there are still a good number of individuals with impressive bank accounts. One can understand that the loss of capital which certainly would have been useful for the self-financing of enterprises is bitter, yet one cannot regard the decision of military government as asocial; it is rather so that the German proposals aimed at preserving the old property and power relationship. To the millions of poor, the MG decision has brought no new loss."

The *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* (Fulda, Hesse) disapproved of the latest currency reform measure:

"The decisions on blocked accounts have once more shown us Germans that we are under guardianship. Every German official who has expressed himself in the matter has emphasized that the occupation powers are solely responsible for these measures . . . The law of Oct. 1 comes as a shock . . . It violates one's sense of justice . . . It undermines the will to save, an important economic factor . . . Thirdly, it disregards all social considerations . . . The only good that can be said of it is the fact that it finally removes uncertainty; that although the little man now realizes how poor he has become, he at least knows where he stands and what he still possesses."

Dr. Arthur Heichen said in the *Badische Neueste Nachrichten* (Karlsruhe, Wuerttemberg-Baden):

"The currency law of last June with its treatment of the head quota severely shook the interest of the population in saving. There was a chance to correct this mistake . . . primarily by leaving the socially underprivileged in full possession of their five percent blocked funds . . .

"Instead, the Military Governments, for reasons unknown, used the decision about the blocked funds for the surprise coup of a second devaluation. This second blow will take even longer for the depositors to forget. One must count on a kind of strike of the maltreated money-savers for a long time to come."

## Financial Situation

Alfons Montag in *Frankfurter Rundschau* found that the unexpectedly high amount of sales at the Frankfurt Fall Fair was no sign of returning economic health. He wrote:

"The demand was so big that many exhibitors, after one or two days, had sold out their production for months ahead. The continuously big demand led buyers to contract for bigger quantities than they really wanted, in order to get at least something . . . The meaning of this is made even clearer by the fact that the question of prices played no role in most of the deals.

"One could observe that exhibitors raised the price of their goods during negotiations and that the buyers disregarded this generously—just in order to get promises of delivery . . . The exaggeratedly high amount of orders is not quite gen-

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

uine and therefore unhealthy. Business will find a more solid basis only when Deutsche marks become scarcer."

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) pointed to the steadily increasing race-track turnover as a sure sign of returning inflation:

"Last Sunday (Oct. 3) visitors to Munich-Dagling track placed DM 508,000 in bets. This begins to approximate turnover figures before currency reform . . . Racetrack betting has always been a sensitive and reliable barometer for general economic conditions and for . . . coming developments in currency matters."

The *Muenchner Merkur* (Munich) warned against proposals for a return of controlled economy: "The important question is how to achieve a higher living standard as quickly as possible. Fifteen years of controlled economy, first under the Nazis, then the three postwar years, led us into misery . . .

"Now, when we are liquidating the consequences of this mismanagement, people complain that they cannot buy everything they wish. They expect three months of free economy to correct the results of 15 years' systematic impoverishment.

"We will have to reckon with price and raw material irregularities for a long time to come. Controlled economy cannot avert this, it can only make it worse . . . Only production and labor in a free economy can furnish us with what we urgently need—growing production of goods for those who need them."

## Policy of Absolute Neutrality

The *Nuernberger Nachrichten* (Nuremberg, Bavaria) demanded that the German press should prepare the way for a genuine German foreign policy, i. e. a policy of absolute neutrality between the great powers:

"To take a definite stand on the basis of philosophical conviction against the East or against the West means in the last analysis again advancing toward Stalingrad or marching to Dunkirk. Only that this time

we would do it as auxiliary troops of one or the other foreign power; it would mean a new war, defeat, catastrophe and in the end fratricide . . .

"(The German interests demand that we) conduct a policy of neutrality and understanding toward all sides, also and especially toward the East, because Germany in the coming decades will be unthinkable without, not to say against, Russia. The regaining of the separated Eastern German areas also will be a foreign-political task on the road to understanding, never a task of loud-mouthed aggression. Aggression will only mean collapse again and again."

### Life in New York

Heinrich Kierzek continued to give in the *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* his impressions of New York:

"Many Europeans picture the United States to themselves as the land of milk and honey. As a matter of fact, the standard of living is high. Everyone who wants to work for it can attain it. But that sounds easier than it is. Work here means working extremely hard. Everyone must use up his last ounce of energy. If he doesn't he is thrown out without ceremony and replaced by someone who can produce more . . .

"Labor is the most expensive commodity . . . . Washing three shirts costs as much as a new one . . . . Repairing shoes costs almost as much as a new pair . . . . The value placed on services performed differs radically from that prevalent in Germany . . . . A typesetter on a New York paper, for instance, earns \$110 weekly. An editor on the same paper can only get that much after at least five years' experience . . . .

"Macy's is the biggest department store in New York . . . . The owners have grown rich on the principle of always selling six percent cheaper than their competitors . . . . In Germany it is the other way around. Our merchants are interested in competitors' prices too, but only so that they may raise their own prices accordingly."

### Emigration Discouraged

The *Kasseler Zeitung* (Kassel, Hesse) and a number of other US Zone papers published simultaneously

an article trying to discourage young Germans from taking advantage of the lifting of immigration bars by some foreign countries:

"In a few months the doors of the world will open for thousands of young and active Germans, the very Germans who are most urgently needed for reconstruction at home . . . None of these countries offer the great opportunities of which German youth dreams . . .

"Certainly, many a young German will make his fortune out in the world; not everyone will stumble and long for distant Germany in bitter loneliness on the quays of some foreign harbor. But those who do not fear difficulties could wrest as much from a landscape of ruins as from some primeval forest and would also find their chance in Germany."

The *Fraenkische Nachrichten* (Tauberbischofsheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden) afraid, like many papers, of the current rush to the consulates of would-be emigrants, tried to caution young adventurers by addressing them:

"Don't forget that you cannot take with you any money to build an independent existence. Don't forget that in case of failure, of economic crisis, or of sickness you are without protection. Won't you be dismissed first, long before the indigenous workers? . . . Certainly, hundreds of you will attain their aim, but as many won't . . ."

The paper continued: "If we don't want to become a gigantic county farm we cannot dispense with the young people whose task it will be to clean up the mental, political and economic ruins . . . We are against an unlimited dismantling, and therefore also against human dismantling. Machines can be replaced, but not a lost generation . . ."

