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# INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



FOUR NATIONS

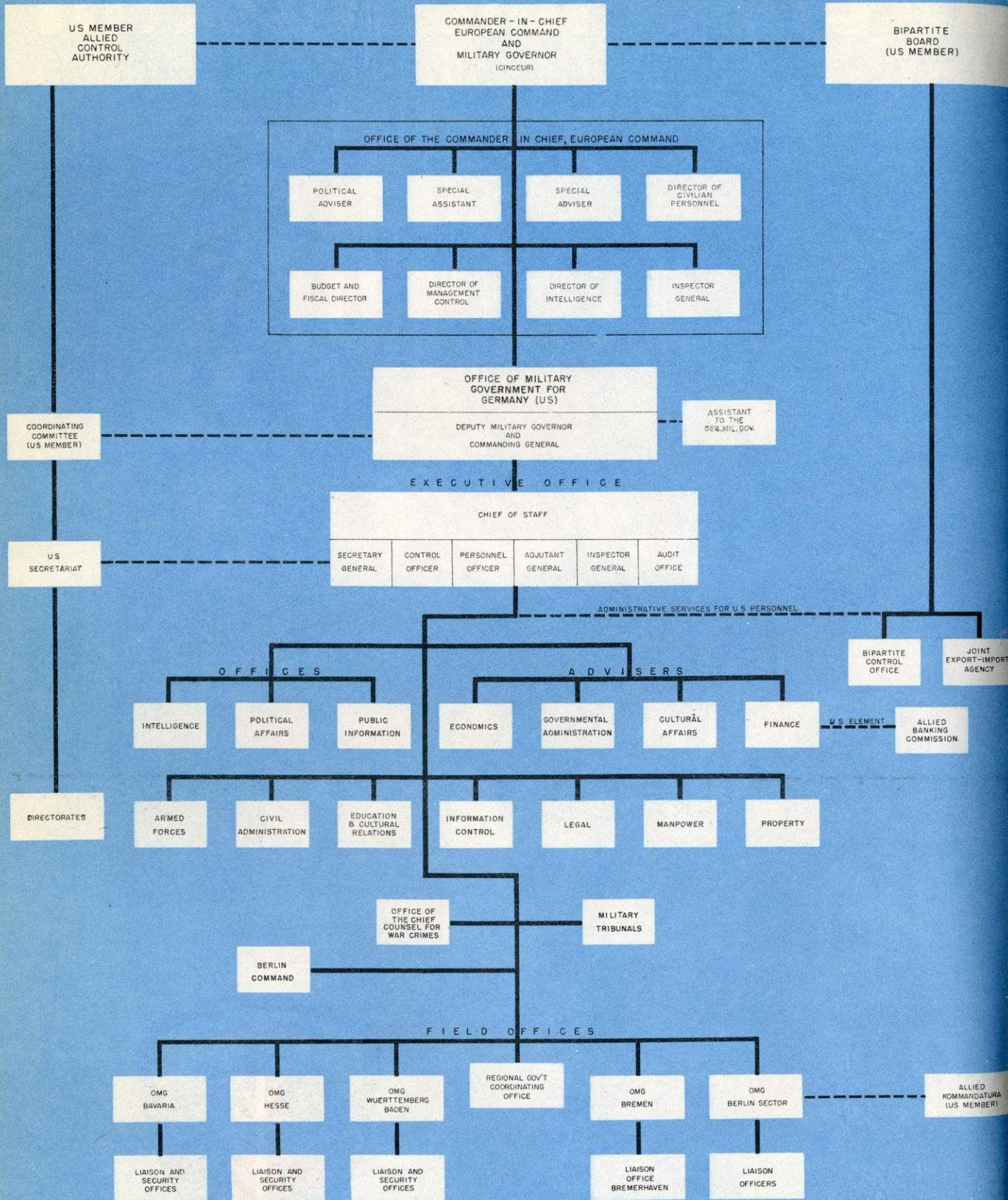
NO. 132

APRIL 6, 1948

THIS ISSUE: EX-PW'S VIEW OF GERMANY



# US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



## COVER PICTURE

**Four Nations**—Soldiers of the four nations occupying Germany stand at attention before their respective flags in the rotunda of the Allied Control Authority building in Berlin.

(Photo by Bowlds, OMGUS (PIO))

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

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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

# Occupational ACTIVITIES

## Bipartite-Bizonal

During the week ending March 6 hard coal production in the Ruhr reached the daily rate of 289,377 tons, a new peak since VE day. This represents an increase of almost 5 percent over the daily average rate of 276,340 tons for the week ending Feb. 28, and an increase of 4 percent over the daily average rate of 279,800 tons in November, the previous occupation peak. An occupation record figure of 306,000 tons was mined on March 8.

Instructions have been issued in the Bizonal Area for the printing of 10,000 tickets for use by foreign businessmen riding on US military trains. The cost of tickets will correspond with the international dollar tariff, which is in force on international trains.

By the end of the first week in March, electric power consumption had increased to an average of 356,000,000 KWH per week. With hydrogeneration maintaining an exceptionally high level for this time of the year, not only in the Bizonal Area but in Austria and in the French Zone as well, the international and interzonal exchanges of power are so favorable that only 4 percent of the net output of generating stations in the Bizonal Area was exported during the first week in March.

Pig iron and steel ingots were produced at a higher rate in February than in January, but because of the fewer working days in February, actual tonnage was slightly less than it was in the preceding month.

A commercial contract for the export of 100,000 tons of ferrous scrap has been concluded by the Ministry of Supply in London with two German firms. The total is to be delivered by July 31 at the price of \$26 per ton.

The shortage of coal, limestone, and coke oven gas at fertilizer plants is holding present production of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers at only about 70 percent of total capacity. The production of lime for the manufacture of calcium cyanamid is unsatisfactory. One factor is the poor quality of the indigenous firebricks available for lining lime-kilns. Attempts will be made to import clay suitable for firebrick manufacture.

Production of explosives urgently needed in coal mining and other essential industries was resumed at the Dynamit A.G. explosives factory, at Schleich (North Rhine-Westphalia), on March 10, after an interruption of about four weeks. The supply of essential explosives, however, continues critical.

Plans have been approved for the manufacture of specialized hosiery machinery, mainly for export from the Bizonal Area. Included among the machinery is the full-fashioned stocking machine which was formerly manufactured only in the Soviet Zone, and for which there is a large export market.

JEIA representatives were in Sweden recently to negotiate for pulp purchases for the remainder of 1948 paper requirements. The 1948-49 Bizonal Paper Production Plan, with an over-all target of 480,000 tons of pa-

per, requires the import of 120,000 tons of scarce pulp.

The Bizonal Economic Council elected the following to the Executive Committee: chairman, Dr. Herman Puender, mayor of Cologne (CDU); economics director, Prof. Ludwig Ehrhard, former economics minister of Bavaria (unaffiliated). Incumbent directors of food and agriculture, finance, transport, and posts and telecommunications were reelected.

Puender's election was confirmed by the bizonal Council of States. His election and those of the remaining members of the Executive Committee subsequently were approved by the Bipartite Board.

Dr. Heinrich Troeger (SPD) was appointed secretary general of the Council of States. The Council also approved a list of nominees for the Bizonal Area's high court, and decided that each state government would establish in Frankfurt a liaison office with the bizonal administration.

During the three months ending January, 1948, industrial activity in the Bizonal Area was about 44 percent of the 1936 level.

Cotton textiles totalling 30,000,000 yards, sufficient to manufacture approximately 12,000,000 garments, was purchased for the Bizonal Area economy under an agreement signed between Bipartite textile officials and officials of the Textile Section, German Economic Administration (VFW).

## OMGUS

Three French civilians, Mr. and Mrs. Jean J. Chappat, and Miss Madeline Lansac, were awarded the Medal of Freedom by Brig. Gen. William Hesketh, Assistant Deputy Military Governor, during ceremonies at OMGUS Headquarters. They aided the US Army as members of the

(Continued on page 20)

The section on *Occupational Activities* is compiled from the *Semimonthly Report of Military Government No. 88*, official announcements by MG and affiliated organizations, and public information offices throughout the US Zone, to give a summary of developments throughout the occupied area of Germany.

# GERMANY THROUGH THE EYES OF FORMER MODEL PW'S

**T**HE REACTIONS of 78 former American-held German prisoners of war to conditions in Germany have been analyzed by the Opinion Surveys section of the Information Control Division, OMGUS.

The men were among a group of specially-selected prisoners sent to a school at Fort Getty at the end of the war to learn about democracy and the principles for which the United States stands.

They were chosen for the school primarily on the grounds of their political outlook and disposition to deny autocratic, racial and ethnocentric doctrines. Their intellectual capacity, better than average intelligence, also was a factor in their selection.

Other than giving them a certificate of completion of the course, which included a recommendation to American offices in Germany, no special provision was made for their futures. They were merely turned loose in Germany in the hope that they would prove to be seeds from which a democratic point of view among German civilians might sprout.

In the spring of 1947, ICD-Opinion Surveys attempted to get in touch with as many as possible of those men, who had more or less regularly corresponded with their former teachers, to investigate their attitudes and opinions toward Germany.

In all, 78 of the men responded to a rather lengthy questionnaire, not only answering the questions put to them but in many cases providing several pages of free comments on the topics covered as well as others.

In interpreting the following analysis of these replies, it should be kept in mind that this panel is far from typical of Germans. It consists of selected men chosen originally

because of their political outlook, intelligence and good education. Subsequently they were subjected to the unique experience of the Fort Getty school.

**A**S A RESULT of these factors, it is not surprising to find that the proportion of professional persons and white collar workers among this group is very high—73 percent—nor is it surprising that their political attitudes differ considerably from the picture presented by the population as a whole. The two chief differences are:

Indicative of a greater willingness to participate in public affairs is the fact that the percentage of membership in current political parties is much higher than is the case among the general public—23 percent against about 4 or 5 percent of an average sample.

A critical and sophisticated attitude also is very apparent concerning preference for parties—33 percent of all respondents deny sympathy for any party. It is perhaps important to note that in this panel, this rejection of parties only very rarely results from the political apathy so prevalent among the German people, but chiefly from clear criticism of party shortcomings.

The Fort Getty respondents say that on their return to Germany they were more impressed by the chaotic state in the mental attitudes of the people than by physical and material conditions

Nearly half of them claimed that "widespread corruption, red-tape and the low level of both morals and morale in all aspects of public and family life" formed their first and most shocking impression.

Everywhere, Nazi and militaristic elements are said to be met with.

The enormous physical destruction made the greatest impression on about one out of four.

Only a few favorable impressions were mentioned, chiefly regarding the reconstruction of transportation and other public utilities.

**M**ORE THAN one out of 10 were not surprised by what they saw in Germany. Conditions were just as they had expected them to be. A farmer, 34, explained that "during my stay in America I was well informed by papers, magazines . . . therefore nothing greatly surprised me."

Almost three-fourths of the respondents named an increase in production, and six out of 10 an increase of the food supply, as the most urgent problems facing the German people. Many mentioned a close connection between the increase in production and food supply.

Half of the respondents expressed fear lest corruption and red-tape should impede efforts at reconstruction.

The same proportion also expressed concern over the absence of a sincerely-democratic attitude among the German people. Unity of Germany, abolition of the zonal borders and the establishment of a German government were mentioned as frequently.

On the other hand, such widely-discussed problems as agricultural reform, redistribution of property, and the return of prisoners of war were mentioned each by only one among 20.

Most of the respondents felt unable to give a clear-cut reply to a question on the possible duration of the occupation. They based their replies on certain variables, and contingencies. Thus, four in 10 said the length of the occupation depended on the course of international relations. Here the central problem raised was how the United States and Russia would

reach an agreement—or whether there would be such an agreement at all.

One in 10 thought the occupation would last until there was a functioning democracy in Germany.

When the panel group was asked how long Germany should remain occupied, four out of 10 thought it should be until the realization of a finally-established democracy in Germany. One in four considered the settlement of international affairs as an important condition for the end of occupation.

One in 20 respondents considered the moment when economic conditions in Germany have been sufficiently normalized to be the right one for the withdrawal. They did not mention the influence of any political development on this problem.

**T**HE QUESTION of the future of Germany posed a difficult problem to most of the panel. Less than a fifth stated that Germany would recover regardless of any outside help. An equal number was completely pessimistic. Some of the latter thought Germany was already lost, and others felt a split Germany was inevitable.

The remainder—six in 10—gave qualified answers. One in three of them thought Germany would regain her former position, provided she got outside help. Most frequently, mention was made of a United States of Europe. Others thought that help from abroad was the vital requirement.

Seven out of 10 considered general economic, political and social conditions the greatest obstacles to the democratization of Germany. An employee, 44, said that: "The difficulties lie in the first place with the problem of food. A man who is hungry, and despite that must work, cannot be won for democracy."

But the panel group also mentioned political shortcomings among the German people as an obstacle to democracy. Half of all respondents accused the German people of political apathy, intolerance and lack of a genuine conception of freedom.

Blame also was laid on the political parties and the German authorities, both of whom were called inefficient.



Henry Ford II (right) chats with Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, the US Deputy Military Governor, during a visit to Berlin. Mr. Ford came to Europe recently on a tour of his Ford automobile plants. (Signal Corps)

Denazification procedures were severely criticized by more than three out of 10 respondents.

Among those who expressed a preference among political parties, there was a marked tendency to favor the SPD. Indeed, 35 percent preferred this party, as opposed to one in seven for LDP/DVP, and one in 10 for CDU/CSU. This represents a much higher proportion for SPD among this panel group than is found in the population as a whole.

On the other hand, the third of the panel which disclaimed preference for any of the parties said the parties pursue a self-centered policy to the neglect of the basic interests of the people. They claimed that party leaders inspire little confidence and their ideas are old-fashioned.

**T**HREE FOURTHS of the panel group already have thought about emigration and have formed some opinion about it. Four out of 10 do not intend to leave Germany.

An equally large number hopes to emigrate. Another two out of 10 would consider such a step if the economic or political situation in Germany turns out to be hopeless. The United States is most frequently

mentioned as the place they would like to go to.

Less than a half of the panel group claimed to be sufficiently well informed on what is happening in the world.

Those who stated that they did not have enough information gave various reasons. A fourth of all respondents mentioned the lack of newspapers, German as well as foreign; lack of radio sets, and preoccupation with the heavy burdens of daily life.

### 1,200 DP's Repatriated

The lowest level in the repatriation program for United Nations displaced persons was reached in December, 1947, when fewer than 1,200 persons returned home. More than 800 of this number were Poles. In addition, 665 ex-enemy displaced persons were repatriated.

### Tax Laws Amended

The ACA Control Council promulgated Law No. 61, amending the income, corporation, and excess profits tax laws to afford relief from increased taxes to the lower income group and to increase those for persons with higher incomes and those in professional status.

# RESTORED and RE-READ

**W**HEN THE Nazis "burned the books" in Berlin's Opernplatz on May 10, 1933, 20-year old Helmut Kindler was filled with shame. The young German university student resolved to help make up for this barbaric act of his fellow-countrymen.

Kindler, now 36, has accomplished what he set out to do. He has published a book which carries excerpts from writings by more than 200 German authors whose works were banned, burned, and forbidden by the Nazis in 1933.

His book was printed early in March, and is being sold in bookstores throughout Germany at RM 3.50. Called "Verboten und Verbrannt" (Forbidden and Burned) the book bears a title page with flamed lettering.

The original spark for the book was generated last spring. Kindler, one of the two German licensees of the American-sponsored Berlin woman's magazine, "sie," approached Fred B. Bleistein, chief of the Publications Section, Office of Military Government, Berlin Sector, and asked if he could get four additional pages for a coming issue of the magazine.

"I want to fill an entire issue of "sie" with short items written by

**By Raymond Simon**

*Information Specialist, Public Relations Branch, OMG-Berlin Sector*

**Raymond Simon, who wrote *Restored and Re-Read*, entered Berlin as an enlisted man with the first occupation units in July, 1945, and has been there ever since. A graduate of the Northwestern University School of Journalism, he intends to enter newspaper work in the near future. He is a native of West Englewood, N. J.**

German authors whose works were forbidden by the Nazis," Kindler explained. He told Bleistein that both he and Heinz Ullstein, co-licensee of the magazine, had agreed to cut out of the particular issue all but a half page of advertising in order to make room for the editorial material.

"sie" came out on May 11, 1947, with its enlarged 16-page issue. Within its covers were short excerpts from writings by such world-famed German emigrants as Bert Brecht, Lion Feuchtwanger, Thomas Mann, Erich Remarque, Franz Werfel, and

Stefan Zweig. The response from readers of "sie" was immediate and enthusiastic. Every day in the three months following publication the magazine received an average of 15 letters praising the article and requesting extra copies of the issue. It was then that Kindler advanced the idea of having the article enlarged and published in book form.

Bleistein granted the necessary paper allocation, and Kindler and Ullstein immediately began looking for an editor.

**T**HEY FOUND two of them, Alfred Kantorowicz and Richard Drews, the former a German emigrant who had been to America during the Hitler period, the latter an anti-Hitlerite who had remained behind in Germany doing advertising work. Both were conversant with the main works of the important banned German writers. In fact, their own writings had been banned under the Nazis.

Assembling "Forbidden and Burned" was not difficult because most of the material came from books which Kindler had kept illegally in his library throughout the Hitler period.

