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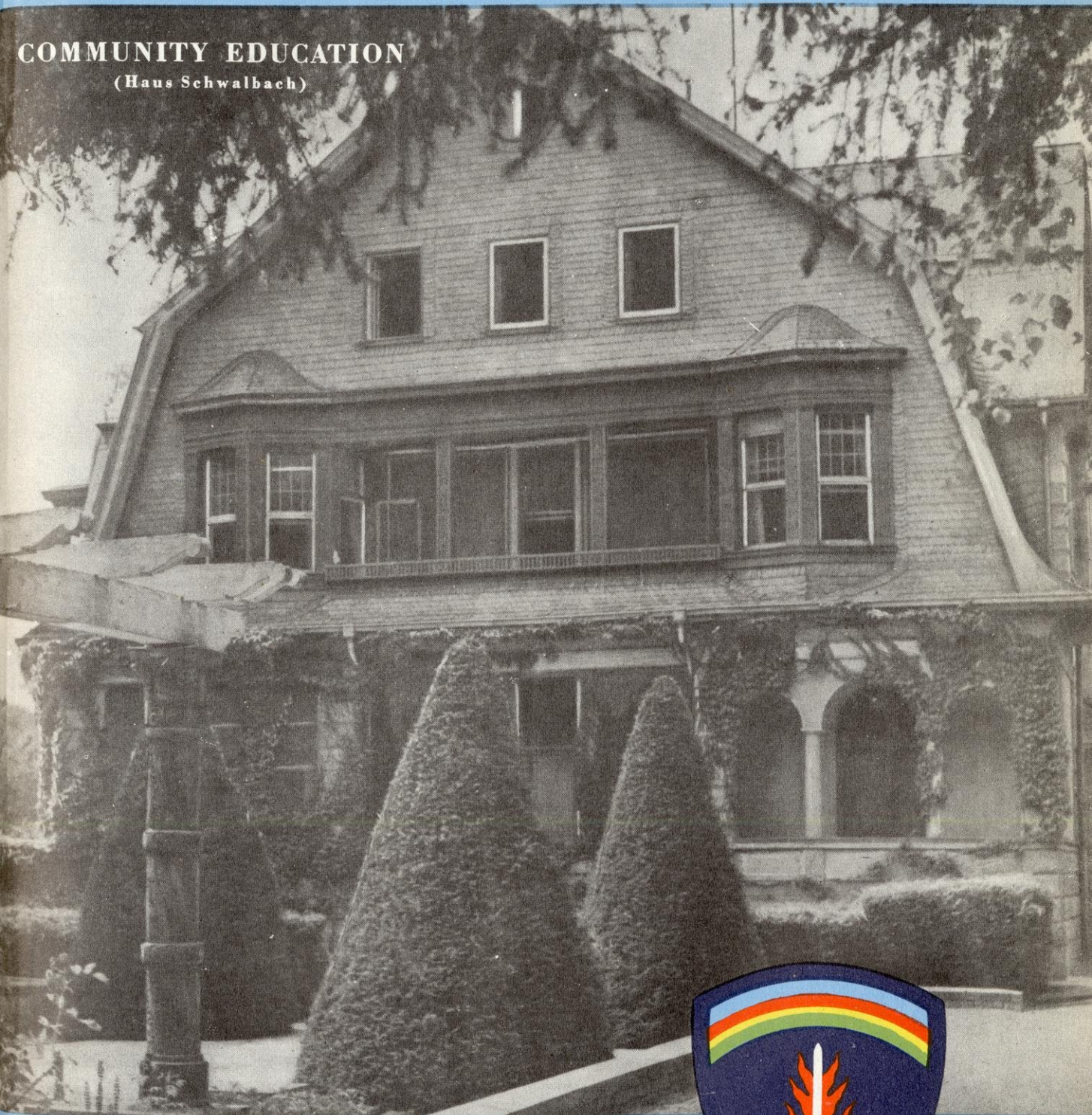
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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

(Haus Schwalbach)



NO. 169

SEPTEMBER 6, 1949

THIS ISSUE:

Federal Election Results

Future ERP Aid

Economy in Farming

Germany's Refugees

Democratic Development

Denazification Summary



COVER PICTURE

COMMUNITY EDUCATION — *Villa Claire is one of the two principal buildings of Haus Schwalbach, the center of community education and training near Wiebaden, Hesse. This center was sponsored by the Hessian Ministry of Education and the OMG Education and Cultural Relations Division for the development of trained democratic leadership. An article describing this project begins on page 9.* (photo by PIO OMGH)

MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
PROVISIONAL OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
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Federal Election Tabulation

(Provisional compilation announced by Civil Administration Division, OMGUS)

Eligible Voters	31,179,422
Votes Cast	24,490,752
Valid Votes	23,724,109
Electoral Participation	78.5%

Distribution of Votes and Bundestag Seats by Parties

	Total	Pct.	by Direct Election	by Proportional Representation	Total Seats
Christian Democrats/Socialists (CDU/CSU)	7,357,579	31.0	115	24	139
Social Democrats (SPD)	6,932,272	29.2	96	35	131
Free Democrats (FDP)	2,827,882	11.9	12	40	52
Communists (KPD)	1,360,443	5.7	0	15	15
Independents	1,140,257	4.8	3	0	3
Bavaria Party (BP)	986,606	4.2	11	6	17
German Party (DP)	940,088	4.0	5	12	17
Center Party (ZP)	727,343	3.1	0	10	10
Economic Reconstructive (WAV)	681,981	2.9	0	12	12
German Right Party (DRP)	428,949	1.8	0	5	5
Radical Socialist Freedom	217,257	0.9	0	0	0
Other parties	123,452	0.5	0	1*	1*
Totals	23,724,109	100.0	242	160	402

* One delegate of South Schleswig Party (SSV) from Schleswig-Holstein

Distribution of Bundestag Seats by States

	CDU CSU	SPD	FDP (DVP)	DP	BP	KPD	WAV	ZP	DKP DRP	SSV	Ind	Total
Baden	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Bavaria	24	18	7	—	17	—	12	—	—	—	—	78
Bremen	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hamburg	3	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13
Hesse	9	13	12	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	36
Lower Saxony	12	24	5	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	56
North Rhine-Westphalia	43	37	10	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	109
Rhineland-Palatinate	13	7	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
Schleswig-Holstein	8	8	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	23
Wuerttemberg Baden	12	10	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	33
Wuerttemberg Hohenzollern	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10

Federal Election Results

— — Victory for Free-Economy Forces

Article

by **John Elliott**

Chief, Political Activities Branch
Civil Administration Division, OMGUS

THE ELECTION to the first Bundestag (lower house of parliament) of the Federal Republic of Germany on Aug. 14 resulted in a clear-cut victory for the parties of the right.

In the first free election to a German parliament since early 1933, the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union block, championing the policy of free economy, obtained the plurality. It polled 7,357,579 votes and led the Socialists, advocates of a planned economy, by 425,307 votes.

The largest gain in the election, however, was made by the Free Democrats, the party of economic liberalism. FDP's poll went up from 9.5 percent of the total vote in the state legislative elections of 1946/7 to 11.5 percent in the Bundestag election.

Big gains were also registered by the right-wing German Party and the German Right Party, which are sternly opposed to state interference in business.

THESE RESULTS indicate that the majority of the voters of western Germany, satisfied with the encouraging economic recovery of the past year, endorse the policy of a free economy carried out by Prof. Ludwig Erhard, director of economics in the Bizonal Economic Administration.

The CDU/CSU, on whose ticket Erhard ran for the Bundestag, received the plurality, and the FDP, his warm supporters, came in a good third, but the Social Democrats, who spearheaded the opposition to his policies in the election campaign as they did in the Economic Council in Frankfurt during 1948 and 1949, polled less than one-third of the entire vote.

As a result of the vindication of the Erhard policies at the polls, it is to be expected that the conservative elements will rule western Germany the next few years. Not only will the policy of a free economy presumably be maintained, but the socialization of the heavy industry of the Ruhr, which has been much discussed since the war, apparently will be laid away for several years to come.

A NOTABLE feature of the election was the high size of the poll—78.5 percent. It will be noted that only 662,942 of the 24,387,051 votes cast were invalid. This figure of electoral participation is itself an eloquent testimony to the interest that the German citizens have in their newly-regained democratic institutions. The campaign of certain circles to persuade the voters to keep away from the polls or to cast invalid ballots was signally unsuccessful.

The election was also a decisive victory supporting the Bonn Basic Law. The SPD, the CDU and the FDP, all of which supported the new charter of German democracy, led the field. Also, support of the Basic Law, now that it is in effect, can be expected from some of the parties that had opposed the constitutional draft on the night of May 8 when it was finally adopted at Bonn, such as the CSU (although two of its eight delegates voted for it in the Parliamentary

Council), the Center Party and probably even the German Party.

Except for a few deviations, the election of Aug. 14 followed the pattern established by the state legislative elections of 1946-47. Both the CDU/CSU and the SPD lost ground, but they maintained their relative positions with the former dropping from 37.6 percent to 31 percent of the poll and the SPD falling from 35 percent to 29.2 percent.

The SPD, which suffered its most severe losses in Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Hesse, attributed part of its decline to the fact that the British Labor Government is standing adamant on the question of dismantling of German factories. Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the SPD leader, was caustic in his comments on the attitude of the British Socialists on this issue, but the German voters evidently held his party responsible for the failure to make the Labor Government relent.

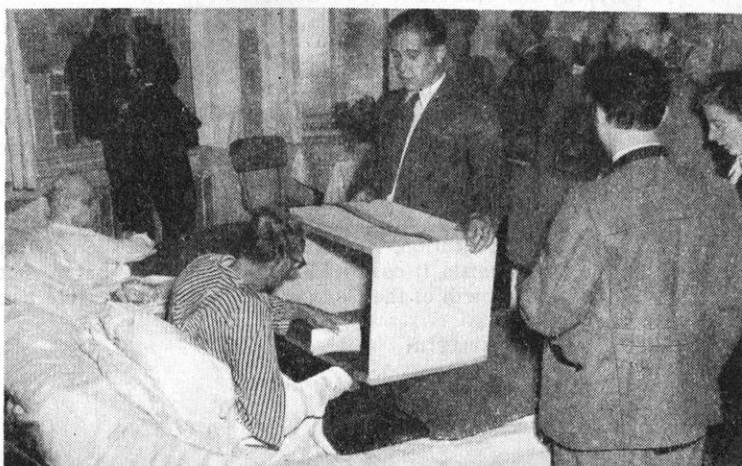
PROBABLY a stronger factor for the relative failure of the SPD was the attitude of the women voters. This inference is drawn from the poll in Cologne where a separate count was made of men's and women's votes. This showed that the two major parties were approximately equal on the basis of the men's vote and in one district in the city the SPD candidate would have won, if the men alone had voted.

SPD supporters claim that the heavy women's vote for the CDU was due to the intervention of the Catholic Church on behalf of that party. This

(Continued on next page)

Most voters were able to go to the polling places to cast their votes (left) on Aug. 14, but in some cases the election officials in Wiesbaden went to the hospitals (right) to permit the bed-ridden to vote.

(Photos by PIO OMGH)



claim was posed on statements that in many parishes in North Rhine-Westphalia, for example, the Catholic Church formed so-called "emergency associations for freedom of conscience and human rights" which urged parishioners to vote either for the CDU or the Center Party.

But while the loss of the SPD was relative, the defeat of the Communists was complete and absolute. Although the total Bundestag vote was 6,000,000 higher than in the legislative elections, the Communists were the only party whose vote decreased. The KPD poll dropped from 9.5 percent in 1946-47 to 5.7 percent and the party sent only 15 deputies to the Bundestag.

In consequence of this electoral debacle, the KPD on the basis of seats obtained has ceased for the time being to be one of the "Big Four" political organizations of Western Germany and has been relegated to a standing similar to that of a splinter party. Thus in the Bundestag the KPD will have fewer seats than either the Bavaria Party and the German Party which are little more than regional organizations.

THE CAUSES for the heavy Communist defeat are not far to seek. The ill-fated blockade of Berlin by the Soviet Military Administration, the reign of oppression carried on in the Soviet Zone, and the tales of ill-treatment in Russia brought home by returning prisoners of war all recoiled on the head of the KPD.

Even more fatal, perhaps, was the fact that West Germany is now flooded with some 9,000,000 refugees from what was Eastern Germany, who have brutally been told by Walter Ulbricht, the master-mind of the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party in the eastern zone, that they must abandon all hope of ever returning to their old homes because the Oder/Neisse line is definitive as the "frontier of peace."

Even Max Reimann, released from prison by the British authorities several weeks before the election, could not retrieve the fortunes of his party by his eloquence. The Communist leader himself went down to defeat in his own electoral district of Dortmund, but managed to get a seat on his party's share under proportional representation.

While the democratic forces can find legitimate cause for rejoicing in the big vote cast, the substantial majority given to the parties supporting the Bonn constitution, and the rout of the Communists, it cannot be ignored that the growth of the German par-

ties of the Right is bound to cause a certain amount of uneasiness to those who recall how the Nazi Party developed from a cell of seven men to a giant mass movement numbering millions of followers.

Thus the nationalist German Party polled 940,088 votes and elected 17 deputies to the Bundestag in the British Zone. Standing even further to the right, the German Right Party, also operating in the British Zone, obtained 429,949 votes and obtained five mandates in the Parliament.

Even more spectacular was the success of Alfred Loritz in Bavaria. In that state the Economic Reconstruction Party polled 681,981 votes or 14.4 percent of the total compared with the 7.4 percent it won in the legislative election of Dec. 1, 1946. In getting 12 of his followers elected to the

Mr. Elliott wrote this article for the Information Bulletin shortly before he sailed on leave in the United States. Before the war he was a foreign correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune in Berlin, Paris, London and other European cities. Commissioned a major in the US Army during the war, he served with military intelligence and the Office of Strategic Services. After the war, he returned to Germany for the Herald Tribune until his appointment in mid-1947 as consultant to the director of the Civil Administration Division. During his tenure with Military Government, he was a regular contributor to the Information Bulletin on political and international topics.

Bundestag, Loritz was undoubtedly aided by his electoral alliance with the powerful refugee organization known as the Neubuergerbund.

The Free Democratic Party, also won a notable success. It increased its poll to 11.9 percent compared with 9.5 percent in the legislative elections of 1946-47. In sending 52 deputies to the Bonn Parliament, the Liberals are now one of the "big three" in the Bundestag and for the first time since the early days of the Weimar Republic are a force to be reckoned with in German politics.

The victory of the FDP would ordinarily be regarded as strengthening the democratic forces. Unhappily, however, the party owes its greatest success, which was achieved in Hesse, to its alliance with a reactionary organization. In that state the FDP, in polling 596,399 votes, passed the CDU to become the second largest party. But this triumph was made possible because August Martin

Euler, the leader of the party in Hesse, concluded an election deal with the ultra-conservative National Democratic Party. Its leader, Dr. Heinrich Leuchtgens, had attempted to obtain a license for his party from US Military Government and, when he failed to do so, he made an election fusion between his party and the FDP.

PERHAPS even more disturbing than the electoral gains of the Rightist parties was the tenor of the speeches delivered by some of their leaders. In an address at a German Party meeting in Oldenburg on Aug. 11, Ernst Remer, former German major general who as a major put down the anti-Hitler uprising in Berlin on July 20, 1944, declared, "I do not conceal the fact that we are making an appeal especially to the former Nazis. We want them; we need them, and we know that they were not always such bad fellows." In a talk punctuated frequently by enthusiastic applause, Remer promised his hearers that in two years his party would take over the reins of government.

The sinister note of this speech was quite overlooked in the excitement caused by the so-called "nationalist" addresses of more eminent politicians, such as Dr. Schumacher and Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the leader of the CDU. Most of the foreign critics of this "nationalism" forget that in an election campaign heated denunciations and diatribes are the order of the day. One has only to recall the violent speeches commonly heard in an American presidential campaign to appreciate the truth of this observation. Violent language in an election is the price one has to pay for democracy. The "peace of the cemetery" is reserved to Nazi and Fascist regimes.

PASSING from the admittedly often deplorable tone of the speeches delivered during the recent Bundestag campaign to the substance of the talks, what does one find? Dr. Schumacher, to take the case of the most criticized offender, denounced dismantling, the Oder-Neisse line, and the possible political alienation of the Saar from Germany.