### Press Licensing System

Dr. Hans Falk, editor-in-chief of *Der Allgaeuer* (Kempton, Bavaria) praised Military Government for having made the abolition of the newspaper licensing system dependent on the introduction of a press law:

"Most readers are probably unaware that the press law of May 1871 is still in force today; it better fulfills

the requirements of a police state than the task of strengthening the backbone of a democratic system of government . . . The draft which was prepared by leading German journalists two years ago has been pigeon-holed both by the Hoegner administration and the present (Bavarian) government. The political parties evidently are worried, that a strong, independent press will weaken the influence of the parties . . .

"Under Weimar, political life was dominated by stark party politics. The few independent papers, like *Frankfurter Zeitung* and *Berliner Tageblatt*, were too weak to have much influence on the formation of public opinion. If Germany had had a strong independent press before 1933 she and the world would have been spared the Hitler catastrophe . . .

"Since currency reform the proprietors of small and medium-size printing shops have eagerly sought permission to issue so-called 'Heimat' papers (local papers). It is rumored that in Bavaria alone 200 of such applications have been filed with proper authorities . . . The type of the profiteering and irresponsible business press which has contributed much to bringing democracy in Germany into contempt should not be permitted to flourish again — not even under the deceptive name of 'Heimat' press."

### Question of Spain

The *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* severely criticized reported attempts at conciliation with Franco (of Spain): "European democracy is being defended in Berlin today. Association with Franco can only compromise it. Spain can only be a strategic democratic bastion when it becomes a democracy. Until then the Spanish democrats should be supported and Franco held down . . . But perhaps we are mistaken."

### Special Airline License

The Seaboard and Western Airlines have received a special license under Laws Nos. 52 and 53 to carry German traffic on unscheduled flights between Frankfurt and Berlin. Similar licenses have been issued to American Overseas Airlines (Berlin—Frankfurt) and Pan American World Airways System (Munich—Frankfurt).

# Berlin Labor in the Blockade

by **G. N. McClusky**  
Chief, Manpower Branch  
OMG Berlin Sector

**T**HE SOVIET BLOCKADE of Berlin—which reduced industrial activity by 60 to 75 percent, forced curtailed use of electric power, gas and coal and cut the former arteries of commerce—dealt a severe economic blow to the industrial workers who were among the first to be squeezed by the closing up of opportunities to trade and communicate with the rest of Germany and the world. Their problems in this shrunken economy may be lumped into two categories—wages and unemployment.

The currency reforms, bringing in the Soviet-sponsored East mark and subsequently the Deutsche mark of western Germany, locally termed the West mark, posed the problem: "What will my money buy?" The western currency reform as applied in the western sector of Berlin required acceptance of the East mark in exchange for basic necessities of life—a limited list of items which left other necessities and all luxuries purchasable only in western currency.

Such commodities as shoes, tobacco and many foods essential to a well-rounded diet could only be bought with West marks. Although the official relative value of the two currencies was one for one, the average Berliner found that the purchasing value of the West mark in many instances was equal to four East marks.

People in the western sectors most seriously affected by currency reform

are the wage earners who are paid only in eastern money. This number totals about 500,000 persons: (1) Approximately 300,000 who receive income only from social insurance; (2) about 100,000 who receive income only from unemployment relief (recently 10 percent of unemployment relief has been paid in West marks); (3) approximately 50,000 western sector workers employed in the Soviet Sector, (4) and about 50,000 wage earners working for western sector firms which pay only in East marks.

Besides the difficulties imposed by the different value of two currencies, a Berlin worker cannot be sure when his next pay-day will be. Sometimes—because of the combined effect of the blockade and currency reform—there have been delays up to six weeks in the payment of salaries. Private industry has been forced to cut production and thus reduce income. The Magistrat has had insufficient funds to meet higher costs.

**A**LONG with uncertainties involving his salary, the Berlin wage earner has had to worry about unemployment. Only 25 to 40 percent of pre-blockade industrial production has been maintained in the western sectors. Workers in plants dependent upon coal and electricity have been hardest hit. However it has been surprising that total unemployment has been so little affected, but this may be due in part to the thousands of

small firms and handicraft industries which are able to operate during comparatively mild weather. (The chart on page 26 gives a general picture of the effects of the blockade on employment in the western part of Berlin.)

It would be inaccurate to minimize the grave difficulties which these problems of unemployment and currency reform imposes upon the Berlin worker. But the picture also would be incomplete if the splendid cooperation to combat them were not pointed out. The blockade has evoked a new kind of teamwork among trade unions, employers and the city government. It has brought out inventive initiative to meet the problem of readjustment.

**M**EASURES to combat the effect of the blockade on working people are being taken by three groups: city legislators, employers and trade unionists.

The city legislators have been stimulated to magnificent effort and action even to the extent of mortgaging the city to save it for the future. At the outset of the blockade, the Magistrat Department of Reconstruction in cooperation with the Department of Labor followed a suggestion of Manpower Branch, OMGBS, and prepared detailed plans for the expansion of existing projects for de-rubbling, demolition and reconstruction.

Prior to the blockade about 18,000 persons were employed in these projects. Blueprints were prepared to provide an expansion of this work to absorb 60,000 persons, but any appreciable accomplishment of this ex-

*Building of the Tegel airstrip (see page 9) gave work to as many as 18,455 otherwise unemployed Berliners, as of Sept. 15. A shortage of tools was a serious handicap. Approximately 40 percent of the workers were women, half of whom were more than 50 years of age.*

(photos from Manpower Br, OMGBS)