"There wasn't anything especially heroic in this," explains Kindler. "There were few checks by the police

In an elaborate ceremony, in 1933, the Nazis burned the books of "undesirable" German authors (Archives)





and when they did check we usually were sufficiently forewarned to make a careful "purge" in advance and hide the 'dangerous books' in the cellar."

To collect writings by exiled Germans, Kindler and friends who travelled abroad in the 30's bought books in England, Switzerland, Holland, and other countries. Before crossing the border they slipped off the original jackets and substituted others. According to Kindler, the customs men seldom discovered the ruse.

From these sources Editors Kantorowicz and Drews put together "Forbidden and Burned." Out of approximately 1,000 names they selected 200 of the most important, got together short biographies of the writers, and picked out vital excerpts from their works.

"Most of the pieces were selected because they especially characterize the author," Kindler said. "The majority of the writings are essay-type short items running no more than one or two pages to an author.

"Some of the pieces explain the difficulties encountered by emigrant authors who left Germany and found themselves on foreign soil. It is in these works that one finds the strongest feelings of kinship with other lands, other customs, other people.

"On the other hand those authors who remained behind in Germany underscore the spiritual conflict they lived through. It goes without saying, of course, that the book includes many, many items which speak strongly against militarism and nazism."

Kindler further pointed out that a good many of the authors in the book are former left-wingers who have since turned away from communism. He named Arthur Koestler as an example.

**E**VEN MORE interesting than the excerpts themselves are the short biographical sketches which the editors have written about each author.

Berthold Brecht, for example "emigrated to Denmark in 1933, later lived in Sweden and Finland, and since 1941 has been living in the USA."

Heinrich Fraenkel, the editors state, went to Paris in 1933 "without a passport," later moved on to London, then fought in the Spanish Civil War, and came back to Germany in 1946 as correspondent for the "New Statesman and Nation."

Hans Habe emigrated in 1934, joined the Free French Army in 1939, was taken prisoner in 1940 by the Germans, escaped, and was among the first American invasion troops in France in 1944. Next year found Habe in charge of the American occupation organ in Germany, "Die Neue Zeitung."

Perhaps most interesting of all the biographies is that of Arthur Koestler, world-famed former Communist Party member who today is known for his bitingly-harsh anti-Communist tracts and books.

Koestler went to Paris in 1933, served as correspondent for the London News Chronicle during the Spanish Civil War, was arrested by Franco troops and sentenced to death, freed upon British intervention, joined the British army, and is currently busy with further writings.

**A**ND SO IT GOES with other writers in the 215-page paper-covered book. Annette Kolb, novelist, left Germany for New York via Paris and Switzerland. Werner Kraft, poet, lived in Sweden, Paris and Palestine.

Joe Lederer, novelist, was in China, Austria, Italy and London.

Peter de Mendelssohn, novelist and journalist, went to Paris and England, and after the war returned to Berlin where he is chief press control officer with the British Control Commission. Ludwig Renn, novelist, also is back in Germany after living in Switzerland, Spain, France and Mexico.

Herbert Schlueter, novelist, lived in Spain, Yugoslavia and Italy before returning to Germany. Karl Schnog, satirist, was captured by the Gestapo and placed in eight concentration camps before US troops freed him. He is the former editor of the US-licensed satirical magazine, "Ulen-spiegel," in Berlin.

Some of the biographies are short tragic notes. Hans Arno Joachim, literary critic, was arrested by the Gestapo in southern France and his present whereabouts are "unknown." Carl Einstein, art historian, committed suicide in France when the Germans marched in at the end of 1940. Ernst Toller, novelist and playwright, who went to the United States, committed suicide in 1939.

"We don't want our book misunderstood, however," said Kindler. "It doesn't aim to prove there was an organized resistance movement in Germany, nor does it aim the show

(Continued on page 30)



Berlin, 1933: A student sorts banned books to be burned

(DENA-Bild)

# Cultural Goods Restituted

Several important cultural restitution shipments were made during the last quarter of 1947, the most notable being 95 items of furniture and paintings, including Andrea del Sarto's "Mary and Child" and Rembrandt's "Head of Christ," which went back to the Netherlands in October. The first shipment of cultural material restitutable to Yugoslavia was also effected during October.

During the last quarter the Soviet Union recovered paintings, about 7,000 natural history specimens, and the famous 17th-century bronze Neptune Fountain, while smaller shipments went to Belgium, Greece (antique vases), Italy (a 19th-century statue of an angel which an SS general took from the Benedictine Abbey at Monte Cassino for a present to Hitler), and Luxembourg (meteorological material). France received 150 items, including flags, armor, and guns of historical value. Flags, a death mask and tomb cross of the murdered Chancellor Dollfuss went to Austria.

Large shipments of library and archival material were also made during the last three months of 1947 to Austria, Belgium, France and the Soviet Union; the largest single shipment, comprising almost 43,000 books and 300 parcels of archival material, went to Austria.

The shortage of transportation and lack of facilities in which to house valuable material continued to hamper the program for the return of legitimate holdings to German owners.

For example, the turnover to the Wiesbaden Landes Museum of about 250,000 items from its painting, antiquity, and natural history collections, which had been held in the Wiesbaden Collecting Point, was accomplished, on paper, in December, the Collecting Point retaining only the art reference library and certain furniture and display cases. The Landes Museum staff can now carry out a long-planned reorganization of the collections, but the museum cannot be reopened to the public because its building is still requisitioned by the Collecting Point.

The collections of the Staedel Institute and the City Gallery of Frank-

furt, for instance, have been entirely reassembled, except for the sculpture, which is being kept at the Wiesbaden Collecting Points for protection during October.

A notable event in the field of art intelligence during the last quarter was the recovery of 48 paintings which had been stolen from a repository at Wiessee, Bavaria. The thieves, who were disguised as Military Government officials and members of an accredited military mission, were arrested and sent to Munich for trial, and the paintings were sent to the Munich Collecting Point.

During the last quarter of 1947, more than 1,600 items of cultural value known or suspected to have been removed from former German-occupied territories were confiscated from their holders in Bavaria and taken to the Munich Collecting Point for screening.

Some 255 of these objects were obtained through German declarations of property acquired in former German-occupied countries. Others, notably four important 15th-century wooden sculptures, had been looted from the Goering train at Berchtesgaden in May, 1945, and were recovered after an intensive investigation by MG art experts.

An extremely valuable collection of incunabula and first editions from the former Nazi library "Fuer das Neue Deutschland" (For the New Germany) in the Bavarian village of Oberhaus was transferred in the fall to the Offenbach (Hesse) Archival Depot. The processing of this material was greatly simplified by the discovery of a catalog listing the owners from whom about 60 percent of the material was confiscated.

The German program for the reconstruction of war-damaged cultural monuments was slowed down during the last quarter of 1947 by the onset of bad weather and the diversion of labor and materials to the preparation of housing and office space for bipartite and bizonal agencies at Frankfurt. Nevertheless several museums

were reopened and a number of important exhibitions were held.

Outstanding were the reopening of the Staedel Institute and the showing of almost 200 designs submitted in the competition for the redesigning of the Ansbach building in Ruedesheim, Hesse, Germany's first major architectural competition during the occupation period for an individual project, both of which took place in October; and the exhibition of the bulk of the great Kassel collection of Frans Hals, Rembrandt, and Rubens, which was placed on public view in November for the first time since 1939.

The German National Museum at Nuremberg, which contains some of the best pieces of German medieval and renaissance art, including works by Duerer, Holbein, and Veit Stoss, as well as a world-famous toy collection, was formally reopened in December.

In accordance with Military Government's policy of transferring responsibility to German officials, the responsibility for reporting on the holdings and sales of licensed art dealers was turned over to the appropriate German agencies during the last quarter of 1947. — *Military Governor's Report No. 30.*

## Work Experiment Planned

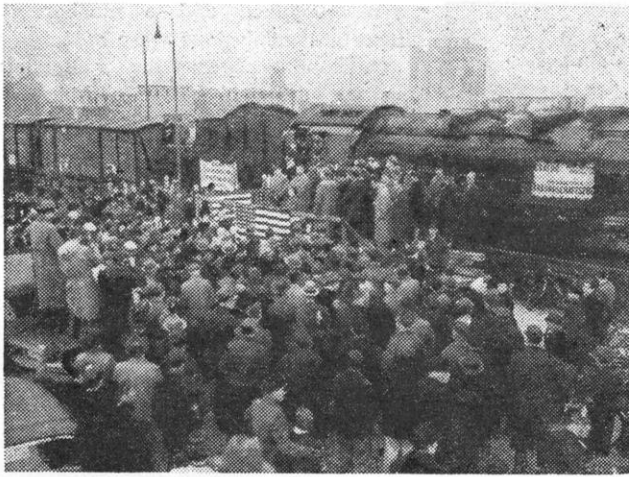
Clearance from the German authorities in Munich has been obtained for a work project for next summer, to be called "Experiment in International Living." Ten young American students or young faculty members will spend two months with a similar group of young Germans. The work project will be selected by the organization of the University of Munich, which manages the reconstruction program for the university.

## Codeine Shortage Reported

No shortages of narcotic drugs for medical needs were reported except in the case of codeine, the supply of which is reported short in Bavaria and Bremen state. Leading manufacturers of codeine in 1947 increased production, so that the reported shortages appear to be due to distribution difficulties. Measures have been taken to remedy this situation.

## Friendship Train Welcomed

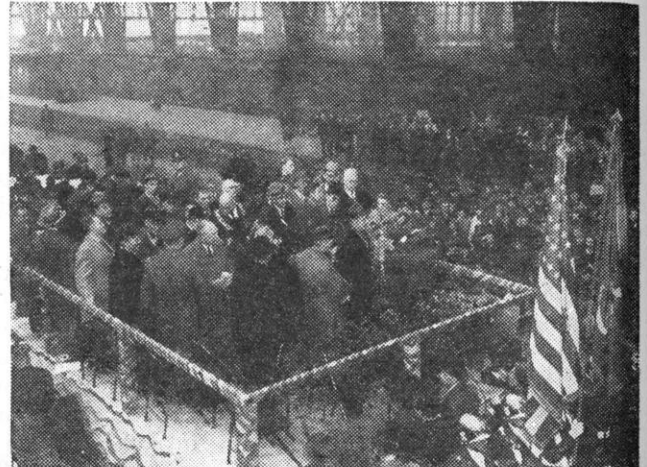
The Pacific Northwest and Alaska Friendship Train, loaded with 700 tons of relief supplies, toured the Western Zones of Germany recently. Its load of food and clothes was part of a 3,000-ton cargo which arrived at Bremen on the SS Gretna Victory. Citizens of the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, and the Territory of Alaska donated the shipment to relieve suffering in the US, British and French Zones of Germany and Austria. The supplies, which represent a cost of \$2,000,000, originally were scheduled to arrive at Christmas. They are being distributed by CRALOG. (Photos by Bowlds, OMGUS PIO)



Friendship Train in Bremen. Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, US Deputy Military Governor, addresses the crowd.



A chorus of German children greets the Friendship Train, which is loaded with relief supplies, at Duesseldorf.



Mr. Richard McKinney, representing the governor of Oregon, speaks to Germans who thronged Frankfurt's Main railroad station upon the arrival of the Friendship Train.



Standing in front of welcoming elephants at Duesseldorf are: Mr. Richard McKinney, representing Oregon; Mr. G. B. McKibbin, Gen. Clay's adviser on governmental affairs; Mr. Otto J. Bothne, Idaho; Mrs. Otis Lampson, Washington; Mr. Ralph Bartholomew, Alaska; Joseph Sklower, Montana.



A 13-year old German girl reads a welcoming address upon the arrival of the Friendship Train at Mainz, expressing the thanks of Mainz citizens for gifts from the Americans living on the Pacific Coast and Alaska.

## 534,000 Telephones Used by Germans

The civil telephone system consists of 534,000 telephones in use by German subscribers in the US-occupied areas, excluding the state of Bremen, an increase of some 7,000 main line and 6,200 extension telephones during the three-month period ending Nov. 30, 1947. In addition, there are more than 41,500 telephones serving the occupational forces which are connected to German switchboards operated and maintained by the Reichspost.

Telephones currently in service on Reichspost switchboards constitute more than 75 percent of the total in use in the same area at the end of the fiscal year 1937, and an increase of 21 percent during the past 12 months.

The number of telephone central offices in service remained unchanged during the reporting period at 1,713, although the Reichspost was making steady progress in the rehabilitation and expansion of switchboards despite the continued shortage of maintenance items and materials for new construction, as well as plants for the manufacture of telecommunications equipment.

The number of central offices now in service exceeds the total employed in 1937 by 15, although the capacity of equipment currently in use was seriously reduced by damage suffered during the war. — *Military Governor's Report No. 30.*

## Scholarships Created

One hundred Berlin students will receive scholarships of RM 200 each from an aid grant made by US Military Government to a German Student Scholarship Committee, education officials of OMG Berlin Sector have announced.

The scholarship will be awarded to students with outstanding scholastic records who are in extreme financial need. They will be applicable at three Berlin educational institutions — the Technical University, Teachers University, and the University of Berlin.

## Aid Sought in Advancing GYA

*An appeal to Americans in Germany to help teach democracy among the youth of Germany was made recently by Miss Margaret Sorenson, EUCOM GYA educational adviser in Frankfurt. Miss Sorenson addressed an audience of military and civilian personnel at the Harnack House Berlin, after the showing of two Hitler Youth films. Part of her speech follows:*

We cannot use words to explain to the Germans that democracy works if given a chance. We've got to demonstrate it. Not just a few of us must do the demonstrating. It will take all of us by hundreds of big and little acts of humanity, fair play, and understanding to teach the German youth the real meaning, of democracy...

Years of indoctrination into Nazi principles were followed by a complete vacuum after Germany's defeat. Youngsters who are accustomed to having their thinking done for them, and every waking moment of their day vigorously planned for them, suddenly found themselves without a director or a direction.

The children with whom you work and play in GYA Youth Centers today will be the leaders of the Germany of tomorrow. You have a chance to

be the guiding influence in the lives of some of these youth.

Re-orienting these children is not a task that can be accomplished in an hour, or a year, or even five years. Their minds have, over a period of years, been filled with the wrong concepts and they cannot be quickly changed. However, with all of working wholeheartedly on the task, they can be changed.

To a German child, democracy can be the lady who smiled at him as she passed him on the street. It can be the bundle of warm clothing that is going to make the winter easier. It can be the rollicking unrestrained laughter of a group at play.

The American women are going to have to take this job of reorientation in hand and work at it. To be an ideal democratic citizen you don't have to understand the framework of democracy, but you must have from birth lived in a democratic and free atmosphere. We must provide the German youth with new moral, social, and political incentives to invite active participation in the reconstruction of their country.

You may be able to contribute only an hour of your time each week.



Girls of the Wetzlar GYA Center write letters to Campfire Girls in Detroit, Mich., thanking them for the receipt of shoes, clothing and party kits. Mrs. Lawrence P. Fick (book in hand) wife of the Wetzlar post GYA officer, helps the girls put their ideas on paper. (Signal Corps)

## Six Educational Projects Aided

Perhaps you cannot even leave your home to work in your local youth center. Maybe your contribution would be a weekly batch of cookies or a cake.

Your contribution might also be the contacting of stateside organizations that would adopt a community, a school, or a youth center with an interchange of letters and food parcels. Another very small thing you could do, but which is a very important event in the lives of the participants, would be to invite small groups of children into your home to see how democracy works in everyday life.

To assist Germany's youth to find the right way of life, the US Army has engaged in a gigantic program unique in its history. The program is known as the Army Assistance Program to GYA.

One of its primary aims is to encourage, assist, and coordinate spontaneous volunteer activity. This Army Assistance Program can do an efficient and thorough job only with women as volunteer workers, who, believing wholeheartedly in the necessity of the mission, give of their time and resources.

### Farm Schools Opened

The number of agricultural schools and testing stations in operation in the US Zone for 1947-48 showed a marked increase over that of 1946-47. A total of 153 winter schools reopened, an increase of 30 percent over the previous year. The number of special and secondary schools in operation had increased 15 percent and miscellaneous and research testing stations 20 percent. Most of the agricultural schools reported record enrollments.

### Railroad Repairs Speeded

Through an arrangement by the Manpower and Transportation Division of US Military Government, the Office of Military Government, Bavaria, and the German agencies in Bavaria, 100 workers are allocated monthly to a large privately operated railroad repair plant in Munich, to speed repairs to rolling-stock.

More than RM 2,000,000 have been allocated by OMGUS for the implementation of six major German educational projects originated by the Education and Religious Affairs Branch. The funds are part of the large accumulation of Reichsmark resulting from the sale of overt publications through the Information Control Division, OMGUS. The allotment is for the first quarter of 1948.

The first project is to provide personnel and materials for curriculum and textbook writing centers which have been established throughout the US Zone. Dollar funds previously were used to furnish textbooks, audio visual aids, reference books and other materials. The new funds will be used to hire German personnel for these centers, and to buy materials from the German economy.

The second project concerns the publication of educational bulletins and periodicals for the practical guidance of German educators. The largest single project will consist of grants-in-aid for selected educational activities and institutions. Specific examples are the reorganization and reconstruction of German libraries, the promotion of statistical and testing survey units to study the German educational system; foundations for educational research, and planning units for school outfitting and reconstruction.