However, these demands were voiced by leaders of all parties (save that the KPD leaders indorsed the Oder/Neisse line) and the outcome of the election certainly cannot be interpreted as a repudiation of them. On this score there is not much to choose between Schumacher and Adenauer. If the SPD leader declared on one occasion that the "relations between Germany and

(Continued on page 28)

Future ERP Aid

— — Depends on German Cooperation

A NEW DEMOCRATIC Germany is about to come into being. This new Germany can become a full partner in the community of free nations of western Europe, and I should expect it to become a direct participant in the Marshall Plan. Whether it does so will depend in very large part upon the Germans themselves and upon their wise and constructive handling of their affairs in the coming months.

There is much which Germany can do for ERP and much which ERP can do for Germany. I should like to mention some of the ways through which Germany can contribute its share to our common goals:

1. Foremost is the need that Germany shall make the best possible use of its agricultural land. In this field Germany has done well in the past, but all of its opportunities have not been seized. Germany must give a high priority to agricultural research and farm development. Many people are aware that in the United States per-man-hour industrial production has about doubled in the past 25 years, but what is not generally realized is that during this same period farm productivity per man per day has even outstripped this industrial record.

Food is now and will remain the heaviest import burden on Germany. For every single item of food which you grow here in Germany you will save valuable dollars. All of your citizens can participate in conserving food imports. Small home vegetable gardens instead of flower gardens, if cultivated all over western Germany, can make an enormous difference in the number of food items which Germany must import. Germany must study new farming methods in order to increase the yield per acre.

2. There is every reason to expect that Germany will recapture its industrial competency. Germans need to be aware that in many ways Germany is suffering from a 15 year industrial isolation from the progress in methods and efficiency which has been achieved in the West. During the last decade there has been a remarkable advance in industrial production methods, an advance of which Germany has not been a part.

Statement
by **Paul G. Hoffman**
Economic Cooperation Administrator

Immediate and imaginative attention must be given to this problem if Germany is successfully to compete in world markets. Germany has an opportunity to demonstrate what a free competitive economy can produce for its people. Expressing an individual view, I would say that every student of the American scene agrees that the very fact that the basic industries of the United States are freely competitive and not cartelized has resulted in the production of more goods at less cost.

3. Germany must bring its financial house into order. It must think in terms of balanced budgets and must be conscious of the fact that its currency and its financial base must be sound. There is a direct relationship between government and economics. The new German government has a clear responsibility to provide those conditions and that climate which, through wise fiscal and monetary policies, help to achieve the industrial and agricultural goals of ERP. The new German government must realize that a

heavy bureaucracy is an overhead charge against the German economy. It would be, I think, well advised to assume at this stage only those functions which it knows it can do well.

4. If Germany is to play its role as a full partner in the West European economy it must take a strong position on freeing its trade and reducing and removing trade barriers and broadening its trade relations with other European countries.

LET ME list briefly the things which ERP can do to help Germany:

1. To meet your agricultural and industrial goals ERP will make available through its technical assistance programs experts in those fields.

2. ERP can and will help you through direct dollar aid to rebuild the basic economic mechanism of the country.

3. ERP can and will through counterpart fund investments—which are nearly equivalent to the total dollar aid which you will receive—make available to you badly needed capital, the bulk of which must be provided by the savings of the Germans themselves. We want to receive from the Germans a comprehensive

(Continued on next page)



This statement was made by Mr. Hoffman at the opening of a press conference in Frankfurt, Aug. 22. At the head of the conference table were (above, left to right): Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany and Military Governor; Mr. Hoffman; Mr. W. Averill Harriman, ECA's roving ambassador, and Mr. Norman H. Collison, chief of the ECA Mission to Western Germany. Standing behind Mr. Hoffman is Mr. Robert Lockner, American editor-in-chief of the Frankfurt edition of *Die Neue Zeitung*, who acted as interpreter.

(US Army photo)

program of projects designed best to utilize the investment possibilities of the counterpart fund. And the earlier these can be submitted, the sooner can we get on with the job.

NO ONE SHOULD underestimate the difficulties which lie ahead of the new German government. Only through subordination of self-interest and narrow groupings to the larger loyalty of western Europe can these great goals be achieved.

The primary need of this newly emergent Germany is that its political, business, labor and agricultural leaders demonstrate a truly European loyalty, in order that Germany may take its place in the community of nations and contribute most to its own reconstruction.

One of the elements which gives me greatest assurance of success in attaining these difficult ends is the presence here of Mr. John J. McCloy, who is not only High Commissioner but also chief ECA representative in Germany. Mr. McCloy and the whole ECA Mission stand ready to help Germany to become a peaceful and constructive member of the European economy. + END

Frankfurt Streets

Complete clearance of all secondary streets in Frankfurt and its suburbs has been predicted by summer's end by Mayor Walter Kolb in a report to the Frankfurt senior Military Government officer, Mr. Gerald S. Sola.

About 240,000 cubic yards of rubble have already been removed by the end of July, with about 290,000 cubic yards remaining according to city estimates, Sola stated. Since February, the city has expended DM 2,315,000 (\$694,500) for rubble removal and demolition work.

Frankfurt's rubble clearing efforts spurted early this year, after OMG Hesse deputy director, Francis E. Sheehan, sharply criticized city authorities for lagging.

The city's report also warned that the "new safety hazards are constantly emerging," and that they will "call for urgent, special additional measures." The report described demolition of dangerous buildings and ruins as "a great headache at the present moment."

In spite of the optimistic prediction of rubble clearance by the end of the summer, Frankfurt's mayor stated "this kind of work will continue for some years."

Better Farming Techniques Urged

APPPLICATION of modern science to German agriculture and unremitting effort to get more food and feed supplies from European countries were recommended in a report by Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group, Bipartite Control Office, as methods of averting a large bizonal dollar deficit after American aid ends in 1952.

In outlining the problems faced by occupation authorities and German officials, the report stresses that food imports for western Germany will cost more than \$1,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year. Two-thirds of this total, representing more than a third of all the food eaten in western Germany, is programmed for payment out of US and UK appropriated-dollar aid for the present year. As the German export-import program expands, the total food and feed imports should reach \$1,250,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000 a year, equalling half of the entire western German import program. US dollar aid must be eliminated by 1952.

Exact size of the prospective dollar deficit when Marshall Aid ends is difficult to assess, the report says. In some respects, the outlook has improved since the long-term program for the Trizone has developed. Food prices, for instance, may well decline. In addition, there are indications of greater availability of basic foods in surrounding countries.

PUT ON the darker side, total food imports planned from eastern Europe by all Marshall Plan participants considerably exceed total prospective availability. Furthermore, Germany's recent success in the expert field has been achieved on a "sellers' market." As the Marshall Plan restores over-all European production, the terms of trading may be less favorable for western Germany.

The Trizone must provide food for one-third more people than were dependent on the same area under the old Reich. Furthermore a substantial reduction of prewar food consumption levels has already been taken into account in estimating the future German food import requirements. Other countries of western Europe are generally planning to reach and exceed prewar caloric levels and prewar consumption of

fats and livestock products within the next two years.

But the present German target for 1952/53 would give industrial populations only 90 percent of prewar energy and only two-thirds of prewar consumption of fats and livestock products. It is doubtful if any lower estimate of the consumption needs of industrial populations would be realistic.

NEVERTHELESS, the report foresees a very sharp contraction of future German food levels—and particularly of meat and livestock products—unless the German authorities assume much greater responsibility in pursuing too broad programs.

The first would involve the strengthening of agricultural schools and research and the extension of modern agricultural science to individual farmers, through an agricultural extension service. This would show the farmer how to profit financially from adopting progressive farming methods, particularly in fodder intensification and animal breeding and feeding.

The second recommendation is for intensified efforts to expand procurement of cereals, fats and sugar in trade agreements with non-dollar countries. The report suggests the importance of future US technical assistance and support in carrying out these two programs.

Radio Experimental Work

US Zone radio stations have been conducting experimental work in low-powered medium wave and small frequency modulation transmissions as part of a general program to insure broadcasting facilities to German stations in the event that radio frequencies are reduced in accordance with the recommendations of the Copenhagen Conference.

Bank Given Licensing Power

Complete responsibility for the licensing in the US Zone of foreign newspapers, magazines and other information media under MG Law No. 53 has been transferred to the Bank Deutscher Laender. Licensees are required to comply in addition, with the licensing regulations of the Information Services Division.

Germany's Refugees

— — Problem of Assimilation

Article

by **Dr. Julius Isaac**

Visiting Consultant

Civil Administration Division, *OMGUS*

ONE SINGLE group of more than 8,000,000 persons — the refugees (Flüchtlinge), expellees (Vertriebene) — a new citizens (Neubürger) — accounts for about one-fifth of the total population of western Germany, but they have had a relatively small share in the general prosperity which followed Germany's currency reform.

Even before the introduction of the new money in June 1948, their social status and standard of living had been, broadly speaking, much inferior in various ways to that of the rest of the population, but there can be little doubt that these differences have become significantly wider during the past 12 months.

This development, if not halted in time, may lead to the formation of two different "nations" fighting each other in western Germany — the one defending their superior status, the other fighting for survival and a fairer share in the opportunities that defeated Germany has still to offer.

Thus the economic, social and cultural integration of the refugees is of vital importance for western Germany's recovery and perhaps even her survival. So far, however, the governments of the German states

have failed to face the full implications of this development.

WHAT EVENTS brought these 8,000,000 people to western Germany and what characteristics have they in common? The great majority (roughly 7,000,000) were moved to western Germany in 1946—1947 in implementation of the section of the Potsdam Agreement of Aug. 2, 1945 which concerned transfers of population. This section reads as follows:

The three governments, having considered the question in all its aspects, recognize that the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary will have to be undertaken. They agree that any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner.

Early in 1948 roughly 11,000,000 Germans had been expelled from these regions and from the German territories east of the Oder and Neisse rivers which had been placed

under Polish administration, although the expulsion of German nationals from this area was not contemplated by the Western Powers at the time of the signing of the agreement.

About 4,200,000 of them had been brought to the Soviet Zone, the rest to western Germany. In 1948—1949 approximately an additional million Germans had to be admitted to western Germany; they were mainly refugees from the Soviet Zone of Germany and the countries of Eastern Europe, although a considerable number were transferred from camps in Denmark.

IT SHOULD be noted that they are all of German origin and that their transfer was carried out with a view to settling them permanently within the territory left to Germany after her defeat. They should not be confused with displaced persons (DP's).

These DP's are of foreign nationality, many of them having been brought to Germany as slave labor during the war. They are "under the care and maintenance" of the International Refugee Organization and are being repatriated or resettled outside Germany. Roughly 150,000 foreigners who cannot be repatriated

(Continued on next page)

Refugees poured into Bavaria in such large number that temporary billets had to be built quickly to house them. This scene is of a section of a refugee camp near Munich in 1947.

(ISD photo from "Welt im Film")



Mrs. Murray D. Van Wagoner gives refugee child at the Allach camp one of the toys collected by OMGB.

(Photo by PIO OMGB)



or resettled are, however, likely to remain in western Germany.

As pointed out before, there is a common link between the old residents and the newcomers: their German background. It is true that those who had come from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia acquired the legal status of German nationals only after Hitler invaded their countries.

Originally however they had come as immigrants from Germany — in many cases centuries ago — and had preserved the German language and their cultural background, thus forming national minorities in their countries of residence. But in spite of this common background, each group has developed characteristics, traditions, habits and dialects of its own, so that it is not difficult even for an outsider to distinguish the various groups.

BROADLEY SPEAKING, they have three main characteristics in common by virtue of which they can be regarded as one large single group opposed to the other large group, the old citizens.

In the first place, they arrived in western Germany almost penniless. Only very few had been able to take with them any money or belongings of value. They had to be housed where housing was available, that is to say in more or less dilapidated camps or as billetees in the districts which had suffered relatively little war damage.

The result was that newcomers were largely concentrated in rural districts while relatively few were given accommodation in the large towns where opportunities of employment are much better. Only relatively few of the skilled workers, the

black-coated workers, civil servants or members of the professions found jobs in their own calling.

It was easier to get jobs in the lowest paid manual occupations, mainly on the farms, but a considerable percentage of all newcomers was unemployable and depended on relief, which provided a standard of living hardly above subsistence level.

IN THIS situation friction and even open hostility between the old residents and the newcomers was almost bound to occur. A law had given the latter equal legal status and equal political rights. But they experienced or fancied that they experienced discrimination in every sphere of life. They were often treated by their "hosts" as unwelcome intruders; particularly so in those German states which had a long tradition of isolationism such as Bavaria, where a non-Bavarian German had always been prone to be regarded with suspicion and treated as an undesirable alien.

On the other hand, the newcomers were not always very considerate or grateful guests. They felt that it was the duty of their new fellow-countrymen to share with them on an equal basis the wealth and opportunities still left to Germany. Thus very soon the two groups became separated by an ominous abyss. On the one side there was the front of the old residents defending their vested interests, on the other side stood the refugees and expellees, fighting for a share and against discrimination.

This is, of course, a very simplified picture of what in reality is a very complex situation. Cordial relations between old and new citizens have developed in many individual cases. Some local authorities have done

At the invitation of Military Government, Dr. Isaac, who is associated with the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, London, England, has completed two surveys in the US Zone of the problem of the assimilation of the German refugees and expellees into the German structure. Dr. Isaac undertook the first of these two surveys in June, 1948, the second in June, 1949. This article outlines his impressions of the problem as it exists today.

their utmost in helping refugees to start a new career or to make the best use of their qualifications.* Refugee entrepreneurs were often able with financial and other help from the authorities to reestablish their old industries in the new environment, in some cases with outstanding success.

Artisans were given licenses and loans with a view to resuming their trade. A certain percentage of civil servants found openings in the administration and many members of the professions were able to resume their activities, although usually under very primitive conditions. But in spite of these numerous exceptions the over-all picture is one of frustration, dissatisfaction and hostility on the part of the refugees and of aggressive defense on the part of the old residents.

THE THIRD characteristic that the German refugees have in common is that they do not recognize their expulsion from their old homes as definite. In a public opinion poll taken in the US Zone in January 1949, 85 percent of all refugees questioned stated that "they would go back to their homeland if they should be permitted to, sometime in the future". They are still closely attached to their traditions and are making great efforts to keep them alive in their new surroundings.

This is one object of the numerous refugee organizations which have been formed by the various groups. Another is mutual aid among members. There is, however, a strong tendency in these organizations to shift the emphasis from mutual aid and cultural activities to party politics. The occupying powers have so far refused to license refugee parties at the state level, but in local and county elections lists were admitted and were in many cases very successful, mainly because the existing parties had failed to take an

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* see "Refugee Handicraft" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 157, March 22, 1949.



Dr. James M. Eagan (center), chief of OMGB Religious Affairs Branch, and Dr. Johannes Neuhaeusler, auxiliary bishop of Munich, distribute at the Dachau refugee camp 200 blankets donated by OMGB Director Murray D. Van Wagoner to Cardinal Michael Faulhaber, archbishop of Munich, on the latter's birthday, for redistribution among refugees.

(photo by L. S. Partegas for PIO OMGB)

Haus Schwalbach

— — Home for Community and Youth Training

HAUS SCHWALBACH was born out of the need for competent leadership in Germany. Both Americans and Germans agree that professionally-trained, dynamic and efficient democratic leadership must be found if the German people are to be turned from the negative principles of national socialism toward the positive ideals of a freer life.

Located on one of the peaks of the Taunus mountain range, Haus Schwalbach is Hesse's answer to the problem of her thousands of leaderless people. A brief survey of present-day conditions makes clear the value of the training center. In Hesse today there are more than 4,000 youth organizations with approximately 400,000 members, or approximately 100 members per organization.

In addition to the usual officers and committee members of each of these local organizations, the youth groups are in need of leaders for special interest activities such as arts and crafts, dramatics and music, sports, nature study, photography, hiking, camping and discussion groups. But competent democratic guidance is practically non-existent due to 13 years of dictatorship.

IT IS ESTIMATED that each group of 20 youth should have at least one trained leader if its program is to prosper. Therefore, there should be 20,000 trained leaders, but as a matter of fact there are less than a thousand at the present time.

In addition, there are more than 800,000 unorganized youth in Hesse today, unorganized largely because good leaders are not available. Juvenile delinquency and other social problems stem largely from these unorganized boys and girls. It is estimated that an additional 40,000 trained leaders will be needed if and when these unorganized youth are provided with social, recreational and vocational opportunities now being planned.