	Tri-Sector	US Sector			British Sector			French Sector		
	Grand Total	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female
<b>I. Estimated Employment in Berlin's Western Sectors</b>										
1. Total employment* (to include self-employed and family helpers, excluded are juveniles under 18 years.)	898,295	495,595	243,397	192,138	283,156	157,590	125,566	174,604	106,026	68,578
a) wage earners,	756,164	365,434	203,971	161,463	239,509	133,391	106,118	151,221	92,216	59,005
b) self-employed and family helpers.	137,181	70,101	39,426	30,675	43,647	24,199	19,448	23,383	13,810	9,573
2. Total unemployed seeking work	57,375	34,133	15,623	18,510	10,883	8,079	2,804	12,359	6,690	5,669
a) fully capable,	9,590	4,780	1,842	2,938	1,119	463	656	3,691	1,229	2,462
b) less than 50 percent disabled.	36,799	23,877	8,838	15,039	6,518	4,680	1,838	6,404	3,329	3,075
3. Persons newly employed Oct. 23 to Nov. 1.	4,309	2,127	1,368	759	973	579	394	1,209	840	369
<b>II. Number of Firms in Berlin Western Sectors affected by blockade</b>										
1. Shut-down or short-time working firms**	13,357	7,870	—	—	3,604	—	—	1,833	—	—
a) Totally shut-down firms,	4,440	2,324	—	—	1,397	—	—	799	—	—
b) Short-time working firms	8,917	5,546	—	—	2,287	—	—	1,084	—	—
<b>III. Number of Workers in Western Sectors affected by blockade</b>										
1. Workers involved***	90,119	54,441	29,819	24,622	21,709	10,645	11,064	13,969	8,269	5,700
a) In totally shut-down firms,	33,896	20,977	10,615	10,362	7,225	2,560	4,665	5,694	3,031	2,663
b) In short-time working firms.	56,223	33,464	19,204	14,260	14,484	8,085	6,399	8,275	5,238	3,037
2. Workers placed into other employment on a temporary basis.	220	87	61	26	132	100	32	1	1	—

\* These persons are registered as employed and appear on pay rolls. All persons "made idle" still appear on pay rolls but are seeking work on a temporary basis.

\*\* A firm is any licensed employer employing one or more persons. Does not include individuals employing domestic help for personal use. 80 percent of firms are productive.

\*\*\* 88 percent of the workers involved are engaged in productive enterprises. 40 percent of these workers are women. (Source: Manpower Branch, OMG Berlin Sector, obtained from German District Labor Office statistics.)

It should be noted that there are two categories showing unemployed: (a) unemployed seeking work, and (b) workers wholly or partly

displaced as a direct result of the blockade.

The first category represents a "floating" supply of labor consisting mostly of partially disabled personnel who are available to their local labor offices. This latter group has increased from a pre-blockade normal of about 35,000 to a November 1 figure of 57,000.

The second category, namely persons displaced from their pre-blockade employment, reached a height of 101,000 about mid-August. The reduction of the present figure of 90,000 is partly attributable to (a) a very slight increase of Magistrat-sponsored demolition and reconstruction projects, (b) increased activity in airfield construction, and (c) employment of approximately 5,000 people on airlift activity at Gatow and Tempelhof Airports.

pansion was checked due to the Soviet control of the monies needed to meet the Magistrat's budget requirements. It has been difficult to maintain contractors and their employees in this work at the pre-blockade level. Some persons, however, have been given temporary employment in raking leaves and the usual fall clean-up of the streets.

Soon after the blockade began, the Magistrat initiated an ordinance for emergency employment relief, which entitles an unemployed worker to a maximum weekly payment of 42 marks or two-thirds of his former wage, whichever is less. These payments have been maintained to date. They are distributed through the district labor offices to firms whose employees are wholly or partly unemployed as result of the blockade.

PERSONS benefiting from this unemployment relief have received from 10 to 25 percent of their payments in West marks, which makes

them better off than the workers who have received their wages only in East marks. However, the law requires that persons on relief accept other work when it becomes available. From July 5 to Oct. 30 approximately 25,000,000 marks were paid in unemployment relief benefits.

The relative merits of a public works program versus the present relief payment system have been discussed by city officials and private employers. A public works program would cost more than the unemployment relief, and the city apparently cannot afford both systems on a full scale at once. It must choose between the two. The main arguments in favor of a works projects program are less unrest among workers; less discontent among employed workers who see their fellow citizens receiving compensation for idleness, and general benefit to the city resulting from project activities. Probably, as the blockade progresses, the merits of the

works program will be recognized and a way found to begin reconstruction of the city.

Like the city legislators, employers too have felt their responsibility toward the working people of Berlin. They have been reluctant to discharge their labor force, and their employees hesitate to leave their plants. Employers, wherever possible, have organized local plant works projects. They have transferred activity from production to plant repair and maintenance. Workers have taken their vacations during this critical period and many have been placed on a leave without-pay basis.

Confronted with the problems of finance, production and labor, West Sector industrialists have combined their talents and resources in an industrial committee to propose practical measures. In this committee and in other ways they have shown a willingness to cooperate with Berlin's trade unions, the third body of Ger-

mans active in counter-blockade to save the city's working people.

At the suggestion of the OMGBS's Manpower Branch, representatives of the Industry Committee and of the Independent Trade Union Federation met early in September. These leaders of industry and labor agreed to cooperate with the Magistrat in forming a Central Emergency Committee for planning internal emergency measures, elaborating tri-sector credit proposals and preserving as far as possible all plant labor forces.

Such coordination is bearing fruit. Credits have been provided from the West and trade unions in the western zones are conducting campaigns to collect money to aid Berlin trade unions and workers. Better judgment is being used to allocate raw materials and finished products to the most critical industries. Many labor forces which might have been dissipated are being maintained relatively intact.

**M**OST IMPORTANT in the Berlin trade union movement to solve current worker problems is the Independent Trade Union Organization, known as the UGO\*) Currency reform wiped out 90 percent of its existing funds. The FDGB, a politico-trade union organization under Soviet direction, of which UGO is the successor in trade union circles in the western sectors, retained in its treasury all of the monies in hand at the time of UGO's creation. The share belonging to UGO trade unionists would have approximated 8,000,000 marks.

In spite of these difficulties, UGO has forged ahead with the organization of a trade-union federation composed of independent, autonomous unions. Formal paying membership has risen sharply. UGO has assumed a constructive place in relation to the Magistrat activities and in relation to private employers. It has been the trade union officials who have during the past weeks been urging that a way be found to pay at least part of the wages in West marks to workers for railroads, food processing and distributing concerns, and firms whose

products are marketed primarily in the East.

**H**UNDREDS of other wage plans have been initiated by the trade unions. Good relationships are being established in all trade union matters. And in the midst of the blockade an active and fruitful educational program has been launched. In Leuschner Haus, a trade union center in the US Sector, more than 1,000 persons attended courses during October.