Another project is one to provide scholarships and fellowships for promising young students and educators who otherwise would be unable to complete their education. The candidates for continued education will be selected by German boards established for this special purpose.

The educational film program is the most comprehensive of the six projects. The Reorientation Branch of the Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army, in Washington spent almost \$1,000,000 to provide Military Government with five hundred 16-mm sound film projectors and 100 sound films, in addition to the film stock necessary to reproduce these films in German.

Each Kreis in the US Zone will have at least one projector for use in a plan

under which schools will see the films during the day, youth groups during the early evening, and adults at night. Newsreels also will be produced at frequent intervals for use in this program.

The sixth project is the plan to employ consultants and technical assistants at OMGUS and in the Laender education offices for the purpose of advising and assisting MG offices in the educational program. These consultants will be trained German educators with practical experience.

### Food Hoarders Hit

Food black marketeers and food hoarders were condemned as two of the main causes of Germany's present food ration difficulties by Paul F. Taggart, chief of the Food and Agriculture Branch, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, in an OMGWB radio broadcast to the German people.

The black market in food "could not exist to its present extent if it were not for the fact that many people are willing to alleviate their own hardships at the expense of other people," Mr. Taggart said. "The black marketeers will not suffer. Many honest people will."

In commenting on the general food ration situation, Mr. Taggart pointed out that the United States and Great Britain are exceeding "their self-imposed pledge on food imports" into Germany. This imported food, "when added to what the Germans themselves grew, should not only have allowed a minimum ration to be met but should have resulted in an increase of the ration," he said.

### Most Favored Films

On the basis of attendance and the general reaction by German audiences, the most favored American plays shown thus far in Germany are "The First Legion," "Three Men on a Horse," "The Voice of the Turtle," "Pursuit of Happiness," "Biography," "The Skin of Our Teeth," "Our Town," and "Thunder Rock."

# EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



## Communist Coup in Czechoslovakia

**Frankfurter Rundschau**, commenting on the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, said:

"The web spun by the many official statements which hid the background and events on the Czech political stage has suddenly been torn asunder. The so-called 'People's Democracy' is revealed in its true light: the form of tyranny of this postwar period that tries to hide its motives behind empty talk about 'true freedom' and 'the struggle against Western reaction...'

"What makes the death of Masaryk (Czech foreign minister) so significant is the fact that here a man preferred the freedom of death to life in a dictatorship."

**Muenchner Merkur** said: "If any further evidence of the trend in Prague were needed, Masaryk's plunge from a window supplied it... Masaryk living was a facade for the Communist dictatorship. With his death the last illusion has vanished."

**Fraenkische Landeszeitung** (Ansbach) said Masaryk used his Slavic heart and his Western spirit to bring about a compromise between East and West. However:

"He was forced to deviate more and more from the line laid down by his great father; the time came when compromise was no longer possible and there was only the choice between submission or flight."

**Main Post** (Wuerzburg) expressed the attitude of the Sudeten German refugees toward recent events in Prague:

"Three years ago the land beyond the Bohemian Mountains was still the ancestral abode of over 2,000,000 Germans. They lost home and hearth, business and profession; they were not even permitted to pray at graves of their dead. Many perhaps will find consolation in thinking of what would have happened to them if they still were citizens of the country where the Red Star now rises."

The **Offenbach Post** said: "Czechoslovakia has been transformed into a 'people's democracy.' How does a political minority achieve this aim? How does a whole country submit to the blessings of a people, against the people? The first prerequisite is a Communist minister of the interior who has command power over the police..."

"A formidable threat for all of Europe has arisen..."

**Weser-Kurier** (Bremen) headlined its editorial "The Pistol," because "once Hitler regarded Czechoslovakia as a pistol placed against the chest of Soviet Russia. The Soviets have turned the muzzle of the pistol by 180 degrees and directed it westwards... The world is shaken as it becomes aware that these events preclude the last possibility of relaxing the tension between East and West. There is one single hope: namely, that the Marshall Plan and the reconstruction of Western Europe will be greatly speeded up by this alarm signal from the East..."

**Stuttgarter Nachrichten** said that "now a minority is ruling Czechoslovakia by means of violence, terror and mass demonstrations," and asked: "Who will be next?"

"In Germany's eastern zone one can see tendencies towards a one-party dictatorship. 'National People's Congresses' have a strong resemblance to the Czech 'Action Committees'... Western Europe, underfed

### Editor's Note

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

and without proper leadership, is in danger of assuming the role of the petrified rabbit vis-a-vis the Eastern viper. For eight months we have been waiting for the Marshall Plan that perhaps would have been able to strengthen the power of resistance of the Czech people. Now Moscow has its hands free for new actions... (As for Germany) it is up to those who are just as interested in our democratic existence as we ourselves to make the next move. There still is time."

### Solid Foundation

**Weser-Kurier** (Bremen) said the results of the recent London and Brussels conferences of Western European nations have created a solid foundation for the working of the Marshall Plan:

"The strong Soviet pressure for a solid Eastern bloc automatically called a Western European bloc into being... For the first time the Western Powers have made decisions affecting Germany's future without Russian participation... In Brussels the British-French Dunkirk Pact was extended to include the Benelux nations (Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) with the difference that it is now directed against any aggressor, not merely Germany... The United States now has some assurance that the Marshall Plan will benefit an organized Western Europe..."

### Ruhr and Imports

**Fraenkische Presse** (Bayreuth) said the London agreement to put the Ruhr under international control, "so that all parts of Europe including Germany may have access to its coal, coke and steel, is a very pretty show of brotherly union in which only the last of the brothers, Germany, has nothing to say..."

If half of Europe regards the Ruhr as an inexhaustible strong box into which to dip, with what will Germany pay for its imports?"

**Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) said the results of the

London conference are a cause both for new hope and for sorrow:

"The unity of Germany is destroyed and to reestablish it lies not within our power, but within that of the foreign governments who hold sway in Germany.... It would be wrong to make London or the creation of the Frankfurt Economic Council responsible. Both London and Frankfurt represent decisions that were postponed as long as possible, but were the inevitable outcome of Russia's intransigent attitude. That must be clearly stated as against the Communists' claim of being the only champions of German unity. Their primary object is not Germany but the extension of SOVZON....

"Lord Pakenham said that if the Marshall Plan is successful we'll win not only western, but also eastern Europe. Then the unity of Germany will be regained. But it will come from the West, not from the East."

### The Leipzig Fair

Weser-Kurier (Bremen) pointed to an "evident discrepancy between the remarkable energy with which the Leipzig Fair has tried to regain its old position and the very modest results." The paper observed:

"One sign of the times is that of a manufacturer of small, hand-operated household spinning wheels who received enough orders in the first two days of the Fair to keep busy for two years...."

Mittelbayerische Zeitung (Regensburg) said:

"The Leipzig Fair, the administrative efficiency of which should not be minimized, has come to an end without fulfilling expectations.... Participants went home unsatisfied, and many an exhibitor will consider whether or not to exhibit again.... In view of these facts there is no use for the Eastern Zone to pretend... that everything in the Soviet Zone is in perfect order...."

Marburger Presse said this year's was the greatest Leipzig Fair since the war:

"According to both buyers and exhibitors, interzonal trade has strongly increased.... Although we are still regrettably far from free trade between the zones it has been shown

that many hindrances can be overcome.... The West is not only interested in buying in Leipzig, but is offering goods in increasing measure.... It is no longer merely a show.... In this respect much progress has been made."

Donau-Kurier (Ingolstadt) said that the most depressing feature of the Fair was the evidence of the rapid "Russianizing" of Eastern Germany.

### Drift in Europe

Kasseler Zeitung said that the drift in Europe is definitely towards Communism and that the need for hurry is great:

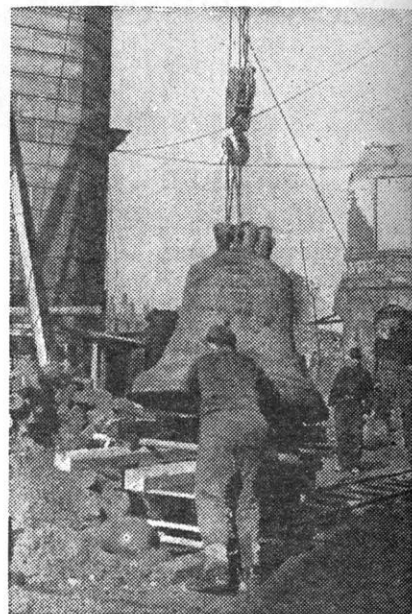
"The fact that in 1949 Norway will draw nine-tenths of its grain requirements from Russia and will deliver its surplus fats and herring to that country leads to the conclusion that Norway will be the next state to be economically bound to Moscow.... If one regards the map of Europe and considers the recent elections, one does not require much imagination to envision Europe completely in Moscow's shadow.... There is not much time for the Marshall Plan to become effective.... Our currency reform must accompany it, otherwise Marshall Plan help for Europe will rapidly become illusory. Even Switzerland begins to fear Bolshevist infiltration."

### "Leaves of Grass"

Rhein Neckar Zeitung (Heidelberg) carried a lengthy review of a new German translation of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." Emil Belzner called Whitman "a sort of eternal clock that ticks friendship for the world and that can never stop. Even if one were to print him on rag paper and bind him in pigskin he would still not be silenced. He would still give us hope for the good sense and happiness of the world."

### Port Fund Authorized

In order to enable German shipping agents to act on an equal footing with foreign shipping agents, a fund of \$10,000 has been made available in the Bremen port area to be used for making disbursements to the German agents for food stores and oil bunkers from the US Army Quartermaster.



A bell which had been taken from St. Paul's Church, Frankfurt, and later found in Hamburg is restored to its former place in the Church. (DENA-Bild)

## 3,000 Rail Cars

German rail cars plants in the Bizonal Area will start assembly line production of new freight cars this summer under a building program scheduled to increase the Reichsbahn car park in the two zones by 21,022 new cars by the end of 1949, the Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group announced.

The first cars are due to roll off the assembly lines in July, and 3,000 cars are to be provided by the end of this year. Thereafter, production plans call for delivery of 1,000 cars monthly until the program is completed.

The first new production of its kind in the combined zones since the end of hostilities, these will be open cars of about 27 tons carrying capacity suitable for transporting coal, steel, pit props, agricultural produce and similar items.

Bipartite officials laud the program not only because of the additional rolling stock it will produce, but because of the morale factor involved. It will give Germans hope in the productivity of their own plants, commerce and industry, officials stated.

## Directive Requires Uniform Billing Plan

In an effort to curtail delinquencies in personal accounts, EUCOM Headquarters issued a directive aimed at providing a uniform system of billing, collecting, and accounting for charges assessed all US Zone occupation personnel for billets, personal servants, and meals furnished German employees at US Government expense.

The new regulation requires commanding officers to designate an agency within their command, other than the post sales officers and commissary officers, to issue invoices for such charges to individuals, non-appropriated funds, messes, commercial and other activities, and forward the original to the debtor. Invoices will be issued at the beginning of each month, to cover charges for the preceding month.

Bills not paid by the 20th of each month will become delinquent and will be transferred to the US Army Finance Office, at which place they must be paid by the debtor. Delinquencies will be reported also to the post commander and to the Chief of Finance, EUCOM.

EUCOM officials stated that persons leaving a station permanently will be required to obtain clearance from the billing agency, and to settle all due accounts. The directive charges the Chief of Finance, EUCOM, with the responsibility for periodically auditing the accounts of billing agencies, for maintaining records of delinquent accounts, and for taking action to collect such accounts.

## Zeiss Output Grows

The Carl Zeiss works at Jena, which lost 9,427 machines and 7,000 employees through dismantling, is staging an energetic comeback.

With Soviet permission to pursue all phases of normal peacetime production, this cooperative plant is now producing at 80 percent of its 1938 capacity in photo lenses and 18 percent of its over-all 1938 output.

With only 573 machines left after dismantling was completed in March, 1947, plant workers had assembled and built 1,220 machines by November.—*ICD's News of Germany.*

## OMGUS Suspends Extraditions

OMGUS announced that extradition of persons wanted by Czechoslovakia for trial have been suspended because Czechoslovakia had failed to comply with the terms of its agreement re-

by the Czechoslovak authorities to the Soviet authorities, also on Nov. 20.

The Czechoslovak Government was informed that no action would be taken on any requests for the extradi-



Five Czechoslovakian students in Bavaria, who fled from Czechoslovakia when the Communists took over, gather for a chat.

(DENA-Bild)

garding two individuals already extradited.

The first of these cases was an individual extradited in July 1946, for trial by Czechoslovakia as a war criminal. At the time of taking delivery, the representative of the Czechoslovak Government signed a declaration, in the form customarily requested by the American authorities, stating that "my Government agrees that if the person is not tried and convicted within six months from the date he is so delivered, he will be returned upon request."

Although this individual was tried and acquitted and request for his return was duly made by the American authorities, he was not returned but was delivered to the Soviet authorities on Nov. 20, 1947.

The second case was of a similar nature. In this instance the individual was held for more than a year without trial, and again after his return had been requested, he was delivered

tion of persons from the US Zone to Czechoslovakia until these two individuals were returned to US custody or until a full and satisfactory explanation is given of the reasons for which they were turned over to the Soviet authorities.

## Plants for Reparations

A total of 767 plants and part plants had been made available for reparations from the three western zones of Germany by Dec. 31, 1947. Of these, 84 are in the French Zone, 187 in the US Zone, and 496 in the British Zone.

The Bizonal Area plants total 683, of which 327 war and advance delivery factories had been approved for reparations by the ACA Coordinating Committee prior to the fourth quarter of 1947.

In a list released in October, 356 plants were declared surplus by the commanders of the US and British Zones under the revised Bizonal Level of Industry Plan, and thus available for reparations. The US Zone list of 187 plants has been made final.



# Political PARTIES

**G**ERMAN POLITICAL and governmental leaders emerged during 1947 from the provincialism which characterized their activities during 1946 and began to concern themselves with the larger aspects of the "German question."

The widening of fields of interest of German politicians was indicated by frequent conferences of party and government leaders, who sought to emerge from the narrow confines of their respective states and zones and to form ties with their counterparts all over Germany.

The future structure of the German state, its position among the nations of the world and, above all, the unification of Germany, were favorite topics on the agenda of all political gatherings. There was evidence of competition between party and government leaders for the initiative in leading Germany towards unification.

In spite of the fact that state government leaders belonged to one or another of the various political parties, their views on many issues frequently differed from the policy established by their party headquarters. The parties sought to limit the influence of these leaders, claiming for themselves alone the sphere of national politics. They viewed with apprehension the frequent conferences of the state leaders.

The ministers president were among the first to show an interest in national politics. On Feb. 17, 1947, the heads of the states in the American and British Zones met in Wiesbaden for the first time since the beginning of the occupation. With the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in mind, the conference decided to establish an information bureau to gather

background material for use in negotiations affecting Germany's future.

The opening of the second inter-zonal conference of heads of states in Munich on June 5, 1947, was attended by the ministers president from all four zones. The ministers president of the Soviet Zone withdrew from the conference after the opening session.

**Material for Political Parties was taken from a cumulative review by the Civil Administration Division, in US Military Government Report No. 30.**

The remaining ministers president drew up resolutions for submission to the Allied Control Council on matters pertaining to economics, food and agriculture, and similar subjects.

**D**URING THE remainder of 1947 the ministers president of the American and British Zones met again to discuss matters pertaining to the establishment of the Economics Council, dismantling, and other matters of current interest. However, none of these conferences brought any tangible results.

The general tendency on the part of the participants was to regard the states as the basis upon which any higher levels of government were to be formed. They were inclined to favor ex officio representation by the state executives on the governing bodies of these levels.

Meanwhile, the German political parties were moving towards more effective national organization. Each sought to smooth out its own internal difficulties and to establish in some form a coordinating body for the

whole of Germany. The tendency towards uniformity of thought and centralism of organization was most pronounced and most successful among the leftist parties. The others merely succeeded in establishing consultive bodies with little authority over the autonomy of the state parties.

The unifiers of the non-Marxist parties, confronted with the often conflicting aims of the state organizations, preferred a confederation of the parties rather than centralization. The problems that confronted the unifiers of the rightist parties were both grammatical and organizational.

The parties associated with the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) found themselves unable to synthesize their own right and left wings on socio-economic policy, and their federalist and centralist wings on policies of German governmental structure. The Democratic parties, though much more centralist-minded and hence less troubled by the structural question than the Christian Democrats, found the question of socio-economic policy just as troublesome.

**T**HESE PROBLEMS of policy in the two non-Marxist parties were further complicated by the organizational difficulties inherent in their very composition. Personal following has played an important role in both. While the left was able to sublimate, by its crusade for social change, the personal ambitions of some of its leaders, such a unifying program has been lacking among the right wing parties.

The political and social tolerance of the rightist parties shielded non-conformism and made party discipline an impossibility. The claims of personal leadership have been further compli-

cated by the maneuverings of the party leaders in each state for favorable positions in the event that national unification should become a reality.

One problem troubled all parties—the relation between the party organization and the government. During the early period of the occupation, due primarily to a shortage of personnel, leading government officials frequently occupied corresponding positions in the party organization. Subsequently, as the parties developed more fully, there was a noted tendency to avoid such “personal-unions,” or dual roles.