Adult groups, likewise, are in great need of trained guidance. In the area of women's affairs alone there is need for at least 20,000 professionally-trained leaders. This is the greatest obstacle to further growth and expansion of work among women. The

Article

by **Dr. Howard W. Oxley**

*Chief, Community Education Branch
Education & Cultural Relations Division
OMG Hesse*

adult education movement in Hesse has slowed down because of a shortage of trained directors, teachers and lecturers. If the current adult population of Hesse—numbering approximately 2,000,000—is to become acquainted with a freer, more tolerant way of life, at least 100,000 trained leaders will be needed to accomplish that objective.

THE GERMAN penchant for seeking a solution for his problems through external and remote escapes rather than within himself, his family, his church, his school, his community and his local environment must be changed. He must be taught that the richest treasures lie within himself and his immediate environment.

A good director, professionally trained, can help him discover innate, hidden talents within himself which, if cultivated and given freedom of expression, not only encourage personal growth and satisfaction but also have an important impact upon all of his fellows. Twenty persons thus guided toward positive thinking and action can change the whole outlook and social consciousness of a community.

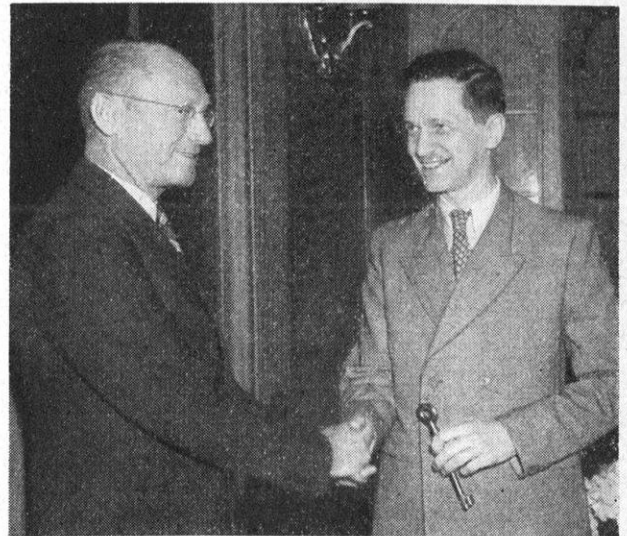
Haus Schwalbach, therefore, has been created to produce just such leaders. It is two miles from the famous spa, Bad Schwalbach, and within easy reach of all parts of Hesse. Formerly known as the August Busch estate of Villa Lilly, Haus Schwalbach consists of the two large villas with

a capacity of 50 students each. The little theater and garage provide assembly halls for 150 persons each. The property includes two large guest houses, two greenhouses, a modern laundry, and a coach house which has been converted into shops for arts and crafts. The estate comprises 175 acres of forest and farm land.

IN ADDITION to a board of directors of 19 persons representing youth (7), womens organizations (4), adult education (4), theater of youth (2), and the general public (2), Haus Schwalbach has a staff of 30 persons half of whom are professional and half maintenance. The professional staff consists of a director, business manager, home leader, librarian, permanent and temporary instructors; while the maintenance staff includes cooks, waitresses, maids, fireman and gardener.

But Haus Schwalbach is more than a leadership training school with buildings and grounds and staff. It is first of all a home, a community symbolic of the democratic way of life which it professes to teach. The student, therefore, learns both from the

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Dr. James R. Newman, director of OMG Hesse (left) presents the key to Haus Schwalbach to Dr. Erwin Stein, Hessian minister of education, at ceremony dedicating the community education center. (Photo by PIO OMGH)

environment of Haus Schwalbach and also its teachings. Rising at 7 a. m., the student has 10 hours daily of scheduled classes, discussions and recreation.

The heart of the curriculum is based on group work in the community. The curriculum grows out of an analysis of the leader's job in the various types of groups in the community. Each hourly lesson is based on a specific problem. Some of them include: how the leader may know his group; how the individual and group think; parliamentary procedure; how to organize a group; how to draft a constitution and by-laws; how to lead a discussion; how to analyze interests and needs; how to develop a program

seeks to establish in the lives of individuals, groups and the community.

Leadership training in Haus Schwalbach is based not only on an analysis of the leader's problem of various types of groups; it follows through by providing practical experience under expert supervision by members of its staff in local communities. Observation of the internee to determine his strengths and weaknesses is provided; corrections are made on the spot and interness may be returned for subsequent training.

Thus the hierarchy of training in Haus Schwalbach begins with the individual, advances to the group, and ends with the community, state and world. The professionally-trained

leadership training programs; assist in community surveys, community planning and community organization; assist in organizing community councils and organizations; promote research in all phases of community life; and develop and publish news stories, magazine articles, pamphlets, radio scripts, visual aids and other materials designed to enlist the support of the general public in the accomplishment of its mission.

Besides serving the youth and adult groups, the doors of Haus Schwalbach are also open to all groups interested in community education and the improvement of community life, such as officials of community, county, and state governments; teachers; ministers; and cultural, trade union, industrial and various other groups.

A few German leaders in whose hearts the democratic spirit was never completely crushed by the Nazis, and who are aware of the tremendous task of reorienting the German people, have joined efforts with American leaders in this enterprise of selecting and training leaders. Haus Schwalbach, less than one year of age, has already grown into a mature institution. Weeks before it was dedicated to the work outlined for it special groups assembled for conferences having as their objective planning practical programs of action for the months immediately ahead.



Mrs Yvonne Pagnies (right), member of the wartime French underground, relates her experiences in a Nazi concentration camp to German women at a meeting in Haus Schwalbach in July.

(Photo by PIO OMGH)

to satisfy interests and needs; or how to explore the resources of the community and make these available to the group.

WHILE THE basic curriculum consists of subjects designed to develop the profession of leadership techniques, discussion methods, group psychology, group work and community organization, special subjects planned to provide program content are also offered such as arts and crafts, dramatics and music, civic education, camping, recreation and sports activities. The leader must not only know the techniques of leadership; he must have a rich repertoire of activities in which he can lead and excel. In addition, he must be personable, versatile, resourceful and exemplify the way of life which he

leader must not only know the individual and the group; he must also know how these individuals and groups can work together harmoniously in the community for the greatest good for the greatest number.

THE LEADER, therefore, must learn the techniques of community surveys, community planning and community organization. Such knowledge can prevent costly duplication of effort and intergroup irritation. A community progresses in direct proportion to the degree of cooperation, coordination and integration which exists.

In addition to providing resident training, Haus Schwalbach plans to conduct a comprehensive extension program throughout Hesse. The staff will assist local communities, counties and districts with their local

COUNTY SELECTION committees, composed of three members representing youth, woman and adult education organizations, are in the process of being formed to help choose the right kind of leaders and potential leaders to be sent to the school. When they complete their training the committees will make sure that the best possible use of their knowledge is made. These committees also will determine which students are to receive scholarships.

Although the tuition fee is only three marks per day for a course of less than a week, and 2½ marks for courses a week or longer, many worthy potential students cannot afford the transportation and other costs at the present time. Local public and private organizations will be encouraged to establish scholarships and suggest candidates for leadership training. They also will be encouraged to utilize the services of those who complete their instruction.

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Democratic Development

— — How MG Aids Progress in Bavaria

by **John P. Bradford**
Chief, Governmental & Political Branch
Civil Administration Division,
OMG Bavaria

IT HAS been felt by many Americans and by many of the citizens of the Western Allies that Military Government has too soon turned over authority and responsibility to the German people. An American writer has said that Germany should not have any sort of a democratic government for at least 10 years after the war; that meanwhile it should be run entirely under occupation control and that there should be no attempt to establish the form of democratic government until the people have for at least that time been educated and imbued with the spirit and the responsibilities necessary for a successful democratic government.

How cogent that argument is we shall never know, for already four years after the war a very great part of governmental responsibility has been turned back to the Germans. Military Government has followed a clear policy with great purpose in spite of continual discouragements. It has fostered the setting up of a democratic governmental structure and is now encouraging the people to give this structure life by realizing first of all their rights as individuals and secondly, and not less important, their responsibilities as citizens in a democracy. For if a democratic government is achieved in fact as well as form, it will be as a result of the efforts of the people themselves.

IN THE earlier days of the occupation Military Government took an active part in correcting those abuses of democratic government that cropped up continuously. Now our efforts have turned more to encourage the German people themselves to correct these abuses by the many means available to them under a democratic organization of government.

Military Government still finds it necessary to "intervene" on occasions, but it steps in only when it finds that the rights of the German individual are being restricted. Military Government has faith primarily in the German people. It does believe that the German people are capable of living under, prospering under, and accepting the responsibility of democratic government. German-born Americans and their descendants have proved

this already. When once the German people have succeeded in ridding themselves of the habit of accepting the authoritarianism in government under which they have lived for a hundred years there is no reason, if they wish it, why they cannot live under a government that exalts their individual dignity instead of demeaning them as vassals to a chief authority.

HOWEVER, even under the governmental structure established today there exist hangovers from the past that impede the individual in the free expression of his will and in the living of his full life. It is almost entirely to correct such situations that Military Government has interfered, but then only after the Landtag (state legislature), the state government, local governments and the political parties have had every opportunity and encouragement to correct these abuses themselves.

Military Government would definitely prefer that such essential reforms be taken up and carried through by the people's governments and legislatures. But where they have halted we have gone on, and this, it must be frankly admitted, has on occasion placed the government, governmental officials, Landtag delegates and party leaders in opposition to Military Government because they for their own reasons wish these certain conditions to remain unchanged. Yet certain conditions must be changed if democratic government is to grow in Bavaria.

MILITARY Government believes that if a democratic government is to have any meaning to the people they must be allowed to elect by personality those individuals who are to be the officials in government, and to hold these officials individually responsible for the office to which they

were elected. Thus the new local election system was a definite advance because it put into effect for the first time last year a system which allowed each citizen to vote for local councillors by name, instead of simply putting a cross against a certain party under the former blind list system. In general, the state government and the Landtag freely accepted most of MG's recommendations in this regard.

BECAUSE OF the impersonal method of selecting delegates to the Landtag as outlined in the draft of the election law, Military Government felt there could be no sense of responsibility by the people for the individual delegates who were elected to the Landtag and no feeling of responsibility of those delegates to the people they were supposed to represent. The democratic form of government is unworkable unless this sense of responsibility which works both ways is kept alive, and the connection between the delegate to the Landtag and the people he represents is close and strong. Therefore Military Government suggested to the Landtag a system whereby each constituency would be represented by a delegate chosen by and responsible only to that constituency. What the Landtag has finally adopted is a compromise which, however, does establish this principle for the first time in Bavaria. But this would not have been achieved if Military Government had not interfered by advice and recommendation.

MG'S PROPOSALS in this instance, even if they were not all adopted, do illustrate its faith in the Bavarian people and this belief is stronger than that felt by some of the Bavarian representatives themselves. Landtag delegates in committee meetings have been heard to say that the Bavarian people do not know always what is best for them and that therefore it is the responsibility of the parties to protect the people and act for them. It was argued that if the people are to vote for individuals themselves instead of only party ideology, they are liable to choose bad men to represent them.

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This article is the abridged text of a speech made by Mr. John P. Bradford at the America House, Wuerzburg.

But while Military Government believes that the Bavarian people have an innate common sense which will guarantee a reliable democracy, it also believes that a higher educational level is also an essential requirement. An American has said: "An educated electorate is the greatest safeguard of democracy." That is the reason Military Government insists on school reform and in particular on the two laws of free tuition and free textbooks.

The recent pronouncement of Military Government concerning Gewerbfreiheit (freedom of trade) was solely to free the individuals from the unwarranted restrictions of engaging in so many kinds of work that have hitherto been denied to them. This action was to liberate the people today and those of the future from the arbitrary restrictions which had prevented them from taking up the kind of work for their livelihood they wanted most and were best fitted to do.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT in the past two years has suspended a few of the laws that were passed by the Landtag and a considerable number more of the ordinances promulgated by various ministries. As for the laws, Military Government found their most common fault was the improper delegation of legislative authority to the executive part of the government. It is a cardinal principle of democratic government that legislative functions should be jealously guarded as belonging solely to the legislative bodies themselves. For the Landtag to transfer this power to the executive part of government amounts to substitution of government by man instead of government by law. If this had been allowed to continue, the democratic governmental structure in Bavaria would have become an empty form. That the Bavarian Landtag was at first careless on this point is understandable, for true parliamentary government has been unknown to Germany for a long while.

Military Government has suspended ordinances of various ministries because they have assumed powers that properly belonged to the legislature. In America, for instance, this could never have happened, for the Congress is constantly on the watch lest its prerogatives be infringed upon by the president or by the executive side of government. The development of a democratic state government for Bavaria is hindered until

this important point is realized by the Landtag which is the supreme authority of the state.

Military Government's concern with the civil service system at the bizonal level and in Bavaria is well known. Military Government is not attacking the civil servants themselves or even the theory of civil service, but it does believe that in the past many years the civil service group has felt its responsibility not to the people but to the state. We have a civil service system in the United States, and so of course has England. The officials are called "civil servants"—servants of the people. Military Government believes first and foremost that the realization of that concept is essential to a democratic civil service in Bavaria.

FURTHERMORE, in Germany this system is now unnecessarily restricted and discriminatory. The opportunity is never given to many men and women who would prove effective in government service to become civil servants. The Beamte (official) system has become a caste system with too much importance given to rank within it. Because of the allegiance of this profession to the state it has unconsciously fostered authoritarian tendencies and stifled the democratic spirit. Thus, for what it believes is the good of the Bavarian people and in order to safeguard the newly-developed democratic system itself, Military Government is insisting on implementation of the democratic principles in the present Bavarian Civil Service Code and in requiring necessary amendments of those articles in the code which are necessary to protect these democratic concepts.

Military Government is concerned about the general disregard of the rights of the individuals in search and seizure. This is another hangover of the police state and is incompatible with democracy. The police have frequently abused the rights of the individuals and the courts themselves have allowed this abuse. It will only cease when the people realize what their rights are.

IF DEMOCRATIC government is to succeed in Bavaria, it must succeed first in the communities. Democracy must have its foundation there. For that reason Military Government is vitally concerned in the forthcoming local government laws. But this matter which is of such immediate local importance has received little

comment in the Bavarian newspapers, and appears to be of little interest to the average Bavarian citizen.

It is not enough to decentralize local government. It is not enough to remove present state competencies and give them to the bureaucracy at the local levels. True local government must be democratized as well as decentralized. It requires a far greater sense of responsibility on the part of the local councillors and local legislators. It requires more committee work. It requires that the local councillors actively carry out their duties as set up in the Gemeinde and Kreisordnung (community and district legislature) and not pass over their responsibilities to the chief local official and become a rubber stamp to his actions.

BUT MOST of all it requires a greater interest and activity of the people themselves, and this means a sacrifice on the part of every citizen—a sacrifice of time and energy which must be applied to matters of concern to the community. It may even require the voluntary organization of community groups composed of people who will work together for local objectives. Better citizens' groups, civil liberty groups, community help groups, groups which express a need for cooperation of citizens one with the other, groups which indicate the inter-dependence of individuals on one another are essential to an honest, healthful and productive community life. Heretofore community spirit has been lacking in Germany.

These are the goals in which Military Government is concerned. Though its interest and even interference has gained the enmity of some in public life, the average Bavarian citizen may feel differently. Many letters have been received in local MG offices and in Munich from "Hans Schmidt" and "Heinrich Schulze" who declare themselves for these same principles and ask that Military Government continue to encourage and defend their rights.

Military Government has never opposed the government, the Landtag, the Beamte or the parties as such, but it has championed those measures which will open the way for the Bavarian citizen to gain a recognition of his rights, a better and broader educational standard, a fuller participation in government, and an acceptance of his own responsibilities in a modern democratic state. +END

Economy in Farming

— — *Small Plots are Too Scattered*

by **Paul F. Taggart**

*Chief, Food, Agriculture & Forestry Branch
OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden*

THE RURAL landscape of Wuerttemberg-Baden, with its thousands and thousands of small fields forming a colorful and eye-pleasing design, is very beautiful to look at. But the very pattern of these thousands and thousands of small fields is, from an economic standpoint, a veritable cancer on the face of the countryside.

The present structure of Wuerttemberg-Baden's agriculture is important and vital to every man, woman and child in Wuerttemberg-Baden and whether or not this present structure is changed in the next very few years will have a tremendous effect on the future welfare of both the rural and the urban population.

The wide separation of the tracts require much time on the part of the farmer, his wife, children and hired help in traveling to them. There is, therefore, a terrific amount of non-productive time and energy expended in this traveling process. Because of the small size of the individual parcels it is impossible to use mechanized equipment. This results in much hand labor which could be eliminated if the parcels were consolidated into a size permitting use of machinery.