Cooperation by the trade unions with the political parties in the western sectors has been friendly and effective. While maintaining its position as a non-partisan organization, the trade union federation has aligned itself firmly with the goals of the western political parties. Evidence of the vitality of the newly-organized democratic trade union movement in Berlin was shown Sept. 9 when 250,000 persons gathered before the ruins of the Reichstag building in one of the most powerful mass demonstrations ever seen in Berlin.

Berlin labor, then, does not face the hazards of the blockade alone. It is being sustained by a brand of cooperation rarely seen in postwar Germany. And the workers themselves, who are adapting to new conditions and new employment as airport builders and tree-cutters, show their strength and firmness in breaking from the Communist attempt for domination and also their admirable willingness to face wage and employment problems although they realize the present stakes are high.

#### Joint Exchange for Books

Five trade associations of the US-licensed book publishers and booksellers have joined with four similar organizations in the British Zone to form the "Working Committee of German Publishers and Booksellers Associations" for the purpose of establishing a joint exchange for all of western Germany. At present there are 35 separate trade organizations in the publishing and related fields in the Bizonal Area, and the announced purpose of the proposed joint exchange is to attain better organization and more stable operating conditions for the various industries stemming from book publishing.

## Large Cash Deposits Held by Banks

The amount of cash held by banking institutions of the US Zone since currency reform has been large, in great measure because of the slow conversion of Reichsmark balances into Deutsche mark accounts. The demand for commercial and industrial short term credits has been met without difficulty, and refusals have been for reasons other than unavailability of funds.

Heavy demands for long term credits have also arisen, but these can be satisfied only after the organization of the projected Reconstruction Loan Corporation. Relatively few banking institutions have found it necessary to rediscount commercial paper with the Land Central Banks.

The greatest portion of the money issued by the banks circulates as cash, notwithstanding all efforts to increase the use of checks. Savings banks are reporting that the Deutsche mark accounts released by them in urban as well as rural areas generally have been withdrawn, and have rarely returned to savings banks or other financial institutions. Many persons employ their savings for the purchase of consumer goods. Deposits to savings accounts since currency reform have been of minor proportions. — From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 37.

## Danish Red Cross Work

The tuberculin testing and BCG vaccinating program under the control of the Danish Red Cross Mission has been completed in 28 counties in Hesse. As of late September, 285,233 children had been tuberculin tested and 82,382 vaccinated in the state. The Danish Red Cross Mission in charge of the project has also supervised the testing of 29,887 children in the other three states and in Berlin, and the vaccination of 80,016 children in these areas.

American dollar funds originally allocated by Military Government to this mission were exhausted Aug. 31. Plans were under way for a new contract which would enable the mission to continue its work.

\*) see "Berlin's Trade Union Fight" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 137, June 15, 1948.

## A Determined Unity

given a new version of what took place there. The three western powers have been charged with repudiating the so-called directive of Aug. 30. Moreover, the United Kingdom and the United States are charged with refusing in Paris some agreed draft resolution. Neither of these incorrect assertions has contributed to the peaceful solution of the problem. One-sided or distorted version of the facts never encouraged agreement.

In his press interview on Thursday, the head of the Soviet government merely repeated the assertions made by the Soviet representative in the Security Council in regard to the Aug. 30 directive. He claimed it was an agreement which we three western governments had violated. This is not correct.

The language of the preliminary paragraph of that directive reads as follows:

"The government of France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have decided that subject to agreement being reached among the four military governors in Berlin for their practical implementation, the following steps shall be taken simultaneously."

The directive was thus a decision to proceed to two simultaneous steps on the basis of an agreement to be reached by the military governors. That agreement was never reached. The record placed before the Security Council makes clear the reasons for that failure. It was Marshal Sokolovsky's new and contrary interpretation of the understanding reached with Premier Stalin which blocked agreement. When the Soviet government withdrew its own agreement by supporting Marshal Sokolovsky's interpretation, the western governments then decided the only course open to them as legal members of the United Nations was to place the situation before the Security Council.

**T**HE DEBATE in the Security Council has established for the world what had already become clear to us in the Four-Power conferences: that illegal coercive measures were being employed in willful disregard

of international obligations to secure political objectives to which the Soviet Union was not entitled and which it could not peacefully achieve. To assert that the directive of Aug. 30 is an agreement which was violated by the three western governments is contrary to every rule of international law on the status of conditional agreement when the conditions are not fulfilled.

It is important also for you to know that the western powers did not, as was asserted in Moscow on Thursday, reject in Paris an agreed draft resolution. If Premier Stalin's statement refers to a resolution agreed upon by the western powers, or by any one of them, and by the six, there can be no question about a rejection or violation because no such agreed draft ever existed. The only agreed draft which was rejected was that agreed upon by the six neutral members of the Security Council, accepted by the three western powers and then rejected through the use of the veto by the Soviet Union.

It is quite possible that Premier Stalin has been misinformed and I feel, therefore, that we should not be too concerned by these factual errors. Factual errors can be corrected but I do regard as most regrettable his disparagement of the sincere efforts made by the six members of the Council to find a fair and a just solution. Everyone who watched the proceedings in Paris was impressed, I believe, by the conscientious, statesmanlike and judicial approach of the six states to this grave problem. When Mr. Vishinsky asked for a postponement of the vote from Friday until Monday it appeared as if he too was impressed by their fairness.

**P**ARTICIPATION in the family of nations requires a spirit of accommodation. It was in that spirit that the three western governments accepted the resolution. We continue to hope that the Soviet Union will yet choose collaboration rather than obstruction and coercion. We continue to have this hope not alone because the latter course fails to achieve its objectives, but because it is becoming increasingly clear that the entire community of nations reacts against such conduct.

The United Nations is fostering a determined unity which is our surest hope for peace. The unity of France, the United Kingdom and the United States has been a major factor in the successful resistance to coercion. That unity is firmly established. Moreover, it is receiving support from the overwhelming majority of the United Nations. There is another unity which is playing and will continue to play an important part in the establishment of peace; that is, the unity of the people of the United States.

In its participation in the United Nations, the United States is itself a united nation. The fact that we are having a national election does not alter that fact.... That unity has been maintained during the election campaign. It will not diminish when elections are over. Our policy here represents the national will.