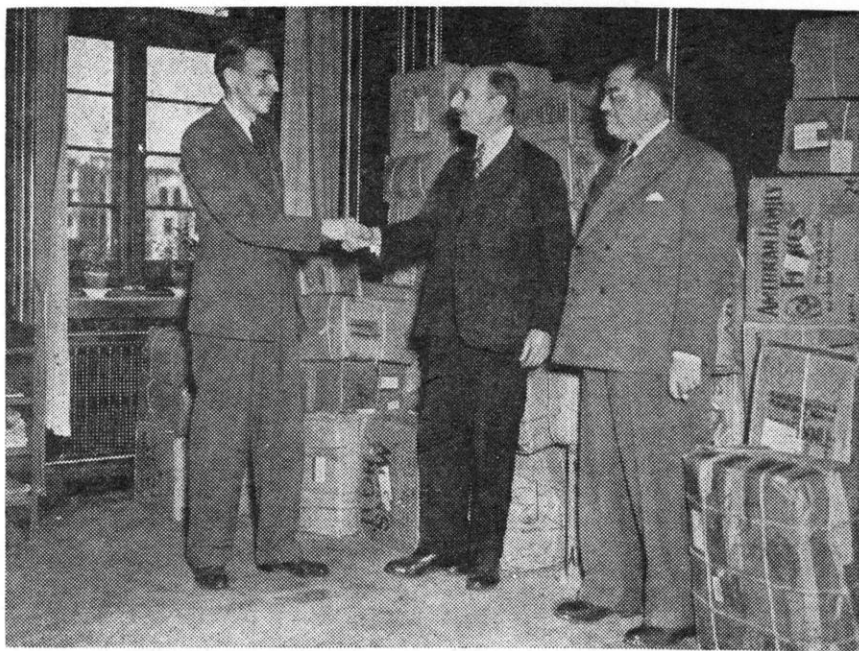
The leftist parties succeeded during 1947 in achieving not only a clear functional separation between the party officers and the party representatives in the government, but also in establishing in matters of general policy the unquestioned superiority of the party officers.

The problem still remains unsolved in the case of the right wing parties. In almost every state organization “personal union” of party and state offices is still being practiced. The question as to who determines policy also remains unanswered.

Repeatedly, especially in the case of the CDU-CSU (Christian Social Union), party leaders who do not hold government positions claimed for the party the sole right to determine policy. On the other hand just as frequently, CDU-CSU cabinet members from the states met in order to mould the party's stand on given issues.

In contrast to 1946, the parties devoted many efforts in 1947 to problems concerning their programs. By the end of the year policy had been established in all but a few ideological fields. In the case of the leftist parties the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Communist Party of Germany (KPD) uniformity of party line on major issues was maintained throughout the zone and even in all of the western zones; in the case of the others, a general course was maintained for the whole of the US Zone with allowance for local and state variations.

Policy in each party was usually made by a select group of members, holders of high positions in the re-



(Signal Corps)

**Dr. Ernest A. Flotow (left), chief of the Civil Administration Division, Office of Military Government, Bremen, presents a shipment of 100 packages of food and clothing to Dr. Friedrich Donand, president of the Bremen Evangelical Church. The shipment was sent by the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church in Oak Park, Ill., for distribution among needy Germans. Mr. Thomas F. Dunn, OMGB director, is on the right.**

spective organizations. The proposed declarations of program were subsequently approved by party conventions. Pre-convention discussions among the membership or in the party publications was a rarity.

**A**BOVE STATE level little contact existed between parties. Each continued to lead its own existence, functioning along vertical lines within the framework of its organization. All efforts to establish contact between the parties on the national level failed. The eastern zone CDU made two proposals involving interparty cooperation and the Socialist Unity Party (SED) made a third.

The first of these schemes was worked out on March 15, 1947, at the Berlin meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the CDU and CSU of the four zones. Inspired by the CDU of the eastern zone, it proposed to the leaders of the political parties “to meet as soon as possible, in order to prepare the first stage of an all-German representation of the people, and to take its place until this representation is a reality.”

Besides the CDU-CSU, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) of the Soviet Zone and SED soon expressed their willingness under certain conditions to join such a body composed of party representatives. The SPD rejected it, making its participation contingent upon the admission of the party in the Soviet Zone. Subsequently other demands were made by the SPD. Later, the non-KPD parties of the western zones made their support of the plan contingent upon SPD participation. The plan was shelved after several weeks of agitation.

A counter move to this proposed “national representation” of the parties was introduced on May 9, 1947, immediately after the closing of the Moscow Conference, when the CSU minister president of Bavaria, Dr. Hans Ehard, sent an invitation to his colleagues in all the German states to meet in Munich for the discussion of matters of interest to the whole of the German people.

After the failure of the national representation plan, the CDU in the Soviet Zone proposed the creation of a national consultative body. This

plan, less pretentious than the former one, received almost no attention.

Towards the end of November, the SED began propagandizing for the convocation of a People's Congress which was to elect German representatives to the London Conference. In spite of the short notice, all non-KPD political parties in the western zones as well as the state governments, trade unions, and other organizations of the western zones quickly rejected this idea, most of them describing it as an SED propaganda maneuver.

**T**HE SO-CALLED Congress convened on Dec. 5 in Berlin. According to the official figures released by the election committee of the Congress, three-fourths of the delegates came from the Soviet Zone and Berlin. Two-thirds of the remaining participants in the Congress were bona fide members of the Communist parties in the western zones.

Before adjourning, the Congress passed a resolution calling upon the foreign ministers to hear its delegation plead for German unity and a just peace. A 17-man committee was elected to represent the German people at London before the foreign ministers conference. All but two of this London delegation originated in the Soviet Zone. The two are KPD leaders in the British and American Zones.

The Congress explained the failure to include more representatives from the western zones in the proposed delegation by claiming uncertainty as to the parties and organizations that they represented.

The Congress also elected a 47-man permanent committee whose function it would be to carry out the terms of the resolution. This committee's immediate problem was to contact representative organizations in the western zones and recruit some outstanding personalities for the London delegation, which would then be expanded to include such additional members.

However, when the question of the reception of this delegation was brought up by the Soviet delegate at the last meeting of the foreign ministers, the US delegate replied that the US position was that responsible German representatives should be

given an opportunity to present their views at the peace conference, but that the present proposal was not acceptable.

The lack of cooperation between the parties above state level, however, did not prevent them from carrying on debates in the zones. The KPD-SED conducted a well designed campaign against the SPD leaders, being careful to differentiate between the leadership, which it attacked, and the SPD membership which it hoped to convince. In their attacks on the CDU-CSU the Communists did not show such consideration. The party was condemned as the mouthpiece of reaction and as the spiritual heirs of the Third Reich.

**T**HE SPD, WHICH feared at first the attacks from the left, soon discovered its ineffectiveness. Of late, the Socialists are inclined to ignore the KPD, centering their fire directly on the master of the KPD, the SED. The relations between the SPD and the CDU-CSU changed somewhat for the better. Both parties found their respective sociological lines of demarcation to be firm and only slightly overlapping. The right wing parties on the whole were both less agile and less voluble in the field of combat-propaganda.

The membership of the parties has remained almost constant since the middle of 1947. The SPD and the Democratic Parties (DPD) registered small gains, the KPD lost somewhat and the CDU-CSU held its own. Three out of a hundred inhabitants in the US Zone were registered members of a political party. The same average applied to the other two western zones.

### **Germans Get 162 Craft**

The transfer to the German economy of 162 deep sea and inland water craft, originally allocated to the United States by the Tripartite Naval Commission, has been completed. The bizonal Executive Director for Transport has rechartered 52 percent of these vessels to individual operators and shipping companies, 25 percent to the German Waterway Authority, 15 percent to waterway engineering firms, and eight percent to miscellaneous German agencies.

## **Movies for Youths Provided in Berlin**

More than 150 movie subjects and 44 film strips, dealing with almost every aspect of life in democratic countries, is available to Berlin schools, youth clubs, and civic groups on a free loan basis.

The films are provided by the US Military Government as part of a program designed to provide Germans with up-to-date information on the culture, structure, and life of democratic countries. Subjects include science, education, government and politics, history, industry, arts, geography, and sports.

Although intended primarily for use in the American Sector of Berlin, applications from other sectors of the city will be considered if accompanied by written permission of the occupying power in the Sector concerned.

### **Phone Traffic in Germany**

Long distance telephone traffic reached a new high in October, 1947, with a total of more than 9,000,000 originating calls completed in the US-occupied areas, excluding the state of Bremen. The volume of calls in November showed a slight reduction to 8,400,000, the same volume handled during August, the previous peak month.

### **Scrap Collection Point**

A central collecting point for Army-owned scrap in EUCOM has been established at Aschaffenburg, on the Main River, to simplify collection and storage of metal scrap from US Zone installations. Previously, scrap metal was stored by each Post until such a time as it could be sold and shipped.

### **Switchboards Being Built**

One of the most critical items of supply in the communications field has been manually-operated, long-distance switchboards. Considerable progress in new construction and repair of these facilities has been achieved in recent months.

# Food for the Germans

**T**HE QUESTION is frequently asked: "Why is it that more food is not sent to Germany when there is plenty of food in the world, and countries like the United States and Canada have large surpluses of essential foods such as wheat and meat?"

The statement that there is plenty of food in the world for everyone, if it were fairly divided, is incorrect. There is a world food shortage, and Germany is by no means the only sufferer. In addition to the shortage of food, the hungry nations of the world lack the purchasing power to buy such food as is available.

There are two main reasons for the world food shortage. During the past 10 years, despite wars and famine, the population of the world has increased. It is estimated that since 1936-1937 the population of Europe has increased by 12,000,000, that of North America by 10,000,000, and Asia's by 100,000,000. But during that same 10 years the area of the world under cultivation has shown no increase. Also, one of the costs of war has been the interruption in scientific development in food production.

The second main reason is that during World War II, vast stretches of land in both Europe and the Far East were devastated. The great rice-growing countries of Burma, Java, Siam, and the Malay States were overrun by the Japanese invader and their productive capacity largely destroyed.

In the 1914-18 war, the supplies of food from the Far East were merely dammed up and were released after the war was over to help feed a hungry Europe. At the end of the 1939-45 war, however, no such supplies had accumulated and it was necessary instead to send large quantities of grain to the rice-growing countries of the Far East to prevent the people there from starving.

In addition to the devastation of lands in the Far East, the grain fields of the Ukraine and in much of eastern Europe have been destroyed. In pre-war days, the countries of eastern Europe exported, chiefly to western

and central Europe, about 6,000,000 tons of breadgrains annually. There have been no appreciable exports from these countries this year and so western Europe must turn to North America, Argentina, and Australia for her supplies.

**I**N ORDER to deal with such a world food situation, two international bodies have been set up. First is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations which was formally established in Quebec, Canada, in 1945. Its function is to deal with the

*Food for Germans was adapted from material contained in an announcement by the Public Relations Branch, Control Commission for Germany (British Element), and from information provided by the Food and Agriculture Group, OMGUS Office of the Economics Adviser.*

problems of world food shortages and surpluses on a permanent basis.

But more important for immediate purposes, is the International Emergency Food Council which was established as a result of the meeting of the FAO in Washington in May, 1946, to deal with the immediate world food crisis. The IEF, a voluntary agency composed of 32 nations of the world, recommends to member nations how the most important foods in short supply shall be allocated.

Of the major nations, only the Soviet Union, Argentina and Spain do not belong. The member nations of the IEF control among them the export of the bulk of the world's supplies of cereal grains, fats and oils, meat, peas and beans, and sugar, all of them commodities in great demand.

The three western zones of Germany in terms of total food energy together form the second largest importing area of food-stuffs in the world. Of the 28,297,000 tons of cereal grains imported by all countries of the world in 1946/47, Great Britain

imported 5,676,000 tons, the three Western Zones of Germany 3,595,000, and India 2,300,000.

Up to the present time virtually all imports of food for the Bizonal Area of Germany have been paid for by Britain and the United States in dollars.

The question is repeatedly asked, "Why does Germany not obtain more vegetables from Holland, margarine from Denmark and so on?" The answer is that the occupying powers must spend their funds prudently, seeking food of the highest calorie value at the best price (bargains). A dollar spent on wheat, for example, will provide 10 times as many calories as one dollar's worth of vegetables from Holland, and four times the calories of Danish butter.

Although a few countries today have food surpluses, those surpluses must be divided fairly among those nations which are in most desperate need. Germany gets a very full share, and other countries of the world have made concessions and sacrifices so that Germany should not starve.

**F**ROM TIME to time, reports come in to the effect that certain food-stuffs have been offered to Germany by foreign firms, and that the occupying powers have refused to allow such offers to be entertained. This is, of course, nonsense; all food offers brought to the attention of the Military Governments are most carefully considered.

In many cases, on investigation, it develops that the supposedly available foodstuffs are not at all surplus to the needs of the countries concerned; and, that firms concerned are not in possession of an export license. In other cases the food is priced far too high as compared with available foods from other sources.

The United States and British taxpayers have put up enough money to support the minimum feeding needs of the German population—provided the money be spent prudently, and Ger-

man agricultural, collection and food distribution offices do their part. There is not money available for luxury items, or for higher priced offers of standard items.

As a result of the care with which US and British appropriated funds have been expended, the food imports that will be received by the Bizonal Area this year should total more than 10 percent above the planned requirement for which funds were originally requested. For the 12-month period which began last summer and will end with next harvest, these imported foods will contribute nearly a ton and a half of food value for every 10 collected in the Bizonal Area.

Of the 1,800 to 1,900 calories average per person per day which is being distributed through the official ration this year, only 800 are coming from German production and more than 1,100 are being provided by imported foods supplied by the two Allied governments.

As Germany's industrial output increases and she is able to provide more funds to pay for imports, it will

be undoubtedly possible to include a higher proportion of such more-expensive foods as can be obtained over and above the international allocations of the standard, less expensive food items.

But Germany, like many other countries of the world, must produce a great deal more of her own food and improve the collection of the food she raises. The collection and distribution of food is the responsibility of the Germans, and they themselves must take steps to ensure that the food is grown and the full amount collected for distribution to the population.

The occupying powers in the British and US Zones do not consume any indigenous food, nor is any of it exported. Rather, they are carrying a heavy load of bringing food in at the expense of British and US citizens in order to help western Germany to reestablish her own industrial and food economy. How quickly they can be successful will be largely dependent upon the efforts of each individual German.

## Youths Are Advised To Protect Rights

Citing that governmental officials were servants of the people in a democratic state, Albert C. Schweizer, director of the Civil Administration Division, OMG Bavaria, told delegates to the Bavarian State Youth Ring conference that democratic groups and individuals must combat "totalitarian propaganda" and recognize that the "new democracy still lacks experience in practice and needs support."

He told the youths, who represent youth organizations in each county in Bavaria, that they must protect their new form of government by informing themselves "about the rights of individuals" and the ways such rights could be exerted.

"It is also essential that individually you demand democratic practices in yourselves, in your officials, and in your political leaders," he said. "Inasmuch as they are elected by you, they represent you and are accountable to you for their official acts. See that they consult your wishes and report fully to you through public meetings or press and radio."

Stating that all possible governmental power should be reserved for local administration, he said that "the principle of parliamentary government in local matters had not always been adhered to.

"Sight has been lost of the fact that the chief local official, whether he be mayor or county executive, is responsible to the council that has elected him," he said. "If the local council does not exert its control and hold the chief official responsible to it, the theory of democratic parliamentary government is lost."

He said that new election laws were being drafted to make elections more democratic, adding that Bavarian elections have not yet had "open ballots" allowing the people to choose their representatives by name, rather than by a closed party list.

"It remains to be seen whether the Bavarian legislature will liberalize the methods of election themselves, as it is entirely in their province to do so," he continued.



The double tunnel at Eschenlohe, on the main road between Munich and Garmisch, has been reopened. During the war it served as an underground Messerschmitt plane factory. Heavy charges of dynamite were used to clear the tunnel for the resumption of traffic. (DENA-Bild)

## \$467,500 Contract For Seeds Signed

A \$467,500 seed contract, calling for the immediate delivery to the Bizonal Area of 590 tons of fodder beet and fodder seed, has been concluded with French seed dealers, the Bipartite Food and Agriculture Group has announced.

Between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948, \$ 31,000,000 worth of seeds and seed potatoes will have been purchased for the Bizonal Area, \$23,000,000 of these having been obtained from European countries. Chief sources of the European-purchased seed have been Great Britain, Holland, France, Denmark, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria.

It was also announced that 51,000 tons of fresh herring, out of a total purchase of 112,000 tons contracted for with Norway on Feb. 16, have already been delivered.

Bipartite officials pointed out that while every effort is being made to obtain food for Bizonal Germany from European sources, a high percentage of the food offers consist of items too highly priced in relation to their caloric value to be considered as acceptable imports under the category A program, financed by Joint appropriated funds.

Since the funds for importing food into the Bizonal Area are strictly limited, purchases are limited to foods whose caloric cost compares most favorably with flour, which provides more calories per dollar cost than any other basic food.

Furthermore, it was explained, many of the food items offered — wheat, rice, barley, corn and semolina — are not European products but originally come from South America and can be obtained more cheaply directly from the Western Hemisphere countries in which they originate than through European middlemen.