THROUGH THE use of machinery the productive capacity of each man hour is increased many-fold. This would result in overcoming the existing labor shortage, lower production costs, more profit to the farmer, lower food costs to the consumer and probably, through better tillage of the soil, greater total food production.

The farmers of Wuerttemberg-Baden put in long, long hours every working day. Not many persons who live in the cities would be willing to work such long hours every workday including Saturday afternoons. Certainly the time spent by the farmer, his wife and children and hired help, in going to and from his many, many separate fields, is time wasted and produces no benefits for any one.

The average size of these small separate fields is from one-eighth to one-half an acre and the average number of fields per farm owner is



Tiny separate land tracts waste the energies of the Wuerttemberg-Baden farmer.
(US Army photo)

25 to 40, although some have 5 or 6 times this number. Minister of Agriculture Heinrich Stoss has estimated that the grain crop harvested in Wuerttemberg-Baden in 1948 was grown on 1,000,000 separate fields by some 200,000 farmers. This is an average of five separate grain fields per farmer.

WHEN IT is realized that these fields are scattered all around each village, with usually no two adjacent to each other, the tremendous amount of lost time and wasted unproductive energy is obvious. Also, equally obvious, is the logical

solution to correct this situation. It is, of course, to consolidate each farm owners holdings into a much smaller number of larger fields. The ideal plan would be to rearrange each farmer's land into one solid piece.

THE NECESSITY for this drastic change or re-arrangement of Wuerttemberg-Baden's agricultural structure has long been recognized and acknowledged by many who have given serious thought to the situation. I should like to emphasize a few of the reasons why such a consolidation of farm fields is vitally necessary.

1. Right now there are local shortages of manpower in agriculture and these shortages may get worse instead of better.

2. Far too much time is now spent in unproductive and unprofitable farming.

3. Modern farm machinery and draft power cannot be utilized with the present small, scattered, separate field structure.

4. The younger generation is leaving the farm in large numbers and many will never be content to farm under present conditions.

5. The farmer's logical answer to poor price relationship (about which he is now complaining) must of necessity be "lower production costs." This is almost impossible to achieve under present conditions.

6. In the not too distant future German agriculture will have to be geared to the production and needs of other countries in Western Europe. The farmers of most of these countries are in a position to produce much more economically than is possible under the land operating pattern in Wuerttemberg-Baden today, thus putting the Wuerttemberg-Baden farmer at a competitive disadvantage.

7. The men on the Wuerttemberg-Baden farms will eventually show the strain economically and physically of ineffective and unproductive work, if it continues as at present.

8. German specialists have estimated that when land consolidation has been accomplished, production can

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This article is a digest of the broadcast made by Mr. Taggart over Radio Stuttgart to the farmers of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

be increased by 20 percent with far fewer man hours of work. This will result in the production of approximately 50,000 more tons of wheat, 28,000 tons more of barley, 8,600 tons more of rye, 65,000 tons more of sugar beets, 220,000 tons more of potatoes.

A LONG WITH this increase in the crop production will come a good and much desired increase in livestock and milk. In fact, the time should come, when many farmers will be using tractor power instead of cows as at present. Then their present low milk producing cows can be replaced with some real milk cows and milk production can easily be doubled or trebled.

Why has this consolidation of fields not been accomplished? There are many reasons. The average farmer, himself, has been one of the obstacles. He has opposed any rearrangement of his land and fields because of his adherence to customs and traditions, his petty concern regarding characteristics of individual parcels and fields, his jealousy toward what might be a neighbor's gain through the land consolidation scheme, and, of course, the expense.

ACTUALLY THE farmer has little moral right to complain about overwork and too small income when he is against the consolidation idea. Most German officials agree that consolidation is necessary but apparently have not had the courage or have not been interested enough to get much accomplished. The people in general have never had the situation presented to them so that the vital necessity was realized and so that popular opinion would demand accomplishment.

The land improvement agencies are too painstakingly slow in an effort to be faultless in their work. The length of time required by their present procedure has tended to increase the farmer's opposition to this measure. Farm machinery manufacturers and dealers will especially benefit from it. Therefore industry and business should be wholeheartedly in favor of consolidation.

A law covering land consolidation is in the formative stage and will probably be implemented in the near future. It is vitally necessary and essential for the welfare of Germany that this land consolidation law have popular support. +END

Bavaria to Form Civil Liberties Leagues

The foundations are being laid in Munich and other parts of Bavaria for the formation of Civil Liberties leagues to fight for the rights of Bavarian citizens, according to Mr. Albert C. Schweizer, director of the Civil Administration Division, OMG Bavaria.

A small group in Munich is enlisting the support of lawyers and already considering cases of civil liberty violations to be brought to trial, Mr. Schweizer stated in a speech in the Munich America House (US Information Center).

He said that if Germans again are to prevent their country from being subverted to a dictatorship and becoming a threat to peace they must be willing to give up time and money in the struggle to protect civil liberties. These he described as the rights accorded the individual by his government, such as freedom of press, speech, assembly and religion, freedom from arbitrary arrest and the right to a fair trial, freedom to participate in government, etc.

"It is civil liberties which make civilized living possible," Mr. Schweizer said. "There is hardly a single one, which if transgressed may not lead to oppression. When freedom of religion was denied in the Middle Ages and early Renaissance, that bigotry produced tremendous suffering in many parts of Europe. When freedom of the home and freedom of personal opinion was suppressed we had (and still have in some parts of the world) the terror of the police state and the Gestapo."

Citing the Weimar constitution as an example, he declared that no constitution in itself is a guarantee against dictatorship and the suppression of freedom.

"The only guarantee is an intelligent understanding and a zealous guarding of rights," he said. "If every individual is not protected, then no individual is safe from oppressive measures. One religious faith may be subject to attack today—another may be the subject of attack tomorrow. One political group may be suppressed today—another political group may be suppressed tomorrow. If the liberties in the state are not protected, the safety of the nation is at stake. And as long as nations exist in which the people are not entirely

free, the world will continue to be under a threat."

In defending civil liberties "it is necessary to recognize specific cases of violations and fight them case by case," he said. He added, however, that it is not always easy to recognize and prove violations.

"The normal citizens may have to depend on specialists and on lawyers to interpret matters of Civil Liberties," he said. "It certainly shall not be up to the occupation to act as watch-dog for German civil liberties. In a spirit of helpfulness we can call attention to violations and then make suggestions as to what to do about them. However, basically this is a German job and it is one of those jobs for which every individual must be responsible. If the individual leaves the responsibility to his brother, then no one is responsible."

He urged that civil liberties organizations be set up in Bavaria to come to the defence of those who are victims of civil liberties violations.

"It is extremely important that individuals give of their time or of their money to further this movement which will insure their future," Mr. Schweizer said. "If Germany and Bavaria do not want to fall victim to a dictatorship, they must be watchful of these liberties which alone can protect them. If Germany does not want to be treated continually as a threat to peace, it must show evidence of desiring and protecting civil liberties which will eliminate the threat. If Germans, as individuals, want the benefits of the free life they must work to earn that free life."

Adults in Youth Activities

Results of MG studies in Hesse and Bavaria show that organized sports activities in Germany are predominantly adult rather than designed for youth. Total membership of all sports groups in Hesse is 304,000, with only 180,000 of these members in youth groups. More than 55 percent of sports participants are over 25 years of age; 25 percent are from 14 to 25; 20 percent are under 14. In Bavaria 20,580 sports clubs have a membership of 330,000. Of this number, 70 percent are over 25 years of age; 16 percent are between 14 and 25; 14 percent are under 14.

Statistics Publication Given Germans

THE PUBLICATION of German economic, governmental and social statistics will become a German responsibility about the end of September. The compiling, editing and printing operations which have been handled by the US and British Military Government are being transferred to the newly established Central Statistical Service of the German Bizonal Economic Administration.

This step means the discontinuance of the Statistical Annex to the Monthly Report of the US Military Governor and of the Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element). These two publications, which have had identical contents since last October, though appearing under separate covers, have been distributed for more than two years as the official Allied source of German statistics of the Bizonal Area.

IN THE PAST year an increasing amount of economic data and a large part of the data on social subjects, which have appeared in the joint Anglo-American publications, have also been issued by the Germans. However, certain data on displaced persons, offences against Military Government Law and re-orientation activities must continue to be supplied by the two Military Governments.

Prior to the first issue of the "Statistical Annex" in March, 1947, tables containing economic and social data pertaining to the US Zone of Germany were issued by the Economics, Manpower, Transport, and other divisions of US Military Government. The tables expanded in number and length to an extent making desirable their publication in a separate volume and it was decided to issue them in a statistical annex to the monthly narrative report.

The first issue of the Statistical Bulletin for the British Zone was published, in mimeograph form, in May, 1946. By January, 1947, its contents had greatly increased and it was then issued for the first time in printed form, as a companion volume to the monthly report of the British military governor.

AFTER ESTABLISHMENT of the Bizonal Economic Administration, the two publications became similar through the gradual consolidation of overlapping data on a bizonal basis and, in October, 1948, the two publications were merged.

The combined publications have covered the fields of vital statistics, public health, welfare, housing, employment and unemployment, wages and prices, social insurance, labor relations, industry, fuel and power, food and agriculture, trade and commerce, transportation, communications, finance, justice and crime, education and other miscellaneous statistics for the Bizonal Area and western sectors of Berlin.

The first German publication covering statistics included in the MG annex-bulletin should be issued about the end of September. For Allied use a glossary will give the English translation of table headings, titles and important footnotes.

Low-Cost Housing

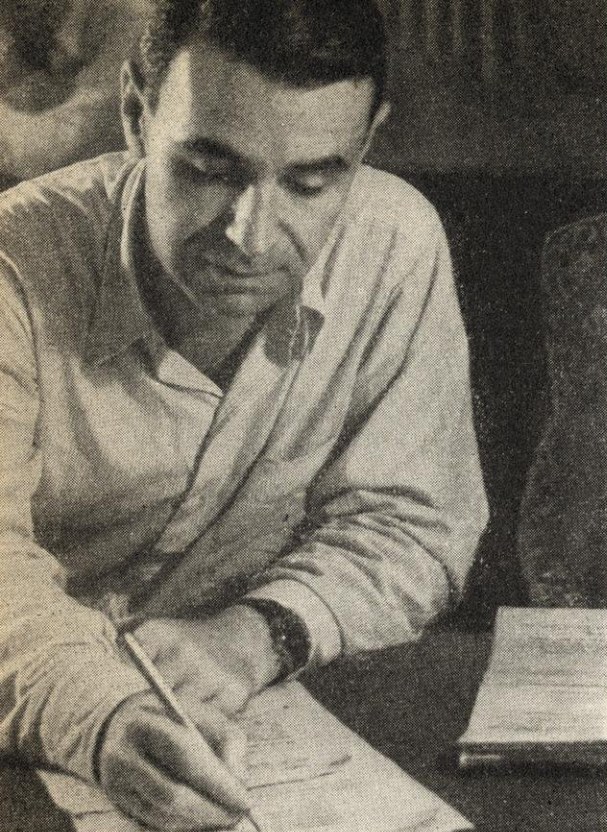
Numerous articles in the German trade union press and declarations by top trade union bodies indicate that the question of low-cost housing now ranks as one of the major social issues. In a policy statement, the Trade Union Council asserted that neither the Bizonal Economic Administration nor most states have taken measures to obtain sufficient funds for the financing of an adequate housing construction program.

The council directed an appeal to bizonal and local officials: (1) to formulate a detailed social housing construction program for 1949 as well as long-range plans, (2) to set aside certain proportions of the state and community budget, at least six percent, for housing construction, and to seek additional sources for this purpose, (3) to place all moneys destined for housing construction into a special fund not to be diverted for other public expenditures, and (4) to ensure that rents of new dwellings are not higher than those now under way.



Approximately 35,000 German girls have taken part in the GYA handicraft contest held throughout the zone and Berlin. A preview of final winning entries was attended at the Special Services Center in Heidelberg by BICO and OMGUS officials and members of the US, French and British forces. Above is the winning entry in the 11-year-old class which represents fashions of the past centuries and was entirely handmade by an 11-year-old GYA member.

(US Army photo)



Werner Michel, chief of the Documentary Section of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, was brought to Berlin by ISD's Radio Branch to instruct German broadcasting personnel in improving production standards.



Mr. Michel (upper left) goes over the script of "The Test" with the cast, most of whom are appearing in various Berlin theatrical productions. Clockwise around the table from Mr. Michel are: Ilse Fuerstenberg, Lothar Schluck, Renee Stobrawa, Gerhard Bienert, Agnes Windeck, Eduard Wandrey, Gerhard Heydebreck and Peter Dann.



Peter Dann and Sigrid Hackenberg, young dramatic professionals from the Berlin stage, wait their cue.

Training Radio

— — *Visits*

RADIO BROADCASTING is a quarter of a century old, but the new German broadcasting industry is still in its infancy, dating back of the spring of 1945. At that time radio teams of the Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEF, took on the task of reconstructing the German radio stations.

German broadcasters who had been part of the Reichsrundfunk-Gesellschaft (German Broadcasting Corporation), key instrument of the Goebbels propaganda machine, had to be replaced by an entirely new group of Germans from the politically untainted youth and older professionals in the allied arts, primarily the theater. There were only a few German broadcasters who were politically clean, these being mostly persons who were thrown out of broadcasting by the Nazi Party in 1933.

GERMAN STAFFS were hurriedly put together and almost as hurriedly trained. Likewise the accelerated program of German self-dependence resulted in the withdrawal of all American operating personnel from the stations. The US-sponsored broadcasting outlets were left with small supervisory staffs which could not devote sufficient time to that painstaking teaching of broadcasting techniques necessary for the development of production experts.

It was to fill this gap that the visiting experts program was instituted in the radio broadcasting field by the Information Services Division, OMGUS.

However, the visiting experts program, as it applied to radio work, was complicated by the requirements that American broadcasting specialists be not only representative of the highest degree of skill in the craft, but also know the German language well enough to communicate their ideas to new German professionals.

ISD's Radio Branch encountered considerable difficulty in recruiting fully qualified visiting experts, and it was not until



Mr. Michel explains to Miss Hackenberg how he wants her to read the lines in "The Test."

Talent

g Experts Teach Young Germans

by **Charles S. Lewis**

Chief, Radio Branch

Information Services Division, OMGUS

In the summer of 1948 that the first expert, Dr. Harry J. Skornia, head of the Radio Department, Indiana University, arrived in Germany for a two-month tour of duty at the five US-sponsored radio stations.

Dr. Skornia gave a series of lectures and conducted seminars at each of the radio stations. He discussed the technical problems of programming and production with the key personnel in these fields. Also, he made suggestions for generally improving the US-sponsored radio stations' service to the public, particularly in their reorientational programs.

In keeping with the around-the-clock working schedule of the radio stations, Dr. Skornia's own schedule was a day-and-night, seven-day-week session of instruction and discussion. Frequently, rehearsals were held in the early morning hours when the radio station with which he was working was not on the air. Dr. Skornia wound up his tour of duty with the writing of a manual for young radio broadcasters, entitled: "Handbuch ueber die Grundlagen des freien deutschen Rundfunks" (Manual on the Principles of Free German Radio). Three thousand copies of this manual have been distributed to the staffs of the five stations in the US Area of Control.

THE SERVICES of Werner Michel, chief of the Documentary Section, Columbia Broadcasting System, were procured this summer to aid in the development of German radio. Mr. Michel has been with CBS in New York for the past three years. Prior to that he was chief of programming for the Voice of America. Before his arrival in Germany in July, Mr. Michel arranged for a leave of absence from a tight schedule of CBS

documentary production. He completed one of these productions two days before departing from the United States and, after spending 30 days in Germany, flew back to New York to begin work on a new program.

During his stay in Germany Michel acted as consultant to the chief of the ISD Radio Branch on problems encountered in presenting overt US radio programs. A considerable portion of his time, however, was devoted to improving production standards at the stations in the US Zone and Berlin, with RIAS serving as classroom and practical laboratory for the solution of programming and production problems.

In this connection, Michel found that no "live" dramatic programs were being produced due to the German practice of depending on the magnetophone, the excellent German tape-recording machine. He found that German producers very carefully rehearsed and recorded scenes, making corrections as they went along.

TO TEACH on a broad scale but in the shortest time possible the rapid-fire technique used in rehearsing and presenting American radio dramas, the US Zone broadcasting stations were invited to send their production specialists to Berlin to observe and assist in presentation of a radio drama under Michel's direction. Thus, 11 producers-turned-students from Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich and Bremen and the RIAS staff were able to "learn by doing" under expert guidance.