The American people are determined to fulfill the pledges we made when we signed the charter of the United Nations: To live in peace, to practice tolerance, and to work together to establish a peaceful world. Because we are united in our determination, because France and the United Kingdom join us in that unity, and because the free peoples of the world also are closing ranks with us, we will succeed in removing this threat to the peace. When that is done we again can turn our full energies to repairing, through European and world cooperation, the frightful damages of war. All of the people of Germany are part of this movement. We seek a common end, which is peace. We can all travel the same road to make that peace secure.

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### Joint Border Control

In order to facilitate freedom of movement and to eliminate dual inspections by authorities of the two countries controlling the German-Austrian frontier, joint inspection stations have been established at the main border crossing points between Germany and Austria. German and Austrian customs, border pass control, and veterinary officials perform their duties of inspection at one place with a minimum of delay to travelers.

# Repatriation

## of United States Citizens from Germany

WITH THE ENDING of the war and the deterioration of the German economy, thousands of Americans living in Germany have wanted to go back home. Some of them were caught in Germany by the outbreak of war in 1939 and were unable to leave. Others chose to stay because they were married to Germans, or for other reasons.

From April 1946 up to the present time approximately 6500 American citizens have been repatriated through the port of Bremen by the six consular offices in Germany.

During recent months the number of persons making claim to American citizenship has been reduced to a mere trickle. By examination and investigation of these new applicants it is determined in the majority of cases that the person had in some manner expatriated himself and cherished the faint hope that time had erased or destroyed the official record of his act.

One of the most exacting tasks performed by the Legal Division of Military Government at various echelons has been to determine the applicability and effect of various German laws and decrees, in order that consular offices of the Foreign Service, US Department of State could judge the nationality status of many people who claim American citizenship.

MANY of the Americans in Germany during the war served, either voluntarily or involuntarily, with various German governmental agencies. The applicant in some instances had to swear an oath of allegiance to Adolf Hitler as leader of the German state.

In a basic opinion written in May 1946, it was held that party and state were identical in Nazi Germany and that an oath to Hitler was an oath to a person who represented party and state in an inseparable amalgamation. An American taking such an oath would therefore expatriate

himself under the US Nationality Act.

Service with the German armed forces likewise was an act of expatriation if the person had or thereby acquired German nationality. The Fuehrer Decree of May 25, 1943, concerning the Acquisition of German Citizenship by Joining the German Armed Forces, the Armed SS, the German Police, the Organization Todt, or the RAD, provided that foreigners of German descent automatically acquired German nationality by joining these organizations. Such citizenship could not be asserted, however, until confirmed by the Control Immigration Agency.

IN ONE interesting case, an American was inducted into the German Army in March 1945; it seems probable that the Immigration Agency did not pass on his case prior to the surrender. In an opinion written in November 1946, it was nevertheless held that while the Immigration Agency had the power to deny na-

**This article was prepared from material in the Legal Annex of the Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 32 and with additional data furnished by the Consular Branch, Office of Director of Political Affairs, OMGUS.**

turalization, in the absence of an express determination to this effect, the American in question must be considered to have acquired German and lost American nationality.

Section 403 of the Nationality Act exempts persons under 18 years from certain expatriation provisions. In December 1946, the case of a young American who was drafted into the Waffen SS and took the oath of allegiance when he was seven weeks short of reaching his 18th birthday was considered. It was concluded that the taking of the oath did not constitute an act of expatriation. He

was, however, 18 by the time the decree of May 25, 1943, mentioned above, was promulgated.

Assuming that he became a German citizen by virtue of this decree, the question arose as to whether military service begun before the 18th birthday and continued thereafter amounted to an act of expatriation and whether such an act if done under duress would terminate US citizenship.

It was concluded that if he could demonstrate that he could not have terminated his service after reaching his 18th birthday he should be considered as retaining American citizenship. In this case there was the additional complication that the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg had declared the Armed SS a criminal organization.

It specifically exempted, however, those SS men who were drafted in such a way as to give them no choice and who had committed no war crimes. It was advised that the young man would probably come within the first exemption but that the second would have to be decided on the basis of an examination of the facts in his particular case.

In some instances it has been necessary to construe the term "armed forces" as used in the Nationality Act. Thus it was concluded that while the Women's Anti-Aircraft Auxiliary were not members of the German army, they had to swear an oath of allegiance to Hitler and would thus, if Americans, expatriate themselves under this section.

A SIMILAR question arose with respect to membership in the Organization Todt, which was founded in 1938 as a semi-governmental work construction agency. In this case it was concluded that service in the Organization Todt constituted service in the armed forces when it involved work outside Germany in occupied countries near the



front lines, under duty to take up arms when the necessity arose.

Another means by which an American can lose nationality under the Act of 1940 is by voting in a political election in a foreign state. The theory behind this provision is that it is inconsistent with the continuity of US citizenship for a person to identify himself with a foreign country to the extent of participating in an election.

In a complex case of this nature, the subject claimed to have been born in the United States in 1903, to have been taken to Czechoslovakia as a child and evacuated from that country to eastern Germany in 1946. There he voted in the elections of October 1946, claiming that he did so on direct orders and only because he was afraid to refuse.

**T**HE COMMON LAW defines expatriation as a voluntary renunciation or abandonment of nationality and allegiance. In this case it was concluded that if the subject could establish the fact that he participated in the election against his will, he would not lose American citizenship for that reason. While it might be argued that his vote was "voluntary" if he knowingly moved into a country in which he might be compelled to vote, the fact that he was forcibly expelled from Czechoslovakia would dispose of this objection.

Many complicated cases of which these are only a few examples have been reviewed since the war's end. And there are still many valid claims to citizenship presented at this late date at the Berlin Consulate. For example, approximately 15 newly-discovered American citizens leave Berlin each month with a precious green passport and hope of a new and better life when they reach their native land.

A great many of the present day repatriates are Volksdeutsche who were expelled from Poland, Hungary, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia during the postwar years. Minor American citizen children who were previously too young to undertake the long journey to parents, relatives or friends on the other side of the Atlantic usually comprise the remainder of the group.

## Trade Restraint End Asked in Bavaria

To encourage healthy business competition and extend free enterprise, OMG Bavaria has requested the Bavarian government to review business licensing laws and ordinances in Bavaria in order that restraint of trade or discrimination against new businesses will be eliminated.

Mr. Francis A. O'Connell, chief of the OMGB Decartelization Branch, pointed out that practices exist in Bavaria whereby non-governmental agencies and vocational groups, as well as established business enterprises, are given a decisive voice in determining whether or not applicants are to be licensed to operate new business ventures.