### Dislodged Germans

Approximately 16,000 dislodged Germans were received into the US Zone through established exchange points during December, 1947. Fewer than 1,200 such Germans left the US Zone during the same period. Approximately 13,740 released prisoners of war were included among those persons received.



An exhibition of handicraft by German school children was held at the Heidelberg Civil Center. Looking at the exhibits are (left to right) T/3 William G. Willoughby; T/4 George Bell; Mrs. Brown, who is the German civilian house mother at the Heidelberg GYA Girls Center, and Lt. Bertha Hunter, Heidelberg GYA officer. (Signal Corps)

## Private Agencies House Germans

Private German social agencies are playing an increasingly important role in welfare work in all of the US-occupied area. Their institutional services include sponsorship and maintenance of homes for the aged, the mentally and physically handicapped, infants and children of all ages, as well as educational institutions for apprentices and for correction and detention purposes.

The extent of their work is brought into particularly sharp focus when observed in relation to that of the public organizations. Of the 2,964 welfare institutions in the US area, 1,899 are privately sponsored and maintained, and 1,065, approximately 35 percent, are financed out of public funds. The private homes care for 90,103 individuals as contrasted with 78,644 cared for in the public institutions.

In addition to their institutional services, the voluntary social agencies participate effectively in all community activities which have as their objective the welfare of people in need.

In the US Sector of Berlin, for instance, they recently aided in the

organization of 128 warming centers, in the establishment of 32 first aid stations, two public kitchens, an emergency kitchen, a transient camp, two day-care centers for children, one for the aged, a number of sewing centers, an ambulance motor pool, and three new buildings for children's activities.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden, the Protestant agency (Evangelisches Hilfswerk) served 2,070 meals to children in October, 1947. The Catholic welfare agency (Caritas Verband) served 1,537 meals during the same period.

At Regensburg, Bavaria, the Protestant agency established the Martin Luther House for 80 young men, half of whom are students and half of whom are engaged in apprenticeships.

The Catholic agency has established three youth welfare districts in Munich, Freising, Augsburg, and Regensburg, and plans have been completed for similar expansion in each Bavarian district.

The private welfare associations of Bavaria elected in October five representatives to the Bavarian Senate. *Military Governor's Report No. 30.*

## Occupational Activities

French Resistance during World War II.

The future employment of denazification tribunal personnel is protected in a US Zone Council of States draft law approved by OMGUS. Applying to denazification employees who have worked at least one year, the measure provides certain priorities in their reemployment both by government and private industry.

### US Zone

At the US Zone Council of States meeting in Stuttgart on March 3 the Deputy Military Governor informed the Council of Military Government's achievements for the Bizonal Area in the procurement of additional food. The deliveries of imported bread-grains were reported to be 15 percent above schedule. This means that the 3,600,000 metric tons of bread-grains promised for 1947-48 can be met or may even be exceeded. He reported that fat and oil imports were 26,300 tons in the first two months of 1948.

A German suggestion relative to drawing up a statute of occupation clearly defining the rights and responsibilities of the occupying powers and of the German administration was accepted by Military Government as desirable but could not be realized until establishment of a central German Government with a constitution.

Illegal border activity and crossings increased approximately 10 percent in Bavaria. A control point was established at the Kassel (Hesse) railway station where border police replaced municipal police who had been checking travel documents. The heavy influx of persons illegally entering the US Zone from the Soviet Zone via the British Zone made this step necessary.

On March 4 a total of 217 railway cars had been returned to the US Zone after repair by the Tatra works in Czechoslovakia. Since September, 1947, 500 freight cars have been sent there for repair in order to ease the burden on Reichsbahn repair shops.

In accordance with a request by US military authorities, the Freising-

# Homeless Youths Are Major Problem

The large number of homeless boys and girls in the US Zone continues to constitute a major problem to local child welfare officials.

In a recent study made by the Ministry of Labor and Welfare in Hesse it was found that in Land Hesse alone approximately 10,000 juveniles are vagrant. The bunkers at the Frankfurt railroad station provide shelter for about 200 children, and the Rendeler bunker in Frankfurt averages about 100 boys per night. Approximately 80 percent come from the Soviet Zone.

Child welfare agencies have organized 28 institutions with 2,665 beds for homeless boys, and six institutions with 275 beds for girls, and by so doing have made a substantial beginning in alleviating the shortage of institutional facilities for juveniles.

In Bavaria a significant step was taken by the authorities in attacking the problem of homeless youths, when a check and collection of vagrant youth was made simultaneously throughout the state at all railroad stations, blackmarket and other centers known to be meeting places for homeless and uprooted youths. As a result, 1,586 juveniles were

apprehended, 1,277 of whom were turned over to the local child welfare offices for investigation and social planning.

Approximately one-half of these youths were released to the custody of their parents or guardians, under the supervision of the competent child welfare office. Of those remaining, 309 were placed in two diagnostic centers for further study and were later transferred to Georgensmuend near Schwabach, a treatment home for young vagabonds.

Others who were in need of special care were placed at Kastell Windsor, Landkreis Regensburg, or Maerzfeld near Nuremberg, two newly established homes for boys, leaving a potential capacity of 40 and 300, respectively. A few boys under 18 years of age were accepted for training at Simonshof, Landkreis Mellrichstadt, a newly established work-center, now having a capacity for 12 and a potential capacity for 40 youths.

The success of this experiment encouraged the Bavarian authorities in the belief that frequent repetitions of such action would go far in diminishing the problem of homeless youths. — *Military Governor's Report No. 30.*

Erding highway in Bavaria has been added to the military road network as a first-priority, second-class road. This route is one of several important highways leading to the Erding Air Depot which has been designated as the permanent location for US Air Forces supply in the theater.

Industrial production rose sharply in February to 54% of the 1936 level, a new high for the occupation period. Despite the shorter month (24 working days), the rise represents an increase of approximately four points over January and is attributable chiefly to the continuing improvement in availability of coal and steel to industry, plus the unusually mild weather.

During the second half of February the first Danish restitution mission reported for duty at Karlsruhe. Among

the art items released to Belgium were such outstanding pieces as "Moses and His Wife" and "Martyrdom of Saint Laurentius," both by Jacob Jordaens, and a 17th-century Gobelin tapestry.

During the latter half of February, reparations shipments totaling 4,996 tons were made to 11 recipient nations from 42 plants in the US Zone. Of the total, Yugoslavia received 2,437 tons and France 1,239 tons.

Regulation No. 1 issued under Military Government Law No. 56 Prohibition of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power) has been further amended, effective March 1, 1948. The new amendment requires that members of all prohibited cartel agreements and illegal trade practice arrangements shall notify the Decartelization Branch of the termination

of participation in such prohibited arrangements.

Maximum capacity loadings of coal have been possible on the Rhine River in the two weeks preceding March 12, although water levels on that waterway continue to decrease gradually.

Military Government granted the International Transport Federation permission to send a 16-man delegation to the Bizonal Area to study working conditions of transport workers. This is the first time any international organization has been permitted to send such a large delegation to the US occupied area.

The crisis in Czechoslovakia dominated news broadcasts carried by the US controlled stations in Germany; full coverage was given to recent developments in that country and to the world reaction which followed.

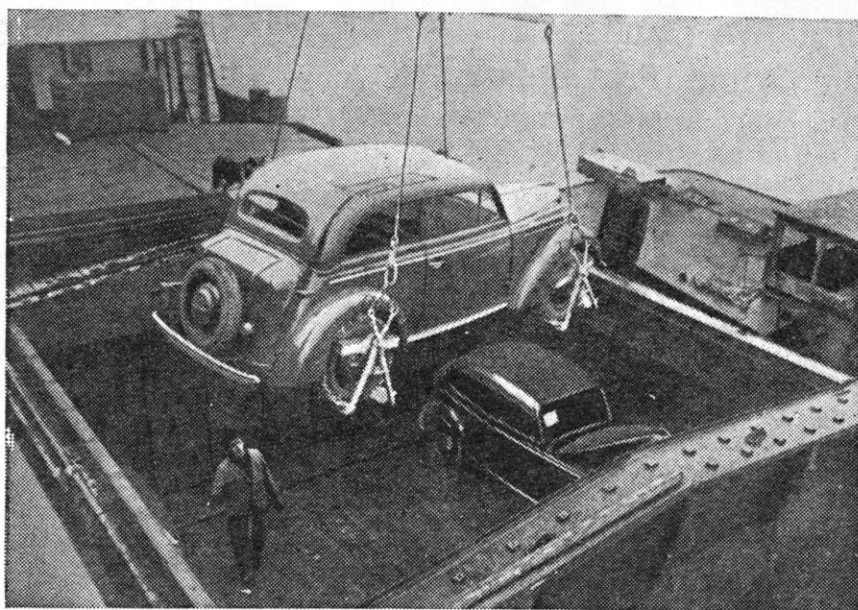
Military Government's exhibition program, which was initiated with the exhibit on "TVA," has made substantial progress. Four new exhibitions are now ready for showing in the US Information Centers of Germany; "US Agriculture," "US Labor," "North American Indian Art," and "American Homes—1607-1947."

On February 25 an agreement for the founding of the School of Advanced Studies in Berlin was signed by the Minister Presidents of the US-occupied areas. Berlin has also agreed to support the institution. The establishment of the school is the result of a proposal by US Military Government.

Incidence rates for the more important communicable diseases, tuberculosis and respiratory diseases reported as influenza, were lower in February than in January, 1948.

All displaced persons in the US Zone are being notified that they must deposit their foreign exchange assets between April 1 and 15 under the provision of Military Government Law No. 53.

Industrial production in the three southern states of the US Zone—Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden und Bavaria—rose sharply during February to a new high level for the occupation. Despite the fact that February had only 24 working days, the general production index rose to 54 percent of the 1936 rate as compared



One of a shipment of 24 Opel Olympia passenger automobiles, manufactured at the Opel plant in Ruesselsheim, is loaded aboard a Rhine barge for export to Antwerp, Belgium. (Archives)

with 50 percent during January and with the previous high level of 52 reached in July, 1947.

### Berlin Sector

Two feeding programs, effecting 220,000 Berlin school children and 16,000 university students, will be started by CRALOG about April 15.

Under provisions of a recent Allied Kommandatura agreement, telephone service to Scandinavian countries has been opened to Berlin residents. Initially the service for Germans will be limited in the US Sector to business calls from Berlin firms with commercial interests in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The first issue of "Das Freie Wort" ("The Free Word"), the official weekly newspaper of the Working Committee of the Independent Trade Union Opposition of Berlin, appeared on March 5 under US Military Government authorization, with 45,000 copies on sale at newsstands.

### Wuerttemberg-Baden

Final steps were taken to complete the establishment of the North-Wuerttemberg-Baden Volkshochschule Association. The general purpose of the association is to promote adult education.

### Bavaria

Agreement has been reached between the Bavarian Minister of Labor and the president of the Land Labor Office for Bavaria for the allocation of 100 workers to Krauss-Maffei, one of the largest railway repair shops in the US Zone.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference contributed to the Office of Military Government for Bavaria six sets of the new basic courses prepared at Catholic University for parochial schools in the United States.

The "heartfelt thanks" of President Truman were conveyed to the mayor and citizens of Kulmbach for a book of photographs encased in a wood-carved cover, which the villagers had sent to the White House in December as a token of appreciation for American food.

### British Zone

Twenty-nine million special stamps in two denominations, and 500,000 blocks of four stamps each for collectors, will be issued in commemoration of the 1948 Hanover Trade Fair, which will open on May 22. Issuance of the special stamps has received quadripartite approval. The stamps will be in 50 an 24 pfennig denominations.



## DP's Are Cautioned On Crime Prevalence

In a communication to all displaced persons newspapers in the US Zone, Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, cautioned that a small minority of the DP population is endangering the position of the entire group through indulgence in criminal activity.

The communication also pointed out that there have been many instances in which, through misplaced, intra-group loyalty, DP's involved in crimes have been assisted by other DP's in their efforts to escape apprehension—often without the knowledge that DP's they are helping are being sought for crimes.

The situation, it was said, has engendered unfavorable publicity in the United States and other countries out of proportion to the incidence of crime among DP's, and tends to develop or increase anti-DP sentiment in other countries.

## Hearings Speeded

Only 614,265 registrants under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism remained to be processed as of Jan. 1, out of the original 12,222,985 registrants. Of these remaining 233,926 or 38 percent will be affected by the recently-approved amendments to the law, which will expedite hearing of their cases. It is estimated that hearing of cases speeded by the amendment will be completed by the end of March 1948, leaving only 380,339 subject to the normal trial processes of the law.

## Hospital Reserve Lacking

With the occupancy as of Dec. 1, 1947, at 88 percent of the total civilian bed capacity of 186,265 in the US Zone, there was little reserve available in case of an epidemic or catastrophe. The general shortages of fuel, hospital equipment, medicines and bandage materials, in addition to the crowded condition of the hospitals, would make the satisfactory care of an increased patient load impossible.

## Reviews List German Research

A detailed account of scientific research accomplished in Germany, during the war, will be made available to scientists of all nations through the publication of a series of reviews prepared by the respective FIAT's (Field Information Agency, Technical) of the Military Governments of the British, French, and US Zones of Germany.

The reviews will cover the fields of biology, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, physics, and the sciences of the earth. Numerous German scientists furnished and arranged the contents of the volumes, and the personnel of the Scientific Branches of the FIAT's supervised the work.

The review will consist of 84 volumes, six of which are already off the press. The list of titles follows:

**PHYSICS:** "Nuclear Physics, Cosmic Rays" (Vol I and II) by W. Bothe and S. Flugge; "Physics of the Electron Shells of Atoms and Molecules" by K. Kopfermann; "Physics of Solids" (Vol I and II) by G. Joos; "Physics of Liquids and Gases" by E. Kappler; "Hydro- and Aerodynamics" by A. Betz; "Electronics, Incl. Fundamental Emission Phenomena" (Vol I and II) by G. Goubau and J. Zenneck; "Geophysics and Geodesy" (Vol I and II) by J. Bartels; "Meteorology and Physics of the Atmosphere" by R. Mugge; "Astronomy, Astrophysics and Cosmogony" by P. ten Bruggen-ate; "Biophysics (Vol I and II) by B. Rajewsky and M. Schon.

**CHEMISTRY:** "Inorganic Chemistry" (Vol I to VI) by W. Klemm; "Analytical Chemistry" by W. Klemm; "Physical Chemistry" by K. Clusius; "Theoretical Organic Chemistry" (Vol I and II) by W. Huckel; "Preparative Organic Chemistry" (Vol I to III) by K. Ziegler; "Biochemistry" (Vol I to IV) by R. Kuhn; "Pharmacology and Toxicology" (Vol I to III) by F. Eichholtz; "Chemotherapeutics" by F. Schonhofer; "General Metallurgy" by M. Hansen; "Nonferrous Metallurgy" (Vol I and II) by M. Hansen.

**MATHEMATICS:** "Pure Mathematics" (Vol I and II) by W. Suss; "Applied Mathematics" (Vol I to V) by A. Walther.

**MEDICINE:** "Internal Medicine" (Vol I and II) by R. Schon; "Pediatrics" by H. Kleinschmidt; "Neurology" (Vol I to III) by G. Schaltenbrand; "Psychiatry" by E. Kretschmer; "Tropical Medicine and Parasitology" by E. G. Nauck; "Hygiene, incl. Preventive and Industrial Medicine, Epidemiology" (Vol I to III) by E. Rodenwaldt; "Surgery, General and Special" by K. H. Bauer; "Obstetrics and Gynaecology" (Vol I and II) by H. Martius; "Radiology, Diagnostic and Therapeutic" by H. Holthausen; "Physiological and Pathological Chemistry, incl. Nutrition" by E. Lehnartz; "Pathology" (Vol I to IV) by F. Buchner; "Bacteriology and Immunology" by H. Schmitt; "Virus Diseases of Man" by R. Bieling and H. Heinlein; "Physiology" (Vol I to III) by H. F. Rein; "Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology" by P. Stohr.

**BIOLOGY:** "Biology" (Vol I to IV) by E. Bunning and A. Kuhn.

**SCIENCES OF THE EARTH:** "Geography" (Vol I to IV) by W. Tuckermann and H. Wissmann; "Geology" by L. Ruger; "Mineralogy" by H. Steinmeß; "Petrography" (Vol I and II) by K. H. Scheumann



(Signal Corps photo)

American publications are read with keen interest by Germans at the "Amerika-Haus," US Information Center in Berlin-Schoeneberg

# CITIES of US ZONE

*This is the second and last part of an article published originally in the Troop I&E Bulletin, a weekly publication for Army occupation troops. The first part appeared in Issue No. 131 of the Information Bulletin.*

## **Munich: Athens on the Isar**

Before the twin disasters of nazism and war, Munich had more charm and color than any other part of Germany. Today the great city lies largely in ruins; and yet, strangely enough, much of the carefree atmosphere of the mellow old Bavarian city still prevails.

Not much imagination is needed even today to understand why Munich was once a mecca for tourists and a center of music, fine arts and learning. The visitor who walks down the broad and beautiful streets, who studies what is left of huge museum buildings, government buildings and

old churches, will catch something of the former splendor that was Munich.

First mention of Munich is found in 8th century documents as a settlement of monks called "Villa Munchen" or simply "Munichen"—"To the Monks." Situated squarely on the old Roman road from Salzburg to Augsburg, the town achieved a kind of early prominence when the Bishop of Freising built a toll bridge over the Isar for the busy salt traders. Henry the Lion established it as a trading center in the middle of the 12th century, for the salt coming from Hallein and Reichenhall. He also set up a mint in the town.