Selected for the demonstration was "The Test," a radio play by the US author Joseph Ruscoll. The cast was gathered together on the night of Aug. 2 and the play was produced in a total of five-and-one-half hours, inclusive of rehearsals. The following day a four-hour seminar was held by Michel for the benefit of the German broadcasters. +END

Photography by A. Bankhardt, Berlin

Denazification Summary

— — For 18 Months Ending June 30

WITH DENAZIFICATION, in its ultimate objectives, one deals with what has been happening inside the human heart and mind. Never before, in a democracy, has there been attempted the enactment of laws or the building of governmental machinery to eradicate political beliefs from the hearts of men. Denazification directly affects the individual person and not such impersonal concepts as factories, machines or organizations.

The only precedents in history of a government forcibly bringing about changes in the political beliefs of a mass of people were set by totalitarian regimes which ruled through a police state. The Nazi variety of this was the major cause of the war, the end of which placed the problem of denazification in the lap of the victors as one of their major postwar responsibilities.

In the elimination of Nazism it was of first importance that the totalitarian police state methods which brought it into being not be used. There was, therefore, a limit on the extents to which Military Government could go in forcing changes by law, ordinance or decree. It was necessary that the people themselves voluntarily undergo a change of heart in their political beliefs.

IT WAS ONE thing for Military Government to decide by categories who had been a Nazi, but only the German people could decide who was no longer a Nazi. Military Government could decide who fell into general categorization as Nazis, but only the neighbors and fellow citizens could determine to what extent the actions, conduct and exercise of duties made a person a contributor to the disaster that Nazism brought upon the world and upon Germany, and in what measure that contribution was made.

After Military Government used its powers and organization to isolate the germ carriers of the recent epidemic disease called Nazism, the next step was to let the German people decide who was ready to come out of quarantine and who must still remain quarantined, who was cured

and who must continue treatment until he is cured.

It had to become a German responsibility at a given stage, because beyond that Military Government had no further place in the active phase of the program. The problem might be compared to the case of a surgeon who has completed his act of major surgery and ministrations to the patient after which the patient must follow certain directions of the doctor and employ his own recuperative powers to get well.

The extent to which the cure was successful in this case will not be known for some time. The patient is still convalescing. Whether or not "cured" patients continue to be "carriers" of germs, only the future can tell. Against such eventuality Military Government has been busy, through its general programs of positive assistance to the establishment of democratic practices, building up immunity within the people who may be in contact with the ex-patients.

A BASIC objective of the war as stated in the Yalta Agreement was the denazification of Germany. The three signatories agreed that Germany must be purged of Nazi influence before it could again take its place in the family of peaceful nations. In the Potsdam Agreement the three signatories also agreed that the influence of Nazi ideology must be eliminated from German life by removing active Nazis from public office and from leading positions in important private enterprises, and by arresting and interning leaders in former Nazi organizations.

In the US Zone denazification began immediately after occupation. Operations were carried out under SHAEF

directives which implemented the Potsdam Agreement. The operation was carried out by Military Government detachments in each of which was an office known as "Special Branch," responsible for denazification investigations. All incumbents in public office were required to complete a questionnaire (Fragebogen) listing their Nazi affiliations and activities.

The Special Branch offices evaluated these questionnaires, and checked them against such other records as were available locally to determine whether the individual fell within any of the categories set forth in the directives. If the individual by reason of his membership or office did come within one of the proscribed categories, he was summarily dismissed and his property blocked.

WITH THE close of 1945, the denazification program in the US Zone had largely attained its initial objectives. German governmental agencies, purged of known active Nazis, were functioning at all levels. Moreover, the German population realized and accepted the fact that denazification was a long range program and a basic part of the US policy on the Occupation of Germany.

Finally the enactment on Jan. 12, 1946 of Control Council Directive No.24 applied the basic denazification provisions, put into effect in the US Zone on July 7, 1945, to Germany as a whole. This action was to provide a continuing and uniform Allied denazification program for all zones of occupation.

The denazification program administered by Military Government was largely an interim policy designed for the initial period of occupation. In conformance with MG policy of placing as much responsibility as possible for the conduct of German affairs upon the Germans themselves, a comprehensive German denazification program was planned. The program envisaged a judicial process to establish the denazification status of every adult in the three states, and to punish active Nazis and militarists by imprisonment,

This article is taken from the introduction of a report by the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, dealing with the operation of the denazification program between Jan. 1, 1948 and June 30, 1949. The major part of the report deals with statistics on the German activities in bringing the program toward completion and with a chronology of the month-to-month developments of denazification during the 18 months.

findes and prohibitions against participation in public life.

Early in 1946 the German state governments passed uniform denazification laws which became effective on March 5, 1946 after approval by the Military Governor. The law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, as it was called, introduced a completely new phase in denazification operations.

IT WAS A German law implemented by the state governments and from the time of its promulgation responsibility for carrying out denazification rested with the German governments operating under the supervision and with the advice and assistance of Military Government.

The Law for Liberation was designed to establish definitely the denazification status of all persons more than 18 years of age residing in the US Zone of Occupation. Five categories were established; namely, major offenders, offenders, lesser offenders, followers and exonerated persons. Registration of all adult persons in the US Zone and a completion by each of a political questionnaire were made mandatory. A minister for political liberation was appointed in each state, whose responsibility it was to establish a system of both trial and appellate courts, with public prosecutors, in each local community.

Operation of the law began on June 1, 1946 and has continued since that time. More than 13,000,000 persons registered under its provisions. By the end of last June, 3,445,062 persons had been found to be chargeable under its provisions, and dispositions had been made of 3,436,690 of these cases, or 99.8 percent.

Shortly after the law went into operation it became apparent that there would be such an immense number of persons chargeable that the German courts would not be able to process all of the cases in a reasonable time. The law, by making chargeable all members of the Nazi party as well as its formations, affected more than 25 percent of the adult population of the US Zone. It was realized that among them were large numbers of persons who were not active in furthering Nazi ideology and could never be convicted for their activities.

CONSEQUENTLY, in August 1946 the Military Governor announced the Youth Amnesty which provided that all persons born after Jan. 1,

1919 would not be tried by a denazification tribunal unless they were highly incriminated and chargeable as major offenders or offenders.

This Amnesty was followed in December by another amnesty which provided that persons in low income groups, who had earned less than RM 3,600 per year in 1943—1945, and who had less than RM 20,000 property on Jan. 1, 1945, and persons who were more than 50 percent physically disabled would not be tried unless they came within the categories of major offenders or offenders.

By June 1, 1948, 2,373,115 persons had come within the terms of these amnesties. By that time 865,808 trials had been completed, leaving a total of 31,707 still to be tried by formal trial. Since that date the formal trials have proceeded, but new registrations, largely refugees and returning prisoners of war kept coming in and by June 30, 1949 there still remained 8,372 cases to be disposed of.

THE YEAR of 1948 was highlighted by three important developments. One in August was the turning over to the Germans of the entire responsibility for the completion of the denazification program. The second was the closing of MG Special Branch offices in September. The third was the reduction in the backlog of chargeable cases to be tried from 614,265 at the beginning of the year to 21,655 at the end of the year.

The status of denazification operations on Jan. 1, 1948—20 months after the effective date of the Law for Liberation—was as follows (figures for Bremen not included):

Total Registrants	12,222,985
Not Chargeable Cases	8,963,726
Total Chargeable Cases	3,259,259
Chargeable Cases Completed	2,644,994
Amnestied without Trial	2,013,567
Trials Completed	631,427
Chargeable Cases to be Completed	614,265
By Trial	380,339
By Expediting Process	233,926

In addition to trials of first instance remaining, there was a total of 35,375 cases of "Appeals Pending Adjudication" as shown by the following table:

Total Appeals Received	50,633
Classified by Trial Tribunals as	
a. Major Offenders, Offenders and Lesser Offenders	33,812
b. Otherwise	16,821
Appeals not Accepted for Decision or Withdrawn	3,343
Appeals Adjudicated	11,915
a. Classifications and Sanctions	
Affirmed	3,431
Classifications Upgraded	532
Classifications Downgraded	5,083
Classifications Affirmed but Sanctions Modified	1,419
e. Remanded for a new Trial	1,450
Appeals Pending Adjudication	35,375

Findings of cases completed by trial tribunals Jan. 1, 1948:

Major Offenders	906
Offenders	13,338
Lesser Offenders	65,095
Followers	295,708
Persons Exonerated	13,251
Amnestied or Proceedings Quashed	243,129
Total	631,427

In the state of Bremen, the Law for Liberation did not go into effect until May 1947. Because of this lag, the following figures for Bremen as of Jan. 1, 1948, are shown separately.

Number of Persons Registered	388,178
Registrants Apparently Not Chargeable	276,617
Registrants Notified as to not Chargeable Status	193,000
Registrants not yet Notified as to not Chargeable Status	83,617
Registrants Found Chargeable	111,561
Investigation Proceedings Quashed	22,795
Investigations Completed	2,414
Cases Filed with Trial Tribunals for Decision	1,669
Cases not yet Filed	745
Investigations not yet Completed	24,599
Investigations not yet Initiated	61,753
Registrants not yet Reviewed	0

Summary of cases completed by trial tribunals:

Major Offenders	6
Offenders	55
Lesser Offenders	161
Followers	531
Exonerated	16
Amnestied and Proceedings Quashed	48
Total	817

A year of intensive activity saw the denazification picture radically changed at the end of the year from what it was at the beginning. A statistical break-down as of Dec. 31, 1948 is as follows (including Bremen):

During 1948, the backlog of cases was reduced to 21,655, only two-tenths of one percent of the total number of persons registered under the Law. This was a reduction of 592,610 cases or 96.5 percent from the Jan. 1, 1949, backlog of 614,265.

Total Registrants	13,066,387
Not Chargeable Cases	9,643,082
Total Chargeable Cases	3,423,305
Chargeable Cases Completed	3,401,650
Amnestied without Trial	2,469,231
Trials Completed	932,419
Chargeable Cases to be Completed	21,655

The total registrants figure of 13,066,387 represents an increase of 843,402 over the Jan. 1 total. The percentage of chargeable cases among the new registrants was estimated to be about the same as among the earlier registrants—25 percent. However, all of these new cases had to be evaluated, processed and administered regardless of category.

Were it not for this large number of new registrations, all trials would have undoubtedly been completed before the end of the year, as only 5,972 cases of the total backlog of 21,655 (shown in the table, above), remained from the old backlog on

(Continued on page 28)

Personnel Notes

Control Officer Leaves

Mr. James L. Sundquist, control officer of OMGUS, is returning to the United States after more than two years' service with Military Government in Germany. During the tenure of General Clay as Military Governor, Mr. Sundquist was also director of management control on the special staff of the Commander-in-Chief, European Command.



Directly under the supervision and direction of Mr. Sundquist as OMGUS control officer have been preparation and coordination of staff work on the organization, operations and functions of Military Government; control of budgetary and fiscal matters of Military Government; preparation of the official history of Military Government; complication and issuance of official publications such as the Monthly Reports of the Military Governor, Military Government Regulations, Statistical Annex and Information Bulletin.

Mr. Sundquist also served on the special committees and staff groups concerned with the transfer of MG operations and functions to HICOG, development of the bipartite organization for the economic and financial merger of the US and UK Zones, arrangements for the joint functioning of the occupation in the three western zones, the consolidation and streamlining of MG operations during the past two years, and the accomplishment of the progressive steps in the necessary reductions in MG personnel.

Mr. Sundquist, who had served for six years with the US Bureau of the Budget, had come to Germany in early 1947 with a group of experts of the Budget Bureau to assist the Military Governor in the development of reorganization plans. He was given a leave of absence by the bureau to accept the appointments as control officer of OMGUS and director of management control of CINCEUR.

Accompanied to the United States by Mrs. Sundquist and their three children, he will reside in Arlington, Va.

* * *

Returns to Harvard

Mr. William E. McCurdy, Sr., acting director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, since last March, returned to the United States early this month to reassume his duties as professor of law at Harvard University Law School.

Professor McCurdy has been on a leave of absence from Harvard since June 1947, when he came to Germany as chief of the Legal Division's Legal Advice Branch. In March 1948, he became associate division director, serving in that capacity until he was named acting director.

Professor McCurdy first came to Germany in the summer of 1945 as special assistant to Charles Fahy, former solicitor-general of the United

States and first legal director of the US Group Control Council. He was US member of the quadripartite drafting committee until June 1946, when he returned to Harvard.

Accompanying him to the United States were his wife and a son.

* * *

Continues as ECA Chief

Mr. N. H. Collisson, chief of the ECA Mission to Western Germany, has agreed to remain at his post for a short period, Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, ECA administrator, announced in Frankfurt Aug. 12. Mr. Collisson had been scheduled to leave Sept. 1, but has consented to stay in Germany until the reorganization has been completed.

Mr. Collisson assumed his duties with the ECA Mission to Western Germany in September 1948. Previously he was special assistant to the US Secretary of the Interior, and served during 1942-1947 with the US Navy as deputy administrator, Naval Petroleum Administration, and as coal mines administrator for seized bituminous coal mines in the United States, on assignment to the Department of the Interior by the Navy.

Message to OMGUS Employees

The phasing-out process of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US), which began Aug. 15 and is expected to end Nov. 15, anticipates the turning over of MG functions and responsibility from the Department of the Army to the State Department on Sept. 15. To the civilian employees of OMGUS involved in this transfer, Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, has issued the following statement:

The announcement of the forthcoming inactivation of OMGUS should be understood as a necessary part of the process we must go through to enter upon a new phase of our occupation responsibility.

The establishment of the government of the German Federal Republic, with its attendant assumption of responsibilities by the Germans themselves, as well as a substantial reduction in funds, make it self-evident that a reduction in force in the new organization is required.

I want to repeat to you my earlier assurances, however, that the table of organization of the Office of the High Commissioner will be filled in so far as possible from the present employees of OMGUS.

The next several weeks will be a trying period for us all, since we must carry on our present functions with customary zeal and attention and at the same time develop the plan and lay the ground work for the assumption of the new functions which devolve upon us with the activation of the Office of the High Commissioner now scheduled for October 1. I know that you who have worked so devotedly in Germany will realize the necessity for the changes now being made and will cooperate fully in our efforts to effect the organization equitably and efficiently.

Seven are Appointed To Top HICOG Posts

The designations of seven appointments to the staff of the US High Commissioner for Germany, were announced Aug. 21 by Mr. John J. McCloy. The designations are as follows:

General counsel: Mr. Chester A. McLain, on leave from the World Bank where he is general counsel.

Director of the Office of Labor Affairs and labor adviser ECA: Mr. Harvey W. Brown, former president of the International Association of Machinists and former vice president of the American Federal of Labor.

Director of the Office of Political Affairs: Mr. James W. Riddleberger, who has been political adviser, CINCEUR, and director of the Office of Political Affairs, OMGUS.

Director of the Office of Administration: Mr. Glenn G. Wolfe, who has been with the State Department since early 1947 in executive administrative positions.

US commissioner of the Military Security Board: Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges, retaining same position.

Director of the Office of Public Affairs: Mr. Ralph Nicholson, vice president and co-owner of the Tampa (Fla.) Times and until recently owner and publisher of the New Orleans Item.

Executive secretary: Mr. James E. King, Jr., recently deputy chief of staff, OMGUS, and formerly secretary general, OMGUS.

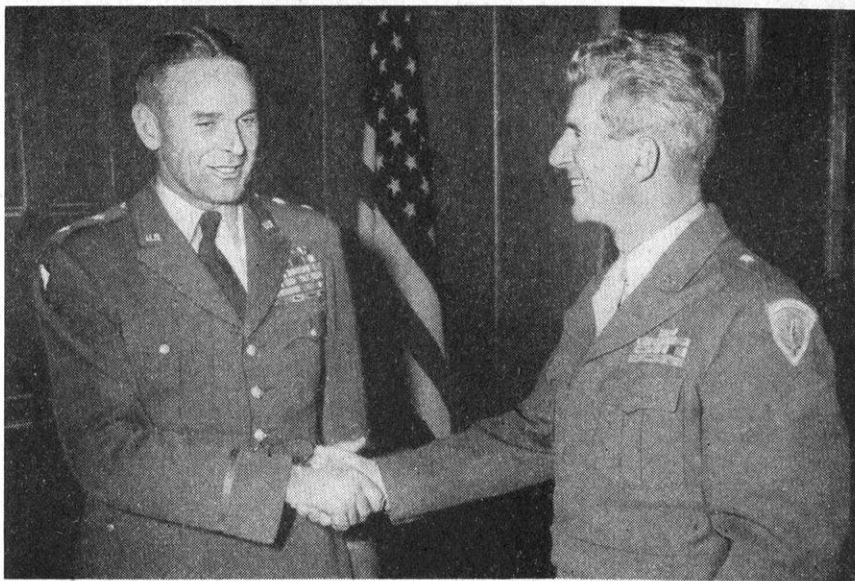
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Takes Haus Schwalbach Post

Paul Lutzeier, who has served with the OMGUS Berlin Office of the Personnel Officer since June 1946, has been assigned to the Haus Schwalbach Leadership Training School in Hesse (see page 9). He will supervise the German staff and be responsible for coordinating activities in the field of adult education, women's affairs, youth activities and other areas of community leadership, reorientation and training.