"The function of licensing new businesses is a governmental function and no established firm, business association, chamber of commerce or other non-governmental group should be allowed to determine who shall be granted licenses," Mr. O'Connell said. "If such private firms or organizations have this power, they may act to prevent new businesses being established which might create

competition for themselves. This would have the effect of restraining free trade and fostering monopolistic control, which is in violation of Military Government Law No. 56.

"Only the government, which is an impartial agency representing the best interests of the people, should have this right of controlling the establishment of new business enterprises. And no new business should be denied a license for reasons other than public health, public safety and public morals. When new firms are allowed to open in a particular field, they force old established firms to improve their goods and services to meet the new competition. Thus, the public benefits."

In a recent letter, OMGB director Murray D. Van Wagoner requested Dr. Hans Ehard, minister president of Bavaria, to review Bavarian licensing law with a view toward abrogating or amending them and regulations which allow private firms and organizations a decisive voice in permitting the establishment of new businesses.

## Insufficient Data Hampers Restitution

Restitution of property and the awarding of other forms of redress to persons living abroad who suffered material loss at the hands of the Nazi regime are being hampered considerably in Hesse by the filing of claims containing insufficient factual information.

A statement issued by the OMGH Property Control Branch said approximately 60 percent of such claims now in the hands of Hesse state restitution agencies don't cite sufficient facts. The statement added:

"There seems to be little appreciation that a claim is similar to a complaint in a law suit and should state a cause for action with the same high regard for accuracy of the facts which one finds in the pleadings of legal causes."

"Since a large percentage of the claims will be litigated in restitution chambers and higher German courts, it is of the utmost importance that a court hearing a claim have before it

petitions and pleadings sufficiently detailed to assist it in arriving at a fair and just verdict."

In many cases, it was pointed out, the court will grant monetary relief to a claimant. It is the responsibility of the claimant to set forth in terms of marks and pfennigs, when possible, the amount of relief to which he deems himself entitled. almost 80 percent of the claims, the statement said, are deficient in this respect.

It is the obligation of the claimant to produce evidence sufficient to substantiate his claims. In many cases claimants appear to be under the impression that a restitution agency is a fact-gathering body for their purposes.

A restitution agency performs substantially a judicial function; it cannot gather evidence for either party involved in a claim action, since such a step would compromise the impartiality which must characterize its functioning.

# Excerpts Taken from Official Instructions

## Consular Representatives

Revised list of consular representatives, giving country, office, location and principal officer, follows: (OMGUS letter, AG 014.13 (LD), "Reciprocal Legal Aid," Oct. 20).

**Argentina**  
Consulate General, Frankfurt: Enrique Carlos Dubois.

**Austria**  
Consulate, Frankfurt: Dr. Friedrich Riedl-Riedenstein.

**Belgium**  
Consulate General, Frankfurt: Freddy Cogels.

**Canada**  
Consulate, Frankfurt: Arthur John Hicks.

**Chile**  
Consulate, Frankfurt: Camilo Riccio.

**China**  
Consulate, Stuttgart: Woo Koang-Han.

**Czechoslovakia**  
Consulate General, Frankfurt: Vaclav T. Podhora.

**Denmark**  
Consulate, Frankfurt: Rasmus Hansen Kamp.

**France**  
Consulate, Bremen: M. Schober.  
Consulate, Frankfurt: André de Camps.  
Consulate General, Munich: Louis Keller.  
Consulate, Stuttgart: Pierre d'Huart.

**Great Britain**  
Consulate General, Frankfurt: R. Gybbon-Monypenny.

Consulate, Munich: John A. Thwaites.

Consulate, Bremen: P. M. Johnston.

**Greece**  
Consulate, Frankfurt: Eustache Kalamidas.

**Iran**  
Consulate General, Stuttgart: Abdullah Entezam.

**Italy**  
Consulate General, Frankfurt: Vitale G. Galina.

**Luxembourg**  
Consulate, Frankfurt: Joseph E. Juttel.

**Netherlands**  
Consulate, Frankfurt: Dr. Hendrick Jonker (Acting Consul).

Consulate, Stuttgart: R. van Rees.

Consulate, Munich: J. G. Patyn.

**Norway**  
Consulate, Frankfurt: Haakon Nord.

**Poland**  
Consulate, Munich: Kazimierz Krukowski.  
Consulate General, Frankfurt: Mieczyslaw Zembrzanski.

**Portugal**  
Consulate, Hamburg: Vasco Martins Morgado (Also jurisdiction in US Zone).

**Spain**  
Consulate General, Frankfurt: Don Eduardo Garcia Comin.

**Sweden**  
Consulate, Frankfurt: Torsten Bjork.  
Consulate, Benlin (US Sector): C. B. J. Eng.  
Consulate, Bremen: Sven Riben Blume.

**Switzerland**  
Consulate, Bremen: Max Graf.  
Consulate General, Frankfurt: Albert Huber.  
Consulate, Munich: Karl Regli.

Consulate, Stuttgart: François Elmiger.

**Turkey**  
Consulate General, Frankfurt: Orhan Tahsin Gunden.

**Venezuela**  
Consulate General, Frankfurt: Pascual Delgado-Filardo.

## Welfare of German Youths

It has come to the attention of EUCOM Headquarters that in some instances unauthorized personnel are being fed and cared for by American military units. Problems of this type, particularly when they involve German youths, are the responsibility of German welfare agencies. Such practices will be discontinued immediately and subject persons turned over to the appropriate German agencies. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 40.

## Cultural Relations Contact

To further assist and support cultural relations with occupied countries, a non-governmental organization has been established and is functioning in Washington, D.C. This agency may be addressed as follows:

Commission for Educational and Cultural Relations with Occupied Countries  
744 Jackson Place  
Washington, D.C.

Within the scope of the commission's responsibilities will be the stateside promotion and coordination of non-governmental aspects and details of projects sponsored by the OMGUS Inter-Divisional Reorientation Committee.

## IRO Officially Constituted

The International Refugee Organization was officially constituted and the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization ceased to exist on Sept. 18, 1948.

Titles, mail addresses and signs showing "Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization" or "PCIRO" will be changed as soon as possible to "International Refugee Organization" or "IRO".