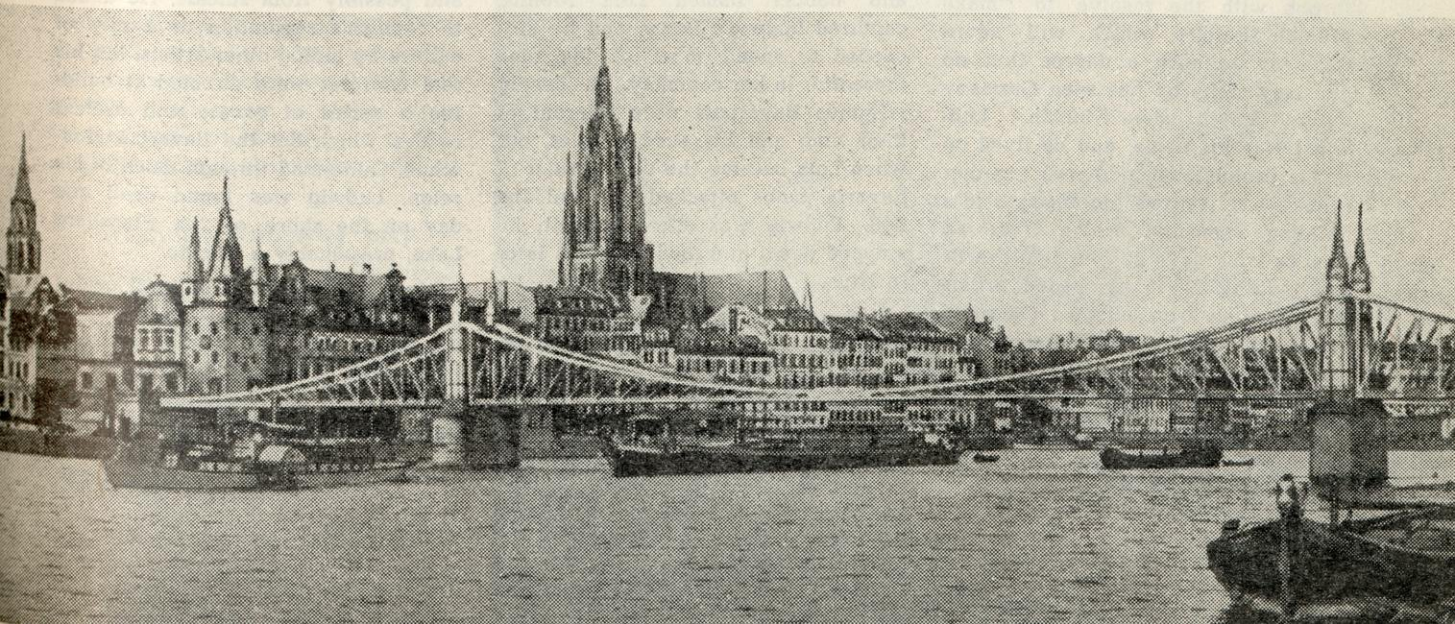
The reign of the Wittelsbach family, one of Europe's oldest and most prolific houses, began in 1180 when Otto von Wittelsbach became Duke of Bavaria; it lasted until the day when Bavaria, in a short-lived revolution after World War I, proclaimed itself a communist (Soviet) state.

During the intervening 739 years, Munich suffered many hardships, one of which was the great fire of 1327, which virtually destroyed it. It was occupied in 1632 by the armies of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, who was seeking to curb the power of the Holy Roman Empire. But Bavaria has always been a Catholic stronghold and was one of the few German towns to resist the Reformation movement. Munich was always a residence city (Reichsstadt), the seat of a ruling house as opposed to traditionally "free cities" like Frankfurt and Bremen.

With the occupying Swedes came a fearful epidemic of the plague. Those who survived celebrated their deliverance in the market place by dancing the Schefflertanz, a costume dance which was performed every seven years thereafter in memory of their gratitude.

Bavarian art first achieved stature and recognition in the 17th century; it continued to flourish through two

**A view of prewar Frankfurt, with St. Paul's Church in the center** (Stars and Stripes photo)



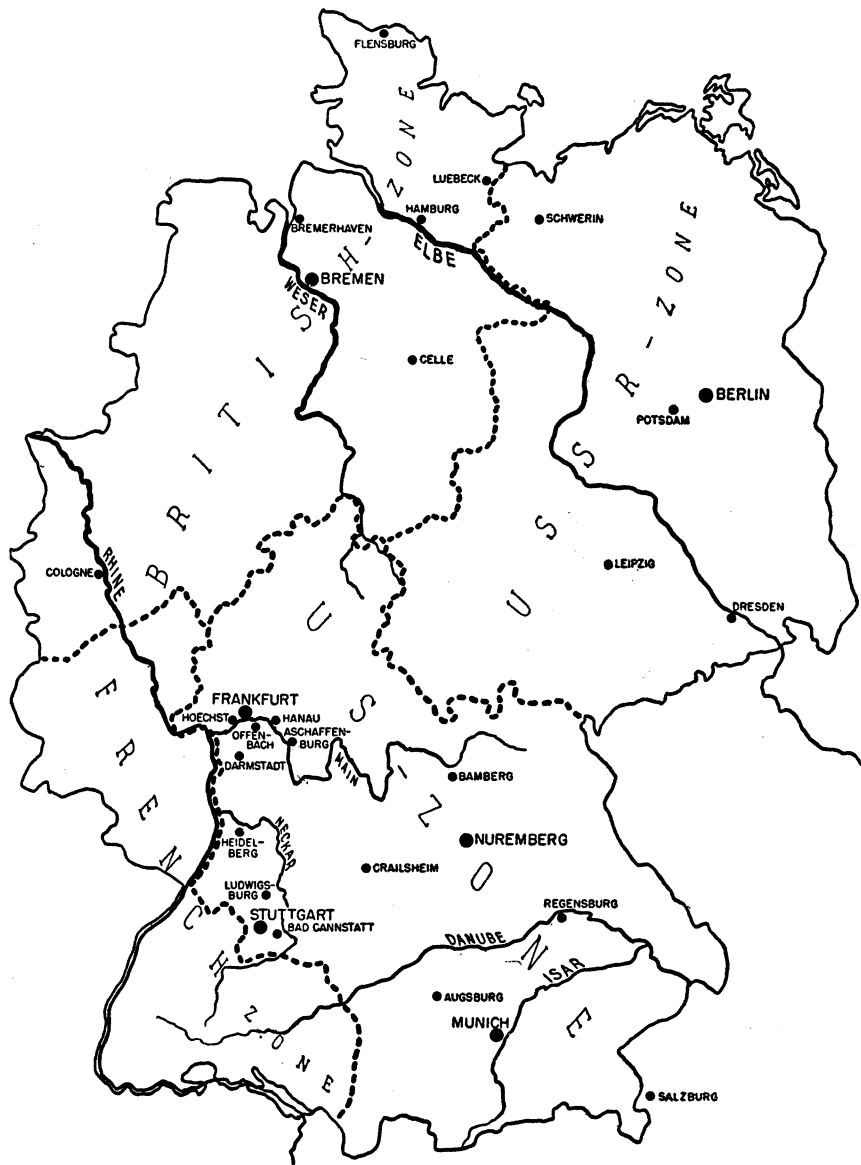
more occupations by the Austrians in the following century.

The art and architecture of this period were greatly influenced by Italian and French masters; and hence a wide variety of buildings could be seen in Munich before the war. Not many of the old buildings are still intact.

St. Peter's Church, the oldest in the city, is now in ruins. On the Market-place stands the old town hall, erected in 1470, and the new town hall, a fine modern Gothic structure. On another square is the famous Frauenkirche Church of the Virgin) whose "onion bulb" towers dominate the city. The badly-damaged Alte Pinakothek (Old Art Gallery) was a palace-like Renaissance building which contained many of Europe's finest paintings. The prewar Baedeker guide-book lists no fewer than 45 of these "sights" which the tourist was encouraged to visit—castles, statues, churches, gardens, and some of the finest collections of art in Europe.

The German Museum housed one of the most complete scientific collections in the world. The State Library containing more than 1,000,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts, was considered by experts to rank among the world's 10 most important libraries. The fine university, most famous of Munich's many educational institutions, has long attracted students from all parts of the world. One of the few uprisings attempted against Hitler was led by a Munich University professor and a handful of students in 1943.

Early in the last century a Wittelsbach king ascended the Bavarian throne with the resolve to "make Munich a city which will adorn Germany to such a degree that no one may claim he has seen Germany without having seen Munich." Ludwig I was his name, and he lived up to his promise. He gathered together great art collections. He engaged in a building campaign which renewed Munich and gave it fine boulevards and buildings. He persuaded artists and scientists from all over Germany to assemble in his capital city. Munich became world-famous as a city for enjoyment, for learning and for a school of conservative painting.



Cities in the US and other zones of Germany

In 1846 an Irish-Spanish adventurer and dancer named Lola Montez captured Ludwig's fancy, and he proceeded to spend most of his time thereafter in her company. The deeply religious Bavarians were tolerant of their king and his eccentricities, but when Lola became the virtual ruler of Bavaria, mobs attacked her and she fled. Ludwig was asked to quit; he stepped down and died 20 years later in Nice.

Ludwig II, grandson of the first Ludwig, was a less effective, more expensive patron of the arts. He did much to further the career of his close friend, Richard Wagner, the

composer, saving him from bankruptcy and possibly from suicide. He added to Munich's reputation as a city of culture by aiding other artists; but his real energies were directed at building a series of ornate and useless castles which dot the Bavarian landscape. Quite mad through much of his reign, Ludwig was found dead one day on the shore of the Starnberg Lake, presumably a suicide.

Munich, however, a cultural center of Germany, bred a much more dangerous and less genial madman than either of the two Ludwigs. There Hitler joined the newly-founded Nazi Party in 1920 as Party member No. 7;

and for the next 25 years Munich was headquarters of the movement.

There in the Buergerbraeukeller the early Nazis plotted their 1923 putsch; and to Munich Hitler and his party leaders returned each November to re-enact one portion of that first unsuccessful try for power. Hitler chose Munich as the scene of his brutal diplomatic triumph over the democracies in September, 1938, when Prime Minister Chamberlain returned triumphantly to England waving a promise of peace and a trade agreement in return for having turned Czechoslovakia over to the Nazis.

Bavaria was predominantly Roman Catholic and had strong separatist tendencies, nourished by a deep distrust, even hatred, of northern Germans. It had resisted incorporation into the German Empire in 1870 and became an independent republic in 1920. For a brief period, because of this background, it had threatened serious opposition to the Hitler government in Berlin; but in 1934, with the other German states, it weakly and willingly surrendered.

Munich paid heavily for this surrender. Of the city's 828,235 population, less than 500,000 remained in April 1945.

Thousands who fled Munich, however, have returned to the crowded city. Reconstruction has begun in a small way. Some of the rubble has been cleared. New red tiles cover the roofs of the new wooden towers of the damaged Frauenkirche—the first step in the reconstruction of the city's cherished treasures. Some of the museums have been reopened and the university is again teaching the arts and sciences to the youth of Bavaria.

Rising above the city of Munich on the banks of the River Isar, untouched by war, is the Golden Angel of Peace of 1871. This statue is looked upon by the people of Munich as a symbol of faith and hope in the future of their city.

### Bremen: Gateway city

On Sept. 11, 1945, a small British ship steamed up the Weser and docked without mishap in the port of Bremen. US and British navies and engineers had completed their job of clearing the harbor of mines and scuttled ships. By March, 1946, the

Army had progressed far enough in salvaging and repairing the bomb-torn wharves, cranes and warehouses to allow the first three cargo boats (from Norway) to enter the harbor. Bremen then assumed its role of Occupied Germany's gateway to the outside world.

The Allies designated Bremen and Bremerhaven as ports for the US Zone in 1945 and set up Bremen and the surrounding area as the Bremen Enclave.

Bremen is Germany's oldest port; together with Bremerhaven, 38 miles north, it was in prewar times one of Europe's largest. The bombers that destroyed about 65 per cent of Bremerhaven were careful not to damage irreparably the port facilities which were of little use to the Germans. The bomb craters make a neat line between city and docks.

Bremen fared but little better. More than half of its picturesque residential area was totally ruined. Winding streets lined with gabled houses dating back to the Middle Ages have been cleared for traffic, the shattered dwellings gone with the rubble.

Among the varied Bremen industries which are struggling to climb back to prewar levels is that of fishing. Bremerhaven was the largest fresh fish landing port in Germany before the war depleted its facilities. Starting in July, 1945, with two trawlers, the industry now has almost 200 vessels operating out of the port. They bring in from 500 to 3,500 tons of desperately-needed fish each week. Bremen also had, as other prewar

industries, large tobacco processing, cigar making and coffee roasting factories.

It was to commerce, however, that Bremen owed most of its prewar fame and prosperity. Toward the end of the 19th century the mouth of the Weser was straightened and deepened to allow ocean-going vessels to reach the Bremen docks. There cargoes from all parts of the world were unloaded. Today ships from England, France, Belgium, Denmark, Poland, Italy, Norway, Finland and the US are bringing basic supplies to Germany through the Bremen port. Most of the food and supplies shipped to their zones by the US and Britain comes through Bremen.

In 1936, almost 6,000 vessels carrying about 5,000,000 tons of freight entered the Bremen port. In the first year of Military Government operation, 469 ships stopped there to unload or take on a total of 2,220,517 tons of goods. This record was made in the face of the worst winter in the modern history of the port. Usually free from ice nearly all year around, the harbor was made almost impassable in 1946/47 by ice four feet deep. Only ceaseless efforts by both Germans and Americans kept the port clear and supplies coming in.

Bremen has also made progress politically as well as commercially. Land Bremen was created as the fourth state in the US Zone early in 1947, after voters had given approval to a new constitution drawn up by elected representatives. The framers of the constitution drew upon Bre-

### How Frankfurt appeared after World War II bombings

(Signal Corps)



men's long history of republican government to draft this framework for democratic institutions.

Bremen was virtually a free city for several hundred years and was publicly proclaimed as such when the last ruling archbishop was deposed by the invading Swedes in 1646. For several centuries it was one of the most powerful members of the organization of cities—Luebeck, Hamburg, Cologne, Bruges and Bremen were the best known—which named itself the Hanseatic League. Formed in the 14th century as a result of the lack of a powerful German national government able to guarantee security for trade, the Hansa towns sought mutual security, extortion of trading privileges and maintenance of trade monopoly. Their chief weapon against foreigners or unwilling members was economic, boycott and (rarely) war. Thus these towns dominated northern European trade well into the 15th century.

Despite the decline of the Hanseatic League and its dissolution in 1669, Bremen retained its independence until taken by the French in 1806 and annexed to Napoleon's empire. The Congress of Vienna restored its independence in 1815, but in 1867 it joined the new German Empire being forged by Bismarck.

After Germany's defeat in World War I the red flag of communism flew from the Bremen city hall, the same building before which had been standing for more than four centuries the same famous statue of the Knight Roland. Revolutionists controlled the city from Nov. 15, 1918, until early the following February when government troops fought their way in and took over. Bremen adopted a constitution in 1920, in the second year of the republic, and gave up in 1935, in the second year of the Nazi terror, when it was merged in Prussia.

Tens of thousands of soldiers, civilians and their dependents have first set foot on German soil at Bremerhaven. They in turn will someday follow the other thousands who have already finished their part in the Occupation and taken a last look at Germany from the Bremerhaven pier.

Great crowds of people passing through its port is nothing new to



Prewar Nuremberg, with marketplace in foreground

(Archives)

Bremen. It was the seat of the North German Lloyd Steamship Lines and the port city through which millions of Europeans—notably Germans, Austrians and Russians—poured on their way to freedom and opportunity in America.

### **Nuremberg: Treasury of the Reich**

The destruction of the very old, rich city of Nuremberg will perhaps be known to history as the greatest single property loss Germany suffered in World War II. The modern buildings of Berlin can be replaced. Munich and Frankfurt can rebuild themselves. But the inner walled city of Nuremberg, one of the jewels of man's ancient history, is gone forever, irreplaceably lost.

The wall surrounding the old city still stands today, but almost nothing is left within it to give the casual visitor an idea of its former beauty. Streets become lanes and lanes become footpaths that lead up over the brick and rubble of once-famous buildings.

Nuremberg's walls and imperial castles were built in the 11th century. The last enclosure and the last fortification of the city was completed 400 years later; and so Nuremberg stood as one of Europe's largest walled cities, containing no fewer than 30,000 inhabitants. The wall itself was a formidable thing, more than three miles long, three feet thick at its

narrowest, 21 feet high at its lowest, a moat 60 feet wide at its base.

Many of the private houses of modern-day Nurembergers dated back to the 16th century. Their style was Gothic for the most part, and presented a rather plain exterior to the street. In the interior courts the lavish and ornate woodcarvings and painted walls were examples of German Renaissance decoration at its best. The Fembo-Haus in Burgstrasse, only slightly damaged, is one of the few surviving examples of the richly-ornamented Nuremberg residences.