Besides his background in personnel and public relations Lutzeier has supervised county adult education programs in Michigan, was public information director for the Detroit City Plan Commission, and director of the Royal Oak Community College. He received his master degree in adult education and administration from Wayne University.

OMGBS Command Changes Hands



General Howley (right), finishing 50 months of MG control in Berlin, greets his successor as General Taylor becomes US commander

(US Army photo)

When Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley returns this month to private life in the United States he brings to an end nine years' government service, four years of which were in the key post of director of Military Government in the US Sector of Berlin during the critical period from four-power rule through the Soviet blockade.

A graduate of New York University and head of a Philadelphia advertising agency, General Howley's first wartime assignment was in 1940 as captain and commanding officer of an Air Corps ground school. In 1944 he arrived in England where he was given command of a Civil Affairs detachment earmarked for invasion.

Eight days after D-day, General Howley's detachment accompanied combat troops across Omaha Beach and began the reorganization of Cherbourg's local government. Cherbourg was considered the first testing ground in France for Civil Affairs. The Cherbourg civil affairs operation was later described by Allied observers as "efficient beyond all expectations."

Assigned to the Paris operation, General Howley's combined US-British-French detachment entered the French capital in August 1944 and completed its task three months later. With a new detachment composed only of American officers General Howley led the first overland convoy

from the west into Berlin, arriving June 17, 1945.

In July 1945 the unique quadripartite Military Government operation began in Berlin whereby four nations by unanimous accord were to govern the defeated city. General Howley was chosen the US representative as part of his task as director of the US Office of Military Government, Berlin Sector.

The brunt of inter-Allied problems, which reached its peak in the Soviet blockade of the western sectors and the formation of split-city government administration, was borne directly by General Howley.

In accepting General Howley's resignation Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany and Military Governor, stated that the general's services during this critical period in Berlin were courageous, outstanding and in the best tradition of General Howley's own fine combat service which had been great.

On Sept. 1, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor assumed the position of US commander, Berlin, exercising authority over all military personnel as well as all governmental functions of the United States in the US Sector of Berlin. General Taylor was, since last February, chief of staff, EUCOM. Previously he was for three and a half years superintendent of the US Military Academy at West Point.

German Editorials

Criticism of Attitudes In European Council

DEVELOPMENTS in the European Council meeting at Strasbourg, France, stood in the foreground of press interest and are being observed with increasing attention by the German press. Every statement on the German problem by European statesmen in mid-August was accorded headlines: "Herriot Warns against Hasty Acceptance;" "Reynaud for Reconciliation with Reservations;" "Churchill Stands up for Germany."

The fact that there should be any question at all about German membership was ascribed principally to Bevin's attitude. The British foreign minister was compared unfavorably with Churchill, who was described as a "European-minded" statesman. Schuman's proposal to seat the Saar was severely criticized, but in general the press was hopeful of getting a better understanding from France, which was considered in the best position to appreciate the dangers resulting from a political vacuum in Central Europe.

Dr. Fritz Exner, writing in the *Main Post* (Wuerzburg, Bav., Aug. 11) saw England, by its intransigent attitude toward Germany, as a stumbling-block on the way to European unity:

"It is one of the paradoxes of Strasbourg that Churchill and Bevin belong to the same people. The one is the man whose statesmanlike vision is responsible for the partial realization

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

of the European idea, whereas the other seems actuated only by a desire to place obstacles in the way of European cooperation...

"The Europe represented at Strasbourg is merely a torso—the 100,000,000 population of the satellite states are completely left out though millions of them long for annexation to a free Europe... The way to make them ripe for it is through the power of facts and the idea of freedom... The bridge must be the West German Federation and the Austrian Republic... Only thus can the Strasbourg idea become one day applicable to all Europe."

Herbert von Dirksen, former German ambassador, discussed in the *Isar-Post* (Landshut, Bav., Aug. 13) the deterioration of Anglo-German relations:

"There is no doubt that these relations are characterized by increasing bitterness. Whereas German public opinion warmly welcomes Mr. McCloy's declaration that the American goal is the restoration of a prosperous Germany; whereas it greets confidently and hopefully the approach of reconciliation with

France, and individual public personalities even speak of cooperation with Russia, the attitude toward Great Britain becomes increasingly bitter and critical...

"We regretfully observe and take into due consideration the fact that England's economic interests clash with ours... We understand very well that she must cover her imports with her exports; from which fact arises her competition with Germany which she fights with all the resources of the stronger party. Hence the dismantling policy... We are by no means sure that Britain is prepared for whole-hearted European cooperation... or whether she would prefer isolation within the Commonwealth frame-work... The desire for enlightenment on the part of thoughtful Germans is therefore thoroughly comprehensible."

Address Widely Praised

The New York radio address by the US High Commissioner received favorable and extensive press attention in western Germany. Typical headlines were: "There are Decent Germans, Too;" "McCloy Believes in the Germans."

Post-election comment pointed out that the results proved Mr. McCloy to be right in his estimation of the Germans as against the severely critical foreign press.

Mr. McCloy's initiative in the economic field, as exemplified by the approval of the financial aid bill and the inclusion of Berlin in the Marshall Plan, was stressed and highly praised.

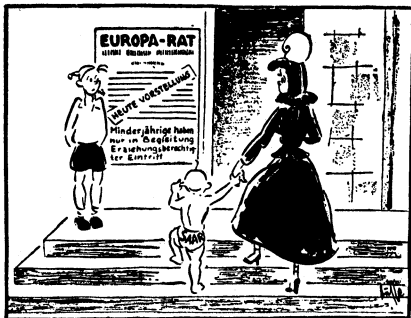
The *Wirtschaftszeitung* (Stuttgart, Aug. 17) praised the statement attributed to the High Commissioner on the growth of wholesome self-assertiveness in Germany:

"This indicates a noteworthy understanding for the present situation... If others fear German nationalism... let them take a sensible course to nip it in the bud, especially through the provision of homes and employment... Of course, we Germans have left behind the psychology that prevailed in 1945... We no longer regard occupational personnel as 'white gods'... Is that bad? We doubt it..."

"All we want is the right to put our own house in order. The more we are allowed to do this the less temptation there will be to take refuge in nationalistic resentments and slogans."

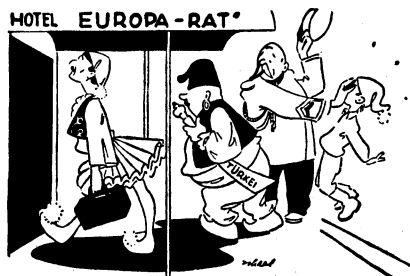
• See Information Bulletin, Issue No. 166, Aug. 23.

As Germany Views Self at Strasbourg — —



und wer nimmt mich mit? — Bild-Zeitung: Bonn

Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung (Heidelberg, Aug. 12): "...who takes me in?"



Aufmarsch der Gäste

Zeichnung: schaal (Heidelberg)

Abendpost (Frankfurt, Aug. 13): *Arrival of the Guests.*

Election Surprises Press; Belies Apathy

ALL WESTERN German newspapers stressed the point that the high percentage of voter participation in the Aug. 14 federal election refuted the pre-election prophecies regarding political apathy. The press pointed out that this, taken into consideration along with the results*, gave the lie to fears abroad concerning neo-nationalism. The typical headline was: "Common Sense Triumphs."

The favorable comments from abroad led the press to believe that since Germany has withstood its "acid test" it will get concessions and "fairer" treatment.

The fact that the big parties (CDU and SPD) dominated the field was looked upon as a good start for the new state. The success of extremist groups in the British Zone (rightist parties) and Bavaria (WAV and Bavaria Party) is attributed to certain political ranklings and resentments (in British Zone, dismantling; in Bavaria, local dissension).

The Communist defeat caused wide rejoicing. The fact that Max Reimann was beaten in his own district of the Ruhr was emphasized.

The strength shown by the FDP in Hesse was considered due to growing opposition to the socialization policy of the ruling SPD.

In an analysis of the election editorials, ISD's Scrutiny Board pointed out that it can be said that the results of the election surprised the German press as much as anyone else. The loud noises made by the vociferous rightist and dissatisfied elements during the campaign led many to believe that nationalistic trends in present-day Germany were much stronger than actually was the case as proved by events. The first surprise at this development was followed by what appeared to be sincere and heart-felt rejoicing. It would appear that the democratic elements have been considerably encouraged and heartened by the result.

The **Rheinische Post** (Duesseldorf, NRW., Aug. 15) found the election a vindication of the sound political sense of the German people:

"Contrary to expectations, voter participation came to 75 percent... The German people have manifested their feeling of responsibility... It

* See John Elliott's analysis, "Federal Election Results" on page 3.



"Ich will's mal mit Ihnen versuchen... hoffentlich schaukeln Sie den Kahn richtig!"
Zeichnung: Schaal

Abendpost (Frankfurt, Aug. 16): *Germany to election-winner CDU, "I'll try it with you. I hope you can manage the boat."*

proved itself stronger than disgust with party dissension and comprehensible disappointment over border changes and dismantlings, which a Swiss paper properly designated as 'propaganda for neo-nazism'...

"The population of West Germany has not lost its faith in democracy, despite the fact that after 1945 as in 1918 it was accompanied by defeat, impoverishment and distress. The Communists have suffered another heavy blow. The radical rightist parties, with all their demagogic nationalistic slogans by no means succeeded in causing a 'nationalist wave.' Both these facts will receive careful attention abroad..."

"The Occupation Powers... must avoid doing anything which could shake the belief in German democracy thus reaffirmed by 30,000,000 West Germans..."

The **Leonberger Kreiszeitung** (Leonberg, W-H.) called the election a promising beginning: "The result vindicates Mr. McCloy's view on the German will to democracy... and gives the lie to the foreign press which hecklered us like governesses during the campaign... The German people have rejected a cheap chauvinism in favor of the hard road to the world's respect and recognition..."

"The task of the future German government will not be easy... It will have to solve the numerous domestic problems without the privilege of direct negotiation with foreign countries... Good German intentions will often shatter on commands given by the Occupation Powers. But our government will know that we stand behind it... We should help by not being too ready with criticism."

The **Schwaebische Post** (Ind., Aalen, W.-B., Aug. 16) analyzed the

election results: "There will be no Socialist majority... The non-Socialist parties have manifested a clear rightist tendency. It (the Socialist vote) is split up among many splinter parties and will, therefore, not be strong numerically. Nevertheless, this aspect must be given careful attention. Safety valves must be provided in order to prevent its growth."

Der Abend (Ind., US Sector, Berlin, Aug. 16): "The relative strength of the reactionary splinter parties in the British Zone can be attributed to dissatisfaction with the way denazification was carried out, the position of the refugees and indignation over dismantling..."

The **Hessische Nachrichten** (Ind., Kassel, Hes., Aug. 15): "The German people have given their votes to the political parties which are the protagonists of democracy."

The **Wiesbadener Kurier** (Ind., Wiesbaden, Hes., Aug. 15): "The unexpectedly large voter participation was not due to the good weather but to political conscience... Our people demonstrated their democratic sense of responsibility."

The **Main Post** (Ind., Wuerzburg, Bav., Aug. 15): "It will probably be possible to govern with a one-party majority rather than a coalition... This will result in productive work instead of continual compromises."

The **Rhein Neckar Zeitung** (Ind., Heidelberg, W-B): "A good start for the West German state... Where is the nationalism of which we were accused?... 90 percent voted for the democratic parties."

The **Neue Presse** (Ind., Coburg, Bav., Aug. 16): "A typically German election... Everything remains the same... Despite the apparent rage of the masses against the ruling parties they elected them again in the same relative proportion."

(Continued on next page)



Der Nichtwähler: "Mitkommen? Nein! Ich setze mich erst run, wenn die Karre läuft!"

Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung (Heidelberg, Aug. 13): *The non-voter: "What, me help? No, indeed. I'll step in when it's in running order!"*



Taegliche Rundschau, official German-language newspaper of the Soviet Military Administration in Berlin, tries to depict the CDU and SPD as pushing the West-German voter into the US slaughter house.

The *Sozialistische Volkszeitung* (KPD, Frankfurt, Aug. 16) attributed the Communist losses to the plurality election system "imported from the Anglo-Saxon countries."

Opinion of Americans

Das Neue Weltbild (Munich, Aug. 14) featured a long critical article by Werner Prym, under the title "Amis* are Human Too," on the habits of occupation personnel:

"A New York journalist who knew Germany before the war once told me that there were three categories of Americans. The first and largest continues to live abroad as it lived at home. It pays no attention to its environment and regards the indigenous population as it would natives in Africa ... The second category is that of people possessed by hobbies, such as stamp collectors, flower growers, fishermen and dog-lovers ... Through their hobbies they come in contact with the population ... The third, and smallest class, is really interested in the country and goes to German theaters, concerts and exhibitions and conducts long discussions with German friends. The occupation has all three kinds ...

"One thing that astonishes and disturbs Germans is their lack of attention to the polite formalities. Shaking hands and long greetings are replaced by a simple 'hello' ... Almost everyone in the offices greet each other by Christian name ... Feet on the desk and sticking out of jeeps also come under this heading of informality ... Despite this, 'red tape' is just as pervasive as with us ...

* German expression meaning "Americans."

"The penchant for alcohol causes problems for the MP's as well as the German population ... These guardians of the law are equally feared by Germans and Americans due to their harsh manners ... Americans are not impressed by rank or titles but very much by performance and new ideas. Age and references are unimportant ... They won't let us into their snack bars along the highways, but they are very helpful in cases of blowouts or accidents ...

"The occupation personnel influence on the German population may be remarked in the adoption of daring colors in dress. 'O.K.' has become a part of German colloquial speech ... The golden age of cigarette currency and Leica purchases is past ... Americans are just as short of money as we are ...

"But on the whole they are well off—get between two thousand and twelve thousand dollars a year ... The families live very comfortably, whereas bachelors often complain of their billets ... The first Americans that came here represented a cross-section of the American population ... Those here now are here voluntarily and cannot be called representative of the US people in general ..."

Reports from America

The *Giessener Freie Presse* (Giessen, Hes., Aug. 13/14) published a report on the visit to the United States by its editor-in-chief Dr. Hans Rempel:

"The most remarkable fact is that despite the unprecedented economic growth of the last hundred years individual liberty has been maintained ... The fact that New York, rather than, for instance, St. Louis, became the principal American city, is proof that the United States is, in essence, an Atlantic country, which belongs historically to Europe."

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* (Frankfurt, Aug. 12/13) published the report of Editor H. H. Gaebel on what he saw in Texas:

"I had to revise many preconceived ideas ... For instance, no bandits with poised revolvers and masks boarded the train at any point ... In Houston there were no yelling cowboys galloping over the platform on half broken broncos. In fact the railroad station was remarkably like such places anywhere else."

The *Nordsee Zeitung* (Bremerhaven, Bremen, Aug. 13) printed some impressions of Editor Hartwig Frank, now visiting the United States:

"The individual is most important here ... One sees it in such small matters as when a man introduces his wife to you — 'Meet Mrs. Miller,' for instance, not 'my wife,' which implies a certain proprietorship ... This respect for the individual is reflected, too, in the way school is conducted ... The teacher is far from being a little potentate as with us ...

"There is a curious lack of anonymity in this land ... In taxis, in the movies, in the post office, everywhere the name and sometimes the picture of the person giving service is displayed ... There is a remarkable lack of servility ... No shopkeeper fawns on customers ... 'Publicity' is regarded as the justified interest of the public in private people who have something of interest to say."

Assistance for Berlin

Der Volkswirt (Frankfurt, Aug. 12) urged western Germany to aid Berlin in its present economic difficulties:

"Since the lifting of the blockade the employment situation in Berlin industry has by no means improved ... There are 200,000 unemployed and 60,000 short-time workers besides 285,000 who live on their capital with no regular employment ... Berlin has always been dependent on the western German states—before the war its export and refining industries represented 8.7 percent of total German production ...