Effective Oct. 1, the new registered cable address "INOREFUG" was substituted for "PCIRO" by all IRO offices except Camp Grohn; the cable address of Camp Grohn is "EVBREMEN CAMP GROHN". The cable address of IRO Area 8 is "INOREFUG VEGESACK". — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 40.

## Legislative Review by OMGUS

It has come to the attention of OMGUS headquarters that, from time to time, state legislation, as enacted by German authorities, has come into force prior to consideration by OMGUS, even though this legislation has proven upon review at OMGUS to be inconsistent with emerging MG policy, which had not yet reached the stage of being crystallized into formal directives. This is liable to occur in two types of situations: the first where revision of MG policy is under consideration by OMGUS, and wherein decisions may be precipitated by the enactment of state legislation; the second is where the legislation is of a technical nature, for example, in the fields of communications, broadcasting, publishing, public finance, or regulation of commerce.

In view of the above, it is directed that OMG directors take steps to assure that copies of all legislation which, in their estimation, falls into the fields mentioned, be at once forwarded with notation as to the urgency of clearance and their recommendations to the Legal Division, OMGUS, in order that the Legislation Review Board, OMGUS may have the opportunity to review the proposed legislation promptly.

In all technical fields, it is essential that OMGUS technical specialists have the opportunity to examine such legislation. Particular care should be taken by state directors not to advise the German authorities concerned, prior to review and confirmation by OMGUS, that MG approval of such legislation will be forthcoming. In some instances, the state director may consider it advisable to direct the German authorities formally not to promulgate such legislation prior to review by OMGUS.

In order to assist state directors in complying with this directive, the functional offices and divisions of Headquarters, OMGUS, shall, with reference to this communication, take necessary action to keep the state directors informed as to matters in their respective fields subject to special

consideration by this headquarters. — From OMGUS letter AG 010 (CO), Oct. 20.

## ISD Distribution Section

There is established a Central Distribution Section, Information Services Division, OMGUS headquarters, with the location in Frankfurt/Main. This distribution section is the designated agency to receive all books, periodicals and various other types of printed material for use in the US Information Centers.

Distribution centers presently operating under the supervision of the state Military Government Offices, cease to function. All books, magazines and materials now stored in local distribution centers, other than those for immediate use in the centers in which they are located, will be sent to the Central Distribution Section at the following address: ISD, OMGUS, Frankfurt, APO 757, US Army. — From OMGUS letter AG 322 (Gen) (IS), Oct. 11.

## Decartelization Agency

The Bipartite Decartelization Commission of the Bipartite Control Office is designated the implementing agency provided in MG Law No 56 with all the powers and duties to enforce the said law and regulations issued or to be issued thereunder. This order shall be applicable within the states of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse and Bremen and shall be deemed to have come into force on June 1, 1948. — From OMGUS letter AG 010 (LD), Oct. 20.

## Scientific Societies

A new paragraph MGR 27-103, as set forth below, is being inserted as Change 3 to MGR Title 27, effective Oct. 6. It reads:

Societies of individuals representing interests in the fields of the biological sciences, engineering, the humanities, the natural sciences, or the social sciences may be organized and may function in accordance with the following principles:

a. Such societies shall not be affiliated with a political party nor engage in political activities, and shall not be accorded the status of public law corporations (Koerperschaften des oeffentlichen Rechts).

b. Except in an advisory capacity, such societies shall not participate in nor exercise governmental powers nor act as a means for the restriction or control of trade, including the regulation of distribution, sales, prices, rates and charges, allocation of materials or fuel, licensing of businesses or persons, or assignment of delivery quotas. Such societies are subject to all the provisions of MG Law No 56 and Regulations issued thereunder prohibiting excessive concentration of economic power.

c. Membership shall be voluntary, restricted to individuals, and subject to no discriminatory restrictions with respect to race or religion. However, admission to membership and to official positions will be governed by the provisions of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism of March 5, 1946 (MGR 24-500.1).

d. Policies shall be determined and officials elected by democratic procedures, including majority rule, one vote and only one vote per member, secret ballot, and delegation of authority to officials only within approved and defined limits, limited term of office, and accountability of officials for their actions and for the use of funds.

e. Dues, if levied, shall be levied only on members.

f. Such societies shall not engage in business enterprises other than those incident to the publication in their subject fields of journals, reviews, and the like.

g. Membership need not be restricted to those individuals residing within the state in which such society is registered.

h. Such societies shall place no such restrictions on their members as will prevent

their accepting membership in other societies of a similar nature. — From OMGUS Letter AG 080 (EA), Oct. 6.

#### Identification at EES Installations

All purchasers, except uniformed personnel of the US armed forces and Coast Guard, will be required to present their valid identification card, papers or passport and European Command Exchange System ration card upon entrance to a European Command Exchange System installation selling merchandise, except that guests may be admitted to authorized European Command Exchange System snack bars when accompanied by their hosts who must be authorized purchasers.

A comparison of the identification and the ration cards will be made at the entrance of the exchange in the case of each individual presenting them.

Ration cards will be presented by all personnel for each counter purchase of rationed items and valid identification, together with the exchange ration card, will be presented at the tobacco counter.

If when comparing the identification of the individual with the exchange ration card in his or her possession it is found that the two documents do not coincide, the exchange ration card will be confiscated by the store manager and delivered to the local post commander with a statement of the facts in the case, except when the individual in possession of the card has written authorization from the holder of the card requesting purchase privileges, or the individual is purchasing for other members of his or her family.

Upon receipt of confiscated ration cards and a statement of the facts from the local exchange store manager, post commanders will take appropriate action under the provisions of paragraph 22, EUCOM Circular 55, 1948. Any previous instructions in conflict with the above are rescinded. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 41.

#### US Information Centers

Responsibility for the operating policies of the entire US Information Centers program is a function of the Information Services Division, OMGUS Headquarters. Directors are responsible for the implementation of these

policies through the operation of the Information Centers and satellite installations within their states. Logistic service and supply support are the responsibility of appropriate Military Post Commanders.

Because of the importance, size and nature of the Information Centers reorientation program, and the volume and variety of the information material now being made available to Information Center installations, it is imperative that uniform administrative techniques be introduced. Regulations prescribing these practices be issued through technical channels by Information Services Division, OMGUS Headquarters.