Throughout four centuries, builders of new houses in the inner city employed the same decorations, gables, red tile roofs and general architectural style in an effort to maintain the medieval appearance. Thus Nuremberg continued to surpass any other German town in beauty and elegance. Emperor Charles IV called it "the noblest and best-situated town" in his empire. Because it was the home of so many rich and incomparable treasures of German art and civilization, it was known as the "Treasury of the Reich." Others called it *das Schatzkaestlein*, "the little jewel box."

Nuremberg used to attract throngs of as many as 500,000 visitors every summer before the war. Among the city's early admirers were the emperors of Germany, to whom the city owes much of its early wealth and expansion. They conferred on it special favors throughout the Middle

Ages. These German monarchs often lived in Nuremberg and held their congresses there.

The most important of these congresses was held in 1356 and gave birth to the famous Golden Bull (proclamation) of that year. This set of laws transformed the empire from a monarchy into an aristocratic federation and gave to seven sovereign electors the right to choose the German emperors and exercise supervision over the empire.

They were the archbishops of Mainz, Trier and Cologne, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg and the King of Bohemia. It remained in effect for 450 years, until 1806.

In 1219 Frederick II had granted Nuremberg the rights of a free city of the nation. In the centuries that followed, the struggles for control of the city between the burgraves, who lived in Nuremberg Castle, and the town council, which represented the burghers of the rising city, led to constant, sometimes bloody quarrels. Nuremberg survived them all and by the 16th century had acquired enough territory—about 500 square miles—to make it the largest German city of all time. It was the peak of Nuremberg civilization.

Nuremberg did not rely merely on architectural beauty for her fame. Throughout the Middle Ages the city was a famous trading center for all Europe. Fortunately situated at the crossroads of two important highways of central Europe, Nuremberg served as an intermediary between Italy and the East on the one hand and northern Europe on the other.

There is an old proverb which says "Nuremberg's toys go through every land." Such was the fame of one of the products of Nuremberg in medieval days.

Having no natural resources or assets on which to depend for trade and prosperity, the people of Nuremberg developed their own arts and crafts. Nuremberg merchants quickly became famous for their rare and fine metal work. Working as armorers, compass-makers, brass-founders, copper-smiths and goldsmiths, many of these craftsmen developed their talents to the point of fine art.

From the ranks of such men came many inventions of importance. Brass was first made at Nuremberg. In 1510 Peter Henlein invented the pocket watch (it was shaped like an egg). Hans Lobsinger built the first air gun about 50 years later. Other inventions include the clarinet, gun locks and terrestrial globes. The first globe representing the earth was made in 1490 and of course, did not show America.

Nuremberg wares are still known throughout the world. In the manufacture of toys and pencils, prewar Nuremberg dominated the world market.

Nuremberg produced at least two artists of world renown and eternal fame. One was the great painter and copper engraver, Albrecht Durer (1471—1528). The other was the shoemaker-poet, Hans Sachs (1494—1576), one of the master singers who joined with other poets, singers and composers in Nuremberg's famous singing and song composing contests. It was about these singers that Richard Wagner wrote his opera the Meistersinger, and it was Hans Sachs he chose as his leading character.

Nuremberg began to slip as a commercial center in the 17th century as a result of the discovery of new trade routes to India and America. The regular trade channels across Europe and through Nuremberg were upset, and many large Nuremberg commercial houses collapsed.

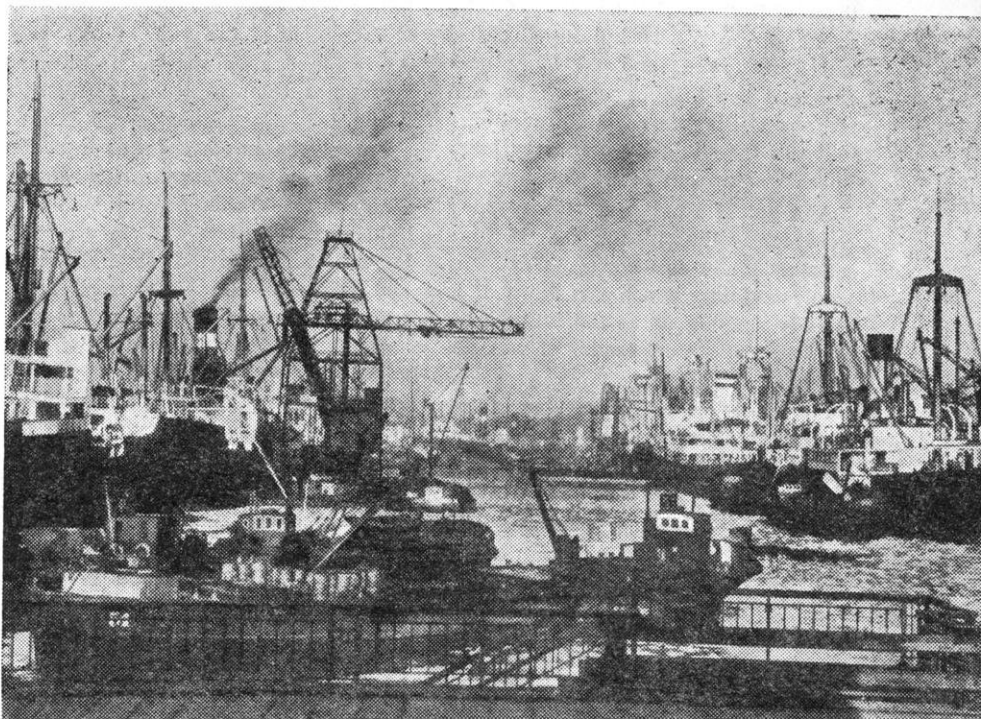
A second blow to the prosperity of the city was the Thirty-Year War. Although Nuremberg was neither captured nor destroyed, an estimated 10,000 of its inhabitants died of disease and want.

The incorporation of the city into the Kingdom of Bavaria at the beginning of the 19th century gave Nuremberg a new lease on life. Its trade and commerce recovered. Industry was developed as a new road to prosperity. Germany's first railroad was laid down to connect Nuremberg with nearby Fuerth, and Nuremberg became one of the leading rail and industrial cities of Germany.

A thriving modern community grew up around the carefully preserved inner city. As a modern industrial city, it had one quality in common with all other German cities. It had no slums.

After 1933 Nuremberg became the focal point for Nazi Party activities. As Munich was the birthplace and headquarters of Nazism, Nuremberg became its unholy shrine. Important party celebrations and congresses were held there, including the week-long September "Party Day" rally. This yearly meeting was the high point of the drum-beating, orating and mystical hokus-pokus by which Hitler held the German people spellbound. The entire city was decked in garish tributes of flags and bunting; searchlights swept the sky at night; and several hundred thousands from

This picture shows Bremen's thriving port before the war. (Archives)



all over Germany crowded into the Party Day Stadium (now the "Victory Stadium") to hear Hitler make inflammatory speeches.

Although the city had never been notably anti-Semitic, Nuremberg was chosen as the name-city for the infamous Nuremberg Laws of 1935, by which German Jews were deprived of the rights of citizenship and human beings.

The city first became an air target in 1943; by January, 1945, it had been reduced to its present state. By an ironic coincidence, Nuremberg fell to US troops on April 20, 1945. It was Hitler's birthday.

Today this once magnificent city, about which Pope Pius II once said "A simple Nuremberg burgher is better lodged than the King of Scotland," is barely able to offer shelter to the 320,000 persons who live in "91 per cent dead" Nuremberg.

### Frankfurt-am-Main: Capital City

On a Monday night in March of 1944 the air raid sirens of Frankfurt shrieked their warning. Hundreds of RAF planes passed back and forth over the city, dropping high explosive and fire bombs in a "carpet" raid.

Another British night raid followed on Wednesday and a US daytime raid on Friday. Old Frankfurt died in one spring week of modern war.

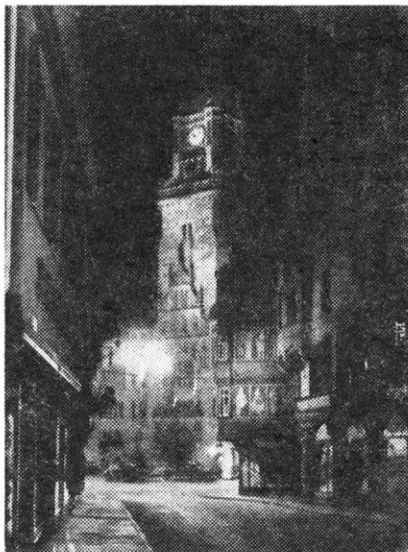
When 5th Division troops took the city at the end of March one year later, Germany's richest and sixth largest city lay in ruins as desolate as those of Berlin and Nuremberg. Of the community's 177,500 buildings, 80,000 were destroyed and 53,000 others damaged. All bridges were down and citizens of Frankfurt waited four hours to cross the Main on one ferry boat. There was no gas or water.

And yet, if a poll were taken today on which of the cities in the US Zone is "most likely to succeed," Frankfurt would certainly win hands down. It is already shaping up as the future economic and political leader of western Germany.

Frankfurt has long been one of the wealthiest cities of Germany. At one period in the last century—during the financial reign of the centuries-old, internationally famous banking houses

of Rothschild, Schiff and Warburg—the city was reputed to have had 599 millionaires. With the rapid growth of its stock exchange, the city became the "Wall Street" of Germany. Frankfurt's exchange granted a half dozen or more loans to the US Government in Civil War days when President Lincoln's requests had been turned down both in Paris and in London.

Before World War I the financial capital of Germany had moved eastward to Berlin, but even today the banking influence remains in Frankfurt.



Stuttgart city hall, in peacetime  
(Archives)

Under the Frankfurt Reichsbank are stored millions of dollars worth of German money, a collection of unclaimed art treasures, and all the gold bullion that has been found in western Germany since the end of the war. Army Finance officers in the building sometimes refer to it as "Germany's Fort Knox."

Frankfurt's importance as a center of commerce began in the 16th century with the establishment of annual fairs held at Easter time and in the fall. Each of these lasted several weeks and attracted merchants from every corner of Europe.

Good, level roads made the city easily approachable from the other trading centers of Europe. The navigable Main River, emptying into the Rhine a few miles east, made Frankfurt an important commercial inland port. The web of railroads that spread

out in the 19th century converted the city into an easily accessible rail terminus. Its station, superficially damaged by bombs, today is the scene of continuous activity. Through it pass trains to the capitals of Europe. It is crowded with the arrivals and departures of American Occupation personnel, of officials of every nationality, and of roving Germans.

The 20th century brought a new approach to the city, by way of air. The Rhine-Main airport, with its 6,000-foot runway, originally built as a harbor for Zeppelin airships, is one of Europe's best.

Traditionally a city of handicrafts and the home of thousands of small firms turning out handmade products, Frankfurt changed with the spread of the modern industrial revolution. Its chemical industry was the second largest in Germany. The Main River above and below Frankfurt is dotted with automobile, refrigeration, brewing, type foundry and electrical plants which were among Germany's best and biggest. Its suburb, Offenbach, was the center of the country's leather goods manufacture; Hanau of silver work and diamond cutting; Hoechst of chemicals.

The history of Frankfurt is rich in legend and tradition. The Emperor Charlemagne was supposed to have founded the city in the 8th century in gratitude for having been delivered from a pursuing Saxon army, when a white stag waded across the Main River and thus showed him a fordable passage. Actually he built a palace in the place and called it Franconoford. His grandson, Louis the German, made Frankfurt ("Franks Ford") the capital of the eastern Frankish kingdom.

The Golden Bull of 1356, enacted in Nuremberg, made Frankfurt the seat of the coronation of the German kings and later (after 1562) of the emperors. The now wrecked Roemer, a row of several magnificent patrician houses converted into a town hall, was one of the showplaces of Europe. Here the seven electors of the Empire met to choose an emperor, and here the coronation festivities were held after the actual coronation had taken place in the nearby cathedral. The cathedral, built in 852, was badly damaged

in the war but its 320-foot tower still stands to look over the ruins of one of the finest "old cities" of Europe.

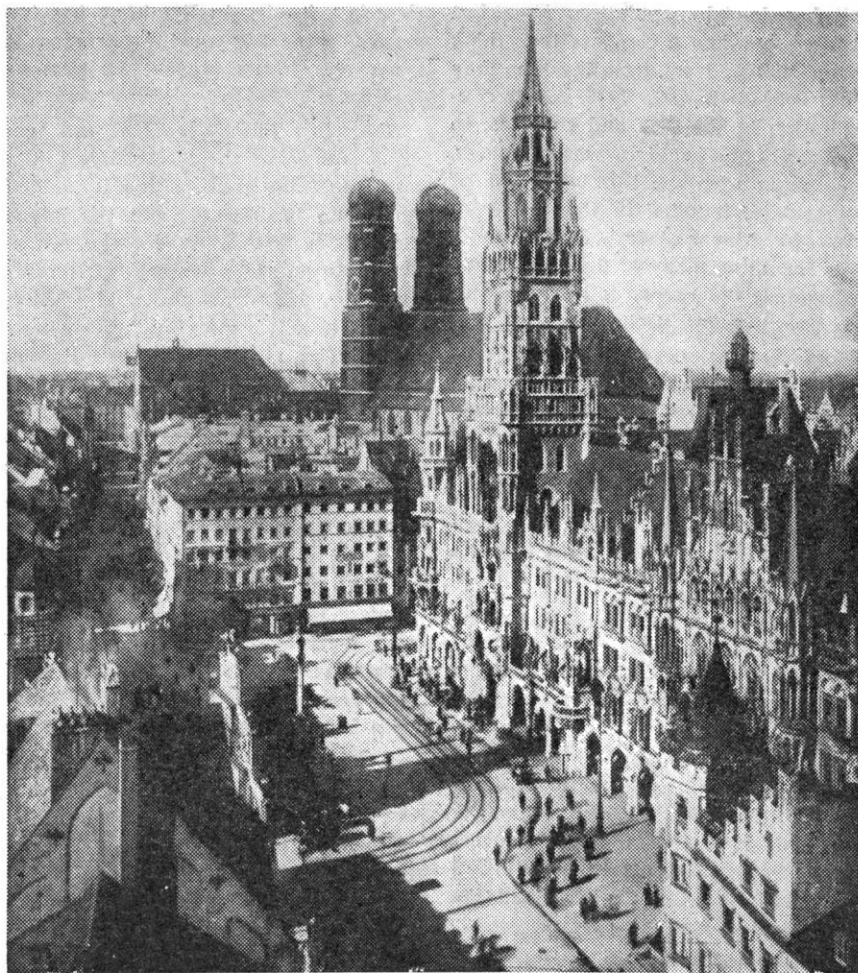
Frankfurt remained a free city throughout most of the life of the Holy Roman Empire. It was the scene of one of the first uprisings of the guilds against the patrician families. These riots were also directed against the Jews, who at that time were not allowed to live within the walls of the city. The uprising was finally crushed and the leader, one Vincent Fettmilch, beheaded.

Frankfurt was a strong center of the Reformation movement, and was headquarters of a number of liberal movements which were to follow. And yet, because of the governmental structure of the German states, it remained a city of the Middle Ages well past the 18th century. The end of the Middle Ages might have come to Frankfurt with the coronation of the last Holy Roman Emperor in 1792, for a few weeks later French revolutionary troops stormed and occupied the city.

But the ideas of the French Revolution made small impression, and the medieval spirit lived long after other western European cities had progressed into a new industrial era. The long-useless city walls, for instance, were not torn down until 1810—1820, when they were replaced by the fine promenades which now surround the city of the Main River.

Frankfurt became a free city again with the peace of 1815 and was made the seat of the German Confederation. In 1848 it was unmistakably Germany's first city when it became the capital of the revolutionary movement and the site for the First National Assembly. Germany, however, was not yet ready for the liberal constitution that the Assembly drew up. Frederick Wilhelm IV of Prussia, partly because he did not wish to have a crown given him by commoners, refused to head the proposed empire; and the revolution collapsed with the occupation of Frankfurt by Prussian troops. The heart of Germany moved to Berlin with that event; the transfer was official when Frankfurt was incorporated into the Prussian state in 1866.

Frankfurt's first citizen of all the ages was Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, who did not think very highly



New town hall (foreground) and Women's Church, Munich, in better times.

(Archives)

of his fellow-townspeople, criticizing them more than once for their provinciality. Goethe was born near the Roemer in 1749, witnessed the crowning of the last emperor, and wrote *The Sorrows of Werther* and began *Faust* in his Frankfurt birthplace. His home, destroyed in World War II, is being carefully rebuilt as far as possible with the original materials. Frankfurt hopes to have it completed in time for the 200th anniversary of the poet's birth.

Frankfurt's opera house, once one of the finest in Europe, now stands amid weeds and a pile of rubble, an "off limits" sign on its door. The soldier or German who wants to see Frankfurt opera today must do so in the less imposing setting of the Stock Exchange, the only available auditorium in town.

Before World War I Frankfurt was considered a somewhat "stuffy" rich

city, but one surpassed in elegance on the continent only by Paris and Vienna. Germany's best years were between 1870 and 1914, when its scientists, musicians and scholars led the world, when its leaders were respected everywhere, when happy foreign tourists thronged its spas and resorts, and when life was perhaps the most comfortable on the continent and Frankfurt was the epitome, the example of the best Germany had to offer.