"It behooves western Germany to remember that the courageous fight of the Berliners is to a large extent responsible for the political position we have achieved. It is high time to organize a system of furnishing the principal German city with enough orders to relieve it of its most pressing worries."

CDU Paper Criticizes MG

Deutsche Woche (CDU, Frankfurt, Hesse) criticized Military Government as follows:

"There is a glaring inconsistency between the West Powers' democratic theories and practice. The high cost of occupation cuts deeply into our daily lives. Denazification, even though its application was loaded on to German officials, achieved the exact opposite of its aims. The right

to legislate, which was accorded us to further democracy, is continually invalidated by demands and withholding of approval on the part of MG."

In the same issue Emanuel J. Reichenberger, erstwhile Sudeten refugee and now said to be a Chicago resident, is reported to have stated at a refugee meeting in Frankfurt that "we are told that America cannot absorb more than 200,000 DP's. Yet more than 11,000,000 refugees were driven without preparation into Germany."

German-Style Americana

The **Bergstrasser Anzeigblatt** (Bensheim, Hes., Aug. 13) one of the new local sheets, published an article purportedly from its New York correspondent, which gave the impression that all debts in the United States were collected by hired gunmen rather than through the courts. The article said:

"If Mr. Johnson owes Mr. Baker money and forgets to pay ... the latter simply goes to a Third Avenue bar and tells his troubles to one of a number of gentlemen with No. 17 collars who make the place their headquarters ... The gunman pays Mr. Johnson a polite visit and Mr. Baker gets his money the same day, minus a commission ... No need to bother with the slow and expensive method of going to court ... Gambling debts and worthless check cases are handled even more drastically ... The recalcitrant debtor is lucky if he escapes with unbroken bones or even his life ..."

Books and Publications

(Reviews prepared by Scrutiny Section, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, OMGUS)

Politisches Lesebuch (*Political Reader*) by Hans von Eckardt, professor of sociology and lecturer in politics at the University of Heidelberg. Publisher: Hans E. Guenther, Stuttgart.

This is mainly a collection of speeches, writings and historical documents by such men as Thomas Jefferson, Lloyd George, Leo XIII, Pius XII, Max Weber, Jacob Burckhardt, Carl von Ossietzky, Carl Zuckmayer, Ortega y Gasset and Immanuel Kant.

The main thesis of the work is that basically politics must be governed and inspired by the unchangeable ethical laws of God and humanity. When these laws are transgressed the result is dissolution and chaos.

The book has been highly praised by Dr. Eugen Kogon, the *Mannheimer Morgen* (Mannheim, W-B.) and the *Hannoversche Presse* (Hannover, L-S.) which said that it would help to eliminate "German political illiteracy."

Hessian Minister of Culture Dr. Erwin Stein recommended it for teachers of political economy in Hesse. In Bremen it has been placed on the shelves of all school libraries.

Der letzte Monat (*The Last Month*) by Karl Koller, last general staff chief of the German air force. Publisher: Verlag Norbert Wohlgemuth, Mannheim.

This book describes in chronological order events in the German air force high command during the last weeks of the war. In concise diary form the book pictures the chaos prevailing in the highest German command circles. It deals with the reasons for the deposition of Goering, the struggles between SS and the air force leaders, the small number of planes available at the war's beginning, the characters of Nazi leaders and generals.

The *Mannheimer Morgen* (Mannheim, W-B) said the book is calculated by its array of historical data and sober fact to combat the birth of any new "stab-in-the-back" legend.

Ohne Illusionen — Politik der Realitaeten (*Without Illusions — Politics of Realities*), pamphlet by Dr. Erich Koehler, president of the Economic Council of the Bizonal Economic Administration.

This book is a collection of 19 speeches made by Dr. Koehler between June 1947 and January 1949. Its aim is to lead the German people to an understanding of realistic politics.

"Politics is not a matter of the heart but a matter of cool reasoning," he once declared. He sharply criticizes the political division in Germany and stresses the necessity for unity of Germany as a whole.

On the occasion of the second anniversary in July 1947 of the Laenderrat (US Zone Council of States) he declared: "It is a historical merit of the American Occupation Power to have formed the Laender (states) in the US Zone and by doing so to have taken the initiative for the

rebuilding of ample constitutional powers and thus prepared the ground for orderly conditions in the state."

In one of his speeches the author characterized the work and the responsibility of the German politician of today: "We are not alone and we are not able to act alone. We are not the director of the firm but only head-clerks who sign for the firm."

Recht, Staat, Wirtschaft (*Law, Constitution, Economy*), collection of speeches and lectures of the *Course of Instruction on Administration, North Rhine-Westphalia*, Editor: Ministerial Director Dr. Hermann Wandersleb. Publisher: W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart and Cologne.

This collection contains essays by scientists on the constitutional and administrative law as well as by men of practical experience who act an important part in political life of Western Germany.

The publication continues the tradition of the "Deutsche Vereinigung fuer Staatswissenschaftliche Fortbildung" (German Union for Political Science and Instruction) in Berlin, resuming the thread cut in recent years. It has as its aim the instruction of the leading men of administration, justice and economy about modern democracy, questions of constitution, administrative and economical law for practical use.

These essays show awareness of the fact that the democratic institutions in Germany are only experimental and that for the time being, one tries honestly to seek his adjustment.

In der Grossen Drift (*In the Great Drift*), novel by Rudolf Kraemer-Badoni. Publisher: Classen and Rother, Darmstadt.

This novel gives a literary analysis of the young generation shaped by the past 20 years. The principal character is the type of the new generation, whose emotional life the author characterizes by the words: "Uncertainty and narrow-mindedness."

This book is noteworthy for its unvarnished and rough language, which is as brutal as life in Germany during the last 20 years, with its exterior of hypocritical and hollow phrases and mendacious idealization. Kraemer-Badoni reports his personal experience in a world of collective restraint, where the instinct of self-preservation must be evidenced. In life like this, only strong and unsentimental individuals can hold their own.

Germany's Refugees

active interest in the cause of the refugees.

The constitution of the new Federal Republic of Germany provides that parties "can be freely formed." The implication is that in the future neither the governmental powers nor any other authorities will be in a position to prevent the formation of a refugee party. It is easy to see that such a party may well perpetuate and even widen the existing antagonism between old residents and refugees.

IT IS, however, doubtful whether in the long run a refugee party can remain an important political factor. In order to retain the support of its voters it must discourage tendencies towards assimilation among them and strengthen their desire to remain

members of separate groups within German society, and it must keep alive the hope of an early return to their homelands.

Are their leaders likely to be successful in reaching this — from the German point of view — destructive object? Experience shows that refugees under 25 or 30 years of age are much less firmly attached to the past than the older generation, that they are ready to become assimilated themselves if they are given the opportunity.

Indeed the problem is solved almost automatically in the great number of intermarriages between refugees and old residents. Nevertheless, there is a real danger that, if present tendencies are allowed to take their course, the work of rebuilding Germany will be greatly hampered or even turned into complete failure by the strife of a national

minority of refugees with inferior social status against the majority of old residents.

THIS IS a possibility but by no means a certainty and there is still time to avoid disaster. Fortunately, responsible people in all camps are aware of the dangers inherent in the present situation. A few weeks ago the Institute of Public Affairs in Frankfurt invited representatives of the various refugee organizations, of the state governments, of the political parties and of the press as well as leading members of the established community, to discuss the refugee problem in a two-day conference. The results were encouraging. Strenuous efforts were made to reconcile the conflicting views and to seek agreement on a constructive solution.

Eventually a number of resolutions were unanimously passed which can be regarded as a program of action. They deal with general principles, with the problems of the refugee as worker and employee, with the needs of the refugee entrepreneur, with the scope for settlement of refugees on the land, with the planning of new industries and with the housing of refugees. The need for a fairer distribution of the national income is emphasized, particularly with regard to the unequal financial burden from refugee relief in the various states.

It is true that some of the controversial issues are not dealt with in this program and that some of the measures suggested are open to criticism, but here is an earnest attempt to find a way out of the present deadlock. The conference delegates expressed their doubt whether Germany could ever solve her refugee problem without financial support from abroad. Obviously Germany's participation in the European Recovery Program has made this task much easier and it may be possible to earmark some of the counterpart funds for constructive refugee aid.

The condition of success, however, is that the two opposing groups, old citizens and refugees, unite in a concerted effort to close the rift which they have allowed to develop. The Frankfurt Conference was only a first step in this direction, but if its resolutions are followed by corresponding deeds, Germany's refugee problem will become manageable and at that stage it might be easier to get financial support from abroad.

+ END

Refugees and Local Residents Cooperating

Many communities have discovered, through mutual cooperation, that refugees and local residents can live together to the advantage of everyone concerned. Mr. Clarence M. Bolds, deputy state director of OMG Bavaria, recently told a radio audience.

Mr. Bolds cited as one example the work accomplished by the citizens of Dienburg in the county of Nabburg, in alleviating the housing situation for 400 refugees. As a result of a town meeting, a delegation was elected to appeal to pertinent ministries in Munich for building funds. They returned to Dienburg with DM 15,000 (\$4,500) which, supplemented by voluntary contributions raised at subsequent town meetings, enabled them to build attractive barracks for refugees living in Dienburg.

During the course of a town meeting in Bad Aibling DM 700,000 (\$210,000) were raised among the citizens present to finance a refugee building program sponsored by the local bank.

"Since refugees and bombed-out Bavarians now living in rural areas cannot move nearer industrial jobs, such jobs must go to them," Mr. Bolds explained. "In fact, many world famous industries wanting to re-establish in Bavaria have already sought locations in non-industrial areas near idle workers."

Typical examples of this trend cited were Gablonz, the glass and costume

jewelry industry which has resumed production in Bayreuth, and the Schoenbach violin makers that have recently reestablished themselves in Erlangen and the vicinity of Garmisch.

Mr. Bolds pointed out that established Bavarian firms were also beginning to seek new locations near workers living in rural areas.

"One example of this is the new branch of the Siemens and Schuckert firm of Hof which is now located in a damaged building in Regensburg," Mr. Bolds said. "It is expected that when full production is achieved in this branch, more than 1,800 people will be employed."

Mr. Bolds told his listeners that living in a country disorganized after a disastrous war was undeniably difficult for refugees and Bavarians alike.

"However you people of Bavaria and you refugees must perforce live together," the deputy director said. "Therefore, isn't it common sense to strive to eliminate the unproductive disunity for all? And one of the best ways to achieve both practical and spiritual harmony is through the cooperation of good neighborliness. Such cooperation is a two-way thing that will mean better living for all concerned because people who are decently housed and gainfully employed will make both financial and cultural contributions to community life."

Haus Schwalbach

Thus Haus Schwalbach which was conceived in March 1948, born in February 1949 and dedicated in June 1949, is well along in its program. Its activities already accomplished or planned are these:

June

- 12—15: Zone Youth Leaders, 30 persons attending
- 16—17: Parent Education, 35.
- 17—19: Adult Education Directors, 35.
- 24: Board of Directors, 40.
- 25: Board of Directors and Special Guests, 65.
- 26: Dedication Exercises, 250.

July

- 4—11: Adult Education, 35.
- 16—17: Trizonal Sports Leaders, 25.
- 18—24: Women Leaders, 46.
- 25—30: History Teachers, 45.
- 30—31: Wiesbaden Women's Club, 64.

August

- 3—5: Zone Adult Education, 20.
- 6—7: CAD Scholars to US, 25.
- 8—11: Civic Education, 30.
- 16—19: Visual Education, 80.
- 20—21: Newspaper Editors, 45.
- 20—21: Zone Youth Leaders, 50.
- 22—26: County Youth Supervisors, 50.
- 28—5: Community Music, 45.
- 30—1: In-Service Training, 40.
- 30: Religious Leaders, 25.

September

- 6—7: Zone Women Leaders, 25.
- 7—9: Conference Ministry of Culture, 45.
- 7—10: Wiesbaden District Youth Supervisors, 50.
- 10—12: Western Germany Adult Education Leaders, 25.
- 13—16: Adult Education and Work Shop, 45.
- 19—21: German Experts-Education, 40.
- 19—22: Darmstadt District Youth Supervisors, 50.
- 29—1: Schluechtern Plan, 40.
- 25—27: Vocational Education Leaders, 50.
- 27—29: Home Economic Leaders, 50.

October

- 3—6: Kassel District Youth Supervisors, 50.
- 3—8: Kindergarten Leaders, 40.
- 10—14: Adult Education, 30.
- 10—14: Elementary Education, 50.
- 16—22: Camp Leaders, 50.
- 23—30: Camp Leaders, 50.
- 31—4: Adult Education, 30.
- 31—4: School Feeding Program, 50.

November

- 6—12: Camp Leaders, 50.
- 14—16: Welfare Women, 100.
- 21—25: Rural Adult Education, 35.
- 12—16: Arts in Adult Education, 35.

+END

Food-Processing at High Level

The improving food situation since monetary reform has increased the demand for food-processing machinery, and the industry is now operating at 85 percent of the 1936 level.

Translation Payments

Military Government has established policy and procedures governing Deutsche-mark payments by German publishers for foreign translation rights. With the reestablishment of prewar contacts between US and German publishers, many of the latter are acting on their own initiative to acquire translation rights to US titles, independent of Military Government's program.

Such activity is encouraged by US occupation authorities, provided that foreign publishers are aware that all Deutsche mark payments resulting from such purchases must be deposited in blocked mark accounts subject to foreign currency restrictions.

Another method which German publishers have been utilizing to obtain copyrights and translation rights to foreign publications is their purchase through funds allocated by the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA). The actual purchases are made by a committee composed of representatives of the state ministries of education, bizonal financial authorities, and western German publishers.

To date, this method has resulted in purchase amounting to \$5,000. Both the individual purchases by German publishers and the use of JEIA funds are favored by Military Government as independent German efforts that might eventually replace services now provided by the occupation power. — From *Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 46*.

Power Urged for County Legislatures

Greater authority for county legislatures in controlling local government according to the will of the people was urged by Mr. Clarence M. Bolds, deputy state director, OMG Bavaria, in addressing the annual spring meeting at Regensburg of the Union of Bavarian Counties, a civic organization of county legislators and officials.

"Each Kreistag (county legislature) represents the will of the people in its respective county," Mr. Bolds declared. It must establish the general policies under which the Landrat (county executive) and all his executive officials will operate. This does not mean that the Kreistag must determine every action to be taken locally. But through its legislation it should provide the Landrat with general instructions for handling of all local problems."

He referred to the current local government system in Bavaria in which many state functions which must be implemented on county level are delegated directly to the county executive. It is the opinion of Military Government that such functions should be delegated to the county legislatures and they, as representatives of the people, should instruct the executive in implementation of these functions.

This situation is now under study by the Bavarian government preparatory to proposing new legislation to the state parliament on local government.

"Under the parliamentary system by which local government is established in Germany, the chief authority remains in the local legislature which is the Kreistag," Mr. Bolds declared. "If members of the Kreistag delegate legislative functions to the chief executive, they are giving away part of their authority and shirking their responsibilities to the people."

One function which should be the responsibility of the county legislature is the supervision of the administration of towns and communities, currently exercised by the county executive, he said. This arrangement would clearly establish the authority of the legislature and "do away with any tendency for it to be a rubber stamp to the Landrat's actions."

He said that it was understandable that many rural delegates opposed more frequent meetings of the legislature because they were reluctant to leave their work.

"But if citizens are to be elected to office they must accept the responsibility of that office," he commented. "Every elected official today should realize that his service to the people will be more demanding and more difficult than in normal times. However, he may also have the satisfaction of knowing that he is constructing the foundations for a new way of life which will insure peace and freedom for himself and his descendants."

Federal Election Results

the Western Powers are never worse than they are today," the CDU chief remarked in a speech that "a nation like the German which occupies one of the top places in human history has a right to feel nationalist."

It would also be a profound mistake for the outside world to assume that the German demands for the end of dismantling were simply a bit of electioneering oratory and would be forgotten as soon as the election was over. On this point those two arch political foes, Schumacher and Adenauer, are in agreement. Both of them have served notice that they mean to carry on the struggle against dismantling even after the election has gone into the record books.

Although the women's vote probably tipped the election scales in favor of the CDU/CSU, not many of the sex were elected to the Bundestag. Of the 402 deputies, only 26 are women. Of these 12 belong to the SPD, 10 to the CDU/CSU, while the Center Party elected two and the KPD and the German Party one each. North Rhine-Westphalia with ten returned the largest delegation of women of any state. One of this delegation is Mrs. Helene Wessel who is the first woman in German political history to lead a party into the election battle. Her Center Party which elected only ten delegates (all of them in North Rhine-Westphalia) did not fare too well in the poll.