It is therefore directed that the administration and supervision of all US Information Centers be coordinated and a uniform system of administration be prescribed by the director of the Information Services Division, OMGUS Headquarters, standardizing the procedures and practices governing the selection of personnel; the procurement and cataloging of books and magazines; readers' cards; visual aids; audio aids; group discussions; speakers; fiscal reporting; budgeting; publicity practices; branch libraries and book-mobles. — From OMGUS Letter AG 371.1 (IS), Nov. 2.

# Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Misconduct of Enlisted Personnel, AG 250 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 13 Oct. 1948.

List of Units Showing Authorized Enlisted Strength, AG 320.2 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 Oct. 1948.

Course of Administrative Procedures for Regimental and Battalion Executive Officers, AG 352 AGX-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 Oct. 1948.

Lightning Protection, AG 729.3 ORD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 Oct. 1948.

Daily Rail Movement Report (Revised) (Reports Control Symbol ECRYPT-20), AG 531 RYT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 Oct. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 40, ISD/OMGUS, 19 Oct. 1948.

Information Bulletin, No. 146, CO OMGUS, 19 Oct. 1948.

Issue of "Temporary" Exchange Ration Cards to Business Visitors in the US Occupied Zones, AG 331.3 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 20 Oct. 1948.

EUCOM Publication, Depot Bulletin No. 42, EUCOM Publications Depot, 20 Oct. 1948. Covers Oct. 11 to 15.

Joint Export Import Agency Report for August, JEIA, 20 Oct. 1948.

General License No. 15, Issued Pursuant to Military Government Law No. 52, "Blocking and Control of Property," as amended, also known as General License No. 9 Issued Pursuant to Military Government Law No. 53, "Foreign Exchange Control," AG 010.6 (FA), OMGUS, 21 Oct. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 41, ISD OMGUS, 21 Oct. 1948.

Weekly Directive No. 42, Hq EUCOM, 22 Oct. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I—Courses of Instruction at EUCOM Engineer School.

Sec II—Construction and Maintenance of Railway Track Facilities.

Sec III—Procedure for Return of Military Personnel to the Zone of Interior for Rotation, Separation or Discharge, and for Return of Dependents of such Personnel. Amends WD 6 of 1947.

Sec IV—Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "Pacific Pathway", "Fundamentals of Diet" and "The French Campaign."

Sec V—Employment of German Nationals, Stateless, Displaced and Indigenous Persons as Civilian Entertainers.

Sec VI—Proceedings of Boards of Officers.

Sec VII—Statements of Preference.

Sec VIII—Command Participation in the "March of Dimes."

Sec IX—Voting.

Sec X—Certificates of Audit—Clearance of Deficiencies.

Sec XI—Company Grade Officers' Supply and Administration Course, Kitzingen Basic Training Center.

Sec XII—Charges, Dependents Staging Area, BPE.

Sec XIII—Disposition of 201 Files on Civilian Employees upon Transfer or Termination of Contract.

Sec XIV—Visits to Austria on Leave.

Sec XV—EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables. Covers Oct. 15 to 21.

Training for Transportation Truck Companies, Training Memo No. 7, Hq EUCOM, 22 Oct. 1948.

Downgrading of Classified Cables, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 23 Oct. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 42, ISD OMGUS, 23 Oct. 1948.

Legal Gazette of the Combined Economic Area, No. 12, Joint Secretariat BICO, 25 Oct. 1948.

Quota for Troop Information and Education Staff School, AG 352 TIE-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 Oct. 1948.

Order No. 2 Pursuant to Article III (5) of Military Government Proclamation No. 7, "Bizonal Economic Administration." AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 26 Oct. 1948. Rescinds OMGUS letter of Oct. 16.

Venereal Disease Rate, AG 726.1, MCH-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 Oct. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 43, ISD OMGUS, 26 Oct. 1948.

Procedure for Disposition of Abandoned or Lost Private Property (Reports Control Symbol ECPMG-18), AG 332.3 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 Oct. 1948.

Basic Loads, AG 471 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 Oct. 1948.

Amendment No. 1 to Regulation No. 1, Revised, under Military Government Law No. 10, "Adoptions by Nationals of the United Nations." AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 28 Oct. 1948.

EUCOM Publication, Depot Bulletin 43, EUCOM Publications Depot, 28 Oct. 1948. Covers Oct. 18 to 22.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 44, ISD OMGUS, 28 Oct. 1948.

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

Weekly Directive No. 43, Hq EUCOM, 29 Oct. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I—Clearance of Enlisted Personnel.

Sec II—Mattresses.

Sec III—Eyeshield.

Sec IV—EUCOM Bowling Championships.

Sec V—Mail Service in the United Kingdom. Amends WD 38.

Sec VI—Enlistment of Women in the WAC, Regular Army, and Women in the United States Air Force. Amends WD 29.

Sec VII—Shipment of privately owned Automobiles.

Sec VIII—Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "German A-4 Rocket," "Exercise Musk-Ox" and "Ireland."

Sec IX—Negligence in Use of Electrical Appliances in Billets.

Sec X—Local Procurement in Germany.

Sec XI—Enforcement of Traffic Laws and Regulations on German Personnel.

Sec XII—Competitive Tour.

Sec XIII—Officer Candidate Schools. Concerns WAC Officer Candidate School and change for Male Army Officer Candidate School.

Sec XIV—Background Type Investigations.

Sec XVI—EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables. Covers Oct. 22 to 28.

Sec XVII—Rescissions.

Civilian Personnel, Memorandum No. 55, Hq EUCOM, 29 Oct. 1948.

Semi-Monthly Military Government Report, No. 101, PIO OMGUS, 29 Oct. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 45, ISD OMGUS, 30 Oct. 1948.

Military Government Law No. 60, Revised, "Establishment of a Bank deutscher Laender." AG 010 (LD), OMGUS, 1 Nov. 1948. Attached is a copy of the revision of MG Law No. 60, which has been approved and was effective Nov. 1 throughout the US Zone.

Amendment No. 1 to Military Government Law No. 64, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 2 Nov. 1948.

Operation of US Information Centers, AG 371.1 (IS), OMGUS, 2 Nov. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 46, ISD OMGUS, 2 Nov. 1948.

Informations Bulletin, No. 147, CO OMGUS, 2 Nov. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 47, ISD OMGUS, 4 Nov. 1948.

Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No. 39, OMGUS, 5 Nov. 1948.

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