Natives of Frankfurt speak longingly of that "wonderful life" and perhaps curse the two strange, fanatic leaders who brought about its end. Most longingly they speak now of the fine imported food for which their home was famous.

One of Frankfurt's greatest disasters and the one from which she is likely to suffer longest is one she asked for and welcomed—the loss of virtually



all her Jewish population. Frankfurt had always had a comparatively high proportion of Jews, from the time they first settled there in 1240. Their contribution in the arts and sciences, in commerce and banking, was enormous, beginning with the banking house of Rothschild, founded in the 14th century by Meyer Amschel Rothschild, and including many of the technicians who made the Farben industry and of the great names in chemistry.

Before Nazism came to power, 30,000 of Frankfurt's 500,000 population were Jewish. They had intermarried with Gentiles and been assimilated into the population. They held great weight in the social and cultural life of the city. They carried the best names in Frankfurt and many of them had almost forgotten they were Jews.

Today less than 700 Jews live in the city. The Nazis had destroyed the synagogues and even their cemeteries, along with the impressive Rothschild tombs.

The huge nine-story I. G. Farben building was US headquarters first for SHAEF, next for USFET, then for EUCOM. Now it is the headquarters for the Bipartite Control Office (BICO) and has been officially renamed the Headquarters Building.

This selection as US headquarters has made the city increasingly important as a communications base for Germany. The Rhine-Main airport has gradually gained ascendancy over Berlin's Tempelhof and is rapidly becoming one of Europe's major airports.

Last year, when BICO and the Bizonal Economic Council made their headquarters in Frankfurt, an additional burden was placed on the limited facilities of the city, already strained by 60,000 German refugees and expellees from the East. Housing was the most critical problem. Because of the labor shortage, workers had to be brought in from other parts of the zones, and this, in turn, reduced the number of available billets further.

Frankfurt, which had been one of the slowest cities in the US Zone to clean up its debris and to begin rebuilding, set to work. Repair of slightly-damaged dwellings and erection of a number of prefabricated houses was a part of the answer. The

housing density in Frankfurt has improved from 2.7 persons per room a year ago to its present 1.6 persons per room.

Frankfurt civic leaders are enthusiastic about the possibility of their city regaining the position it yielded to Berlin in 1866. Extensive plans have been drawn up for the reconstruction and improvement of the airport, key industries and public buildings. The city's old churches are now being rebuilt, along with the Friedrich Ebert workers settlement. This May, when Frankfurt celebrates the 100th anniversary of its 1848 National Assembly, Frankfurt will have taken its first and hardest step toward recovery.

Many flags have flown over Frankfurt, for the broad and easy approaches to the city have been as convenient for warriors as for traders. It was many times occupied during the Thirty Years' War, the Seven Years' War and the French Revolution. Napoleon I made it a grand duchy within his own empire. The French and Belgians marched in again in 1923.

Today the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack wave side by side from Bipartite Headquarters, in an occupation whose chief aims are to make Germany self-supporting to keep her peaceful, and to bring truly democratic government to her people.

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(Continued from Page 6)

## Restored and Re-read

to what depths German literature had fallen."

The editors summed up the aims of their book when they wrote in the preface:

"It is a worthy task now to teach young Germans it is high time they became aware of the creative works of great Germans whose importance should not be withheld from them.

"... The names of these important men and women remain unknown to the younger generation in Germany. The writings of these banned authors are the ones which should serve as the correct liaison between the spiritual traditions of Germany and the presently 'confused' German youth."

## Constabulary Checks On Liquor Traffic

US Constabulary units operating check points and road blocks at the boundaries of the US Zone have been instructed to confiscate alcoholic beverages imported into the US Zone by US occupational personnel. All confiscated supplies will be marked with the owner's name, and retained for evidence. The persons from whom the supplies are confiscated will be subject to court-martial procedure.

Approximately 8,000 US Occupation Forces-held properties have been returned to the German economy since reductions and consolidations in troop housing and recreational sites were ordered last May.

Eucum Headquarters announced that an estimated 1,000 civilian employees must be recruited from the US before June, 1949, to replace Allied and neutral civilians employed by appropriated and non-appropriated fund agencies in the US Zones, and whose employment agreements expire. This figure is in addition to replacements by indigenous personnel, and normal Command requirements for US civilians.

Germans employed by Military Government and the US Army, or by agencies and individuals working with the Army, in the European Command, as of January 1 1948, totaled 193,869. On July 1, 1946 the total was 244,419 Germans, with a gradual reduction taking place since that time.

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## Mailed Penicillin Banned

Shipments of penicillin to the American Occupied Area of Germany have been declared a direct violation of US postal laws by EUCOM headquarters.

Advertisements which have recently appeared in the press circulating in this zone, offering the drug for sale by mail order, have resulted in a warning by the Theater Chief Surgeon that self treatment of venereal disease by penicillin is unauthorized, and often dangerous to the individual because of inadequate and improper use.

The use of penicillin as a black-market item, with consequent misuse of the drug and exorbitant prices, is also being combatted by prohibition of shipment through the mails.

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**Report of Personnel Possessing Linguistic Ability**, 201.3 (BCAGP), OMGUS, 17 February 1948. Concerns languages of the Middle East, Levant and the Balkans.

**General Orders No. 1**, Hq EUCOM, 20 February 1948. Pertains to the opening of Hq EUCOM (rear) at Heidelberg and the assuming of command by Major General Carter B. McGruder.

**General Orders No. 20, Organization of the 7888 Hq Special Troops, EUCOM (Rear)**, Hq EUCOM, 21 February 1948.

**Circular No. 17**, Hq EUCOM, 25 February 1948. Section I-**Designation of Major Commands**; Section II-**Telephone Numbers on Correspondence**; Section III-**Rabies**; Section IV-**Charges for Bachelor Billets** and Section V-**Photography**.

**Ordinance No. 15 "Ordinance Concerning the Dissolution of the Reich Food Estate (Reichsnährstand) in the Combined Economic Area,"** BICO/Memo (48) 18, BICO, 26 February 1948.

**Ordinance No. 17 "Ordinance Concerning the Revision of Agricultural Assessments and Delivery of Arrangements,"** BICO/Memo/48/19, BICO, 26 February 1948.

**Conduct of Searches of German Authorities for United Nations Citizens**, AG 014.12 (PW), OMGUS, 26 February 1948. Requests that German authorities refrain from destroying documents or records containing information on United Nations citizens or non-Germans until reviewed by the US Zonal Tracing Bureau.

**Circular No. 18**, Hq EUCOM, 27 February 1948. Section I-**Detail of Officers in General Staff Corps**; Section II-**Monthly Report of Chaplains**; Section III-**Issue of Chemical Corps 3-Gal Decontaminating Apparatus**; Section IV-**Responsibility for Electric Organs** and Section V-**Recissions**.

**Weekly Directive No. 8**, Hq EUCOM, 27 February 1948. Contains the following sections: Sec. I-**Service Charges for Army Transport Shipment of Privately Owned Automobiles belonging to other than Military Personnel**, AG 524.2 RYT. Sec. II-**1948 March of Dimes**, AG 005 SGS. Sec. III-

**Special Services Furnishings for Clubs and Dayrooms**, AG 400 SSP. Sec. IV-**Military and Civilian Personnel on Duty or Leave Status in France**, AG 210.711 GCA. Gives general instructions. Sec. V-**Trip Ticket**, AG 451 HDC. Sec. VI-**Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records**, AG 333 AGX. Sec. VII-**Feeding of Privately Hired German Entertainers**, AG 430.2 GSP. Cites methods for such feedings. Sec. VIII-**Feeding of Employees of Indigenous EUCOM Exchange System Concessionaires**, AG 430.2 GSP. Gives substitutions for paragraph 6, section VIII, Weekly Directive No. 10, EUCOM, 17 October 1947. Sec. IX-**Personnel in Detachments of Patients**, AG 320.2 AGU. Quotes from Message No. SX-4097, EUCOM, 28 November 1947 the portion that remains in effect. Sec. X-**Hotel Accommodations in Athens, Greece**, AG 624 POL. Gives instructions for the information and guidance of all concerned. Sec. XI-**Requests for Aerial Reconnaissance and Print Reproduction**, AG 060 GBI. Sec. XII-**Maintenance of Vehicular Blackout Equipment**, AG 451 GSP. Sec. XIII-**American Red Cross Fund Campaign**, AG 080 GPA. Sec. XIV-**Observance of Army Day**, AG 006 GPA. States that Tuesday, 6 April 1948 will be observed as a holiday. Sec. XV-**Purchase of Weapons**, AG 474 AGO. Sec. XVI-**Tours to Luxembourg**, AG 200.4 SSP. Sec. XVII-**Personnel Rosters**, AG 330.3 AGO. Cites information for guidance of all concerned. Sec. XVIII-**Table of Clothing and Equipment Allowance**, AG 400.34 GGM. Gives substitutions for Circular 13, EUCOM, 1948. Sec. XIX-**Verification of Dependents' Destination**, AG 230 GPA. Lists the major commands providing the Port of Bremerhaven with one enlisted man to act as liaison officer. Sec. XX-**Designation of Major Commands**, AG

322 GPA. Circular No. 19, Hq EUCOM, 28 February 1948. Section I-**Assistance by US Army to Foreign Governments and their Representatives in US Area of Control in Germany and Austria**; Section II-**Requests for Air Transportation** and Section III-**Recission**.

**Circular No. 20**, Hq EUCOM, 1 March 1948. **Control of Firearms**. Section I-**General**; Section II-**Privately Owned and Issued Firemans** and Section III-**Use of Firearms by Military and Law Enforcement Agencies**.

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests INT 27-2 and LX-29-2**, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 1 March 1948. 27-2 Concerns Arrest and Extradition of Alleged War Criminals and 29-2 concerns Division of Subcommittee Labor Law and Wages into a "Subcommittee Labor Law" and a "Subcommittee Wage Policy."

**Clothing and Equipment Allowance**, 400 (BCSDS), OMGUS, 1 March 1948. Pertains to Circular No. 13, Hq EUCOM, 18 February 1948.

**General License No. 8, as amended**, AG 014.1 (FA), OMGUS, 1 March 1948. Concerns "Blocking and Control of Property."

**Establishment of Committee on State-Army Reorganization, Office of the Commander-in-Chief**, AG 322.01 (Mil Gov & State Dept) (SPA-B), Hq EUCOM, Berlin, 2 March 1948. Establishes the above committee consisting of the following members: J. Anthony Panuch, chairman; Brig. General W. B. Palmer, and James L. Sundquist, members.

**Extended Active Duty**, AG 210.3 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 March 1948. Concerns all qualified officers who wish to sign a new category. They should submit their applications by letter in quadruplicate before 1 April 1948, through channels to CG, OMGUS, APO 742, Attn: AG MPO.

**Regulation No. 1 Under Military Government Law No. 10, "Adoptions by Nationals of the United Nations,"** AG 010 (CA), OMGUS, 3 March 1948.

**Relief of Military Personnel from Military Government**, AG 200.3 (PO), OMGUS, 4 March 1948. Concerns re-

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

placement of military personnel by civilians.

**Order No. 1 Issued Pursuant to Military Government Law No. 56 Entitled "Prohibition of Monopolistic Conditions in the German Motion Picture Industry,"** AG 004 (EA), OMGUS, 5 March 1948. This order is effective as of 8 March 1948.

**Letter Implementing Allied Control Authority Control Council Law No. 62 which is the Repeal of Certain Laws, Ordinances and Decrees Concerning Churches Promulgated by the Nazi Government,** AG 010.6 (EC), OMGUS, 5 March 1948. This law becomes effective 20 March 1948.

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests L 28-5, INT 28-1, D 52-2, L 29-3, L 29-4, L 29-5, and L 29-6,** AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 8 March 1948. Concerns L 28-5 Executive Regulations to Article 69 of Military Government Law No. 59; INT 28-1 Draft Implementing Regulations to Article 69 of Restitution Law; D 52-2 Comment on Question of Issuance of Implementing Regulation under Article 59 of the Restitution Law; L 29-3 Release of Libraries From Dissolved Prisoner of War Camps; L 29-4 Permission for Members of Main Committee Prisoners of War to Visit British and French POW Camps; L 29-5 Information on the Return of German Prisoners of War and on Death During Detention and L 29-6 Speedy Discharge of Prisoners of War from British POW Camps in Egypt.

**General License No. 13** AG 010 (FA), OMGUS, 9 March 1948. Concerns blocking and control of property.

**Amendment No. 2 to Regulation No. 1 under Military Government Law No. 56,** AG 010.6 (ED), OMGUS, 9 March 1948. Gives substitution for paragraph 2, Section IX, subject "Effective Date and Service of Documents."

**Circular No. 23,** Hq EUCOM, 10 March 1948. Section I-**Transportation of German Civilians Within Germany;** Section II-**Assistance by US Army to Foreign Government and their Representatives in US Area of Control in Germany and Austria;** Section III-**Assistance from US Military Sources to Civilian Agencies and Personnel;** Section IV-**Hunting and**

**Fishing Policy;** Section V-**Use of Hit Kit and Section VI-Rescissions.**

**Staff Memorandum No. 8,** Hq EUCOM, 10 March 1948. Section I-**Redesignation of the Supply and Installations Branch.** This Division, is redesignated as the Logistics Branch. Section II-**Announcement of Assignment.** Mr. George C. Carl, US Civilian, Department of the Army, is the chief, Logistics Branch. Section III-**Amendment of Civil Affairs Division Letter, "Reorganization of the Civil Affairs Division,"** 16 February 1948. Gives substitution for EUCOM letter 16 February 1948 to read "Logistics Branch" instead of "Supply & Installations Branch."

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests D 54-2 and L 28-1,** AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 10 March 1948. D-54-2 Postponement of Control Council Decision on Draft Juvenile Court Act and L 28-1 Laenderrat Law Concerning Provisions for Future Employment of Denazification Personnel.

**Weekly Directive No. 10,** Hq EUCOM, 12 March 1948. Contains the following: Sec. I-**Change of Name and Birth Data,** AG 201.7 AGP. This concerns officer and enlisted personnel records. Sec. II-**Personnel Receiving Additional Pay (Other than AAF),** AG 241.17 AGP-B. Concerns accurate statistics data to be reported under Reports Control Symbol WDGPA-98. Sec. III-**Emergency Return of Military Personnel to the Zone of the Interior,** AG 210.711 AGP-M. Sec. IV-**Paper Conservation Program,** AG 462 CGM. Sec. V-**EUCOM Technical Service Organization,** AG 322 GSP. Gives substitution for EUCOM letter, AG 322 GSP-AGO, 16 January 1948. Sev. VI-**Boards of Officers,** AG 334 FIN. Concerns appointments under the provisions of paragraph 11d, AR 35-6920, and governed by the provisions of DA Circular 16, 1948. Sec. VII-**Reclamation of Unauthorized Entertainment Film,** AG 331.7 SSP. Concerns rented 16mm and 35mm film misplaced, lost, stolen or otherwise misappropriated. Sec. VIII-**Collection for Charge Sales to EES,** AG 331.3 GSP. After 1 March 1948, no issues of POL products other than gear box lubricants and greases, subsistence items and expendable items, will be

sold to EES except upon exchange of EES of bulk POL coupons as prescribed by EUCOM Cir. 94, 1947. Sec. IX-**Transfer of Syphilis Register,** AG 710 MCH-PM. Quotes from Changes 6, AR 40-210, 16 January 1948 regarding procurement of the register from the treating agency and for placing it with the individual's service record and allied papers when he transfers to his new station. Sec. X-**Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records,** AG 333 AGX. Sec. XI-**Policy Governing Filling of Individual Requisitions,** AG 210.3 GPA. Sec. XII-**US Military Assistance to Civilian Labor in Occupied Countries,** AG 620 GSP. This concerns indigenous personnel in the US area of control in Germany and the US Forces in Austria. Sec. XIII-**Standards of Serviceability for Ordnance Equipment,** AG 400 GSP. The provisions of Ordnance Technical Instructions No. 58, 4 February 1948 will apply to the following additional units: 18th Infantry Regiment and 7931 Ordnance Evacuation Company. Sec. XIV-**Express Shipments to Austria,** AG 461 RYT. Gives provision for shipping to military consignees. Sec. XV-**Switzerland Tour,** AG 200.4 SSP. Sec. XVI-**Uniform Regulations For Foreign Liaison Personnel,** AG 322.0 ALC. Sec. XVII-**Registration of Pneumatic Tires by Serial Number,** AG 451.01 GSP. Sec. XVIII-**Change of Mail Address for EUCOM Chief Quartermaster and Chief Surgeon,** AG 311.18 AGO. Their address since moving to Heidelberg is changed from APO 757 to APO 403. Sec. XIX-**Confidential Red Cross Reports,** AG 080 GPA. Concerns reports furnished on requests of commanding officers according to paragraph 8, AR 850-75. Sec. XX-**Courses of Instruction at European Command Intelligence School,** AG 352 TIE. Sec. XXI-**Part time Instructors and Assistant Instructors in Army Education Centers,** AG 231.2 Sec. XXII-**Quotas for and Disposition of Graduates From 7701 EUCOM Band Training Unit,** AG 322 GOT. Sec. XXIII-**Petroleum Products for Tourists in Italy,** AG 463.7 GPA. Sec. XXIV-**Family Groups Returning to the United States by Air,** AG 292 GPA. Sec. XXV-**Rescissions,** AG 461 AGO.