Three of the principal party leaders, Dr. Schumacher (SPD), Dr. Adenauer (CDU), and Heinrich Hellwege (DP) were elected directly. Four others got in through the Reserve List, namely Max Reimann (KPD), Theodor Heuss (FDP), Mrs. Wessel (Center), Josef Baumgartner (BP), and Alfred Loritz (WAV).

Notable politicians who won their way into the Bundestag by direct election include Professor Erhard (CDU), Carlo Schmid (SPD), Dr. Hermann Puenger (CDU), chairman of the German Executive Committee in the Bizonal Administration; Jakob Kaiser (CDU), Fritz Schaeffer (CSU), Martin August Euler (FDP), Erich Ollenhauer, deputy leader of the SPD; Franz Holzappel, deputy leader of the FDP; Erwin Schoettle, SPD leader in the Economic Council, and Eugen Gerstenmaier, noted head of the Evangelical Aid Society.

With the election of the Bundestag, the battle for democracy in Germany

may be said to have begun. Military Government has restored the processes of democratic self-government in Western Germany. Now it is up to the Germans to defend and maintain it. The forces of nationalism and militarism have been scotched, but they are by no means dead as the recent emergence to the political arena of such sinister figures as Joachim von Ostau, the founder of the ultra-nationalist "Union of Independent Germans" at Bad Godesberg in June, and German Party leader Remer shows. The democratic parties who are committed to the task of making the Bonn Basic Law a success would do well to remember that the Weimar Republic fell because its leaders forgot the ancient maxim that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. +END

"Heute" is Leading Magazine

Results of a study by the MG Opinion Surveys Unit of *Heute* readers in all cities of more than 100,000 population in the US-occupied area show that the official picture-and-text magazine has doubled its number of readers during the past two years and has retained its position as the most widely read magazine in the US area. According to the study, 32 percent of those questioned in the large cities read *Heute*; in 1947, 16 percent claimed to be readers.

(Continued from page 19)

Denazification Summary

May 1, 1948. It can reasonably be assumed that these cases could have easily been disposed of, had there been no new registrations.

Of the 932,419 trials completed by the tribunals, 899,614 or 96.5 percent were legally and finally valid by Dec. 31.

BY THE END of last June the backlog of cases had been reduced to 8,372, only one-tenth of one percent of the total number of persons registered under the law. This represented a reduction for the first six months of 1949 of 13,283 cases or 61.3 percent from the Jan. 1 backlog of 21,655.

Total Registrants	13,199,778
Not Chargeable Cases	9,754,716
Total Chargeable Cases	3,445,062
Chargeable Cases Completed	3,436,690
Amnestied without Trial	2,489,730
Trials Completed	946,960
Chargeable Cases to be Completed	8,372

The Total Registrants figure of 13,199,778 represents an increase of 133,391 over the Jan. 1 total. Thus, the average number of new registrations for the period was 22,232 per month.

Of the 946,960 trials completed by the tribunals, 928,705 or 98.1 percent were legally and finally valid.

The backlog of retrials increased During the six months 2,368 retrials period by 11,394 cases.

Total Appeals Received to Date	91,042
Appeals Not Accepted for Decision or withdrawn	12,507
Appeals Adjudicated	71,777
Total	84,284
Appeals Pending	6,758

This represents a reduction of 63 percent from the Jan. 1, 1949 backlog of 18,152.

The backlog of retrial increased during the period to 1,840, an increase of 1,037 cases over the Jan. 1, backlog. During the six months 2,368 retrials were ordered and only 1,331 were adjudicated.

The findings of cases completed by June 30 is as follows:

Major Offenders	1,635
Offenders	21,965
Lesser Offenders	106,200
Followers	483,598
Persons Exonerated	18,386
Amnestied or Proceedings Quashed	315,176
Total	946,960

Price-Fixing Stopped

In the course of an investigation of the Salamander A.G., large shoe factory near Stuttgart, the US Element of the Bipartite Decartelization Commission discovered that the Ministry of Economics for Wuerttemberg-Baden had specifically authorized the language contained in the company's standard contract covering relations with its distributors which required the fixing of minimum resale prices. This matter was brought to the attention of the Ministry of Economics, which immediately directed Salamander to delate the language in question.

Returned Art on Exhibit

The major exhibition of the year arranged by Military Government is at the Wiesbaden Collecting Point where the entire collection of 202 paintings belonging to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin and now returned to Germany after three and a half years in America was placed on view. The exhibition continues until October.

Official Notices

Austrian Command

The Department of the Army announced that the long considered plan of creating a separate army command in Austria has now been approved and placed into effect.

Since Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes has been the high commissioner in Austria and Mr. John J. McCloy will become the High Commissioner for Germany, such an arrangement is deemed necessary for the efficient operation of the two offices in their relation to the State Department and the Department of the Army.

The approximately 9,000 military personnel in Austria will constitute a command separate from the European Command except for certain logistical and administrative support. The principal change in the statute of the Austrian Command with respect to the European Command is that in purely military matters General Keyes will deal directly with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. — From EUCOM announcement.

Uniformity of Travel Orders

Specimen copies of Travel Orders (attached as annexes to letter) are to be used as models for the preparation of travel orders issued under delegated authority in compliance with current travel regulations and policies.

Strict adherence to the form and contents of these specimen Travel Orders is directed in order to insure uniformity of travel orders issued by all elements of OMGUS command and to eliminate the wide range of discrepancies being brought to the attention of OMGUS headquarters.

It is directed that current regulations governing prior clearance of travel into restricted areas be strictly complied with and that such travel orders indicate the clearance obtained.

1. For travel into Berlin, EUCOM cable SC-21407, dated May 17, 1949, is quoted in part as follows:

"Prior to issuance of orders commanders will insure that arrangements for accommodation have been made in accordance with Paras 6 or 7, Cir 131, this hq. 1948. Clearances when necessary will be obtained from Visitors Bureau, Berlin Military Post, telephone 43893. Orders will be accompanied by Russian translation."

All personnel traveling to Berlin on leave status will be in possession of letter of authority as indicated in annex with clearance number indicated thereon.

2. Travel of all German nationals into Berlin requires prior clearance from this headquarters. Such clearance will be obtained by teletype communication with AG Travel Branch, OMGUS, Berlin, sufficiently in advance of proposed travel. Clearance number will be indicated on Travel Orders issued.—From OMGUS letter, AG 300.4 (AG), Aug. 5.

International Frontier Control

Amendment No. 2 to MG Law No. 17, "International Frontier Control," effective Aug. 8, 1949, throughout the US Zone:

1. Adds Griessen on the US Zone/Austrian border as an authorized highway and railway crossing point.

2. Designates Bremen as a water entry and exit point.

3. Deletes Passau as a highway crossing point.

4. Adds Schärding on the US Zone/Austrian border as a highway crossing point in lieu of Passau. — From OMGUS letter AG 010.6 (CA), Aug. 4.

Customs Inspection

Occupation personnel entering or leaving any country are subject to the customs law of that country and customs inspection. Any interference with an orderly inspection may

result in removal of the baggage from the train and an official report by the customs officials against the traveler. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 29.

Check of Entry Permits

Military post commanders and/or civilian personnel officers, and PCIRO administrative officers are directed to inspect and to amend the validity date of each military entry permit of all persons under their administrative jurisdiction who leave Germany permanently upon termination of employment contracts or oversea tours of service. This date will correspond with the date on which these persons will actually leave Germany, allowing sufficient travel time from home station to point of exit, not exceeding 30 days from the date of departure from the home station. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 28.

Removal of Censorship Restrictions

The tripartite Provisional Posts and Telecommunications Commission (PROCOM) has agreed to the removal of all restrictions on German civil postal and telecommunications services which were imposed for purposes of censorship.

Implementation of the agreement will make uniform in the Western occupied areas, including western Berlin, a censorship relaxation effected in the US Zone on Oct. 15, 1947.

Not affected by the agreement are restrictions and limitations which were imposed for other than censorship reasons, such as those designed to avoid excessive hard currency outpayments for international service settlements. The types of regulations which will be rescinded by the tripartite action are those requiring that originators furnish information not normally needed for the transmission of messages or completion of telephone calls. — From Joint US-UK-French announcement.

Deactivation of CAD, SSUSA

Cable WCL 29747, Department of the Army, 26 July 1949 (AGC IN 35822) is quoted below for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Effective 15 July 49 CAD, SSUSA (Civil Affairs Division, Special Staff, US Army), was deactivated. Remaining functions were transferred to Office Assistant Secretary of the Army and future CA/MG cable traffic should be addressed to SAOAS." — From OMGUS letter AG 322 (AG) July 28.

Removal of Movement Ban

British Military Government has decided that, effective Aug. 1, all restrictions were lifted within the British Zone of Occupation on the movements of former members of the German armed forces.

Details of the measures to be withdrawn were communicated to the German police who were in a position to give guidance to persons affected.

It is emphasized that former members of the German armed forces are no longer required to register with the police in accordance with British MG notice of August 1946, which was cancelled. — From CCG(BE) announcement.

Transfer of Certain Nazi Properties

Supplement No. 1 to Instructions Implementing MG Law No. 58 and Control Council Directive No. 50 of June 29, 1947, provides for the immediate transfer of title to certain properties of the former Nazi organizations. Title to these properties has not heretofore been transferred because the properties are devoted to the uses of the occupation. The supplement reads:

Title to properties formerly owned by Nazi, military or paramilitary organizations, which properties are presently being used for occupation purposes, and which, except for such uses, would have been transferred to democratic organizations pursuant to Article II of Control Council Directive No. 50 or to the respective state governments pursuant to Articles III or V of said Directive, shall, without further delay, be transferred to such democratic organizations or to the respective state governments in the same manner in which title to similar properties, not used for occupation purposes, was transferred under Control Council Directive No. 50. Existing requisitions will remain in effect under the same conditions prevailing at the time of transfer of title.

Documents transferring title to such property shall contain a statement to the effect that such transfer shall not in any way interfere with or prejudice the continued use of the property for occupation purposes, in accordance with present practices. The documents transferring title shall also contain a statement that the transfer is made subject to the following reservations:

1. The occupation authorities retain the right to remove (at any time during the use of the property for occupation purposes) structures, fixtures, and other improvements, or movable property, erected upon, attached to, or brought on to the property at any time after the date of requisition of such property by the occupation authorities; and

2. No claim shall arise in favor of the transferee, its successors or assigns, for loss of, or injury to, the transferred property resulting from acts of the occupation authorities, or from their failure to act, at any time during the use of the property for occupation purposes.—From OMGUS letter AG 014.1 (EA), July 12.

Materials for Trade Fairs

A revised procedure covering the dispatch of commercial samples, specimens, advertising material and exhibits for trade fairs, effective Aug. 1, was published by the Joint Export Import Agency.

Under the new procedure, outlined in revision No. 1 of JEIA Instruction 22, a special application is no longer required. Shipments of samples with a value of not more than 50 Deutsche marks require no advance approval and will be dispatched in accordance with JEIA Instruction 1, basic regulation for exports. Such samples no longer need be returned and there is no obligation on the consignee for payment.

Samples with a value of more than DM 50 will also be exported in accordance with Instruction 1 and will require approval of the state economics ministry (Landeswirtschaftsministerium). Such samples must either be returned or paid for. However, the ministry may permit samples valued at more than DM 50 to be sent free.

No documents or approval is required for samples of no commercial value.

Shipments of samples of items prohibited from export under MG regulations are prohibited, and samples dispatched to countries for which normal exports require advance approval by JEIA must be covered by a certificate of approval.

Samples are limited to items which represent potential export sales and shippers must be engaged as part of their normal business in selling the products which the samples advertise.

No import license is required for bona fide trade samples imported into Germany.—From JEIA announcement.

Audit of Occupation Costs

All accounts dealing with occupation costs and related mandatory expenditures which are paid from the bizonal or any state budget shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in the Combined Economic Area.

Military Government may from time to time issue regulations and instructions in implementation of this law.

This law shall be deemed to have become effective in the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden on April 1, 1949.—From MG Law No. 22, attached to OMGUS letter AG 010.6 (LD) July 29.

(Continued on next page)

Withdrawal of Army Support

In agreement with EUCOM Headquarters, OMGUS headquarters has prepared and approved for the withdrawal of logistic support from certain categories of non-German persons and agencies, effective July 1, 1949. Those elements of logistic support which have heretofore been provided by the Army and are now withdrawn will be provided by the German economy.

The changes in logistic support to be provided various categories of non-German persons and agencies are contained in EUCOM Circular No. 2, May 13, 1949, as revised.

Commanders of EUCOM military posts have been instructed by EUCOM Headquarters on implementation of the circular. State OMG directors are instructed to make contact as soon as possible with post commanders in their respective states to work out a co-operative program for implementing the circular.

In particular, post commanders have been given the following instructions:

1. To take a census and prepare a roster of resident persons and agencies from whom logistic support is to be withdrawn; and to transmit copies of these rosters to Land Directors for their guidance.

2. To release to the German state governors the business and living quarters of persons and agencies no longer entitled to use Army or Air Force property.

3. To deregister automobiles of persons and agencies concerned through withdrawal and collection of licenses.

4. To withdraw military telephone and telecommunications services as rapidly as is practicable.

5. To arrange for the surrendering and converting of military payment certificates as appropriate.

6. To arrange for the surrendering by persons affected of other privileges and documents as they "clear the post", with satisfaction for unexpired and unused coupons having a cash value in military payment certificates to be settled at that time.

7. Where necessary, to allow sufficient latitude as to time of implementation of the plan to preclude undue hardships resulting from local conditions.

Each OMG director is directed to issue the necessary instructions to the governors of the states to ensure that those phases of the plan which must be implemented by the state governments are properly carried out. Specifically, these instructions will cover the following:

1. Registration of resident and non-resident non-Germans from whom logistic support is to be withdrawn.

A. Persons in this category may engage in business in the US Zone of Germany subject to approval of Military Government. Except as otherwise provided by Military Government such persons will be subject themselves and their business activities to applicable German laws and regulations.

B. Thus such non-Germans will be required to register with local German authorities including:

(a) The German police for identification documents.

(b) The German Finance Office for declaration of taxable properties.

(c) The German Housing Office for allocation of permanent living space and for possible transferring of permanent residence within Germany when desired.

(d) Such other German agencies under applicable laws and regulations.

2. Tenure in present quarters and facilities.

A. For a period of one year, unless vacated earlier, all property released by the US occupation authorities under provisions of this order will be released to the appropriate state governors encumbered, however, by the requirement that German living space, use, and occupancy administration and regulations such as enforced at present through the Housing Office (Wohnungsamt) will not apply for the period of provisional release. The following additional provisions are quoted from EUCOM Circular 37, 1949 (revised).

"a. Real estate is provided to certain non-military agencies as a cost of occupation at no charge to the agency (paras 9, 10, 11, and

13 of Circular 2). This includes administrative real estate used in connection with the DP program.

"b. Real estate is provided to certain non-military agencies as a cost of occupation subject to reimbursement to the US Army or Air Force in dollars for all support from US appropriated funds and occupation cost DM funds (par 15 of Circular 2).

"c. Real estate including furnishings is retained under military requisition for certain non-military agencies but payment or rent to the owner and the procurement and payment of maintenance services and supplies, utilities and coal are a responsibility of the utilizer (paras 14 and 16 of Circular 2).

"d. Real estate is not provided to certain non-military agencies (paras 12, 14, and 17 of Circular 2).

"e. Bilets and quarters are:

"(1) Provided to certain non-military individuals as a cost of occupation and at no charge to the individual (paras 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13 of Circular 2).

"(2) Provided to certain non-military individuals as a cost of occupation subject to reimbursement in dollars by the individuals (paras 14, 15, and 16 of Circular 2).

"(3) Not provided to certain non-military individuals (paras 12 and 17 of Circular 2).

"f. When an agency of the type mentioned in subparagraph c above occupies real estate jointly with an agency of the US occupation forces, payment of a flat fee will be made to the US Army or Air Force to cover a prorated share of rent, maintenance, utilities and coal."

B. Repair and maintenance of quarters and facilities will be arranged between the occupant and the property owner or his representative.

C. Rent of the property will be paid by the occupant to the property owner or his representative.

D. In the event that the occupant vacates the premises voluntarily or involuntarily, he will be provided quarters or facilities accorded by German law.

E. After the expiration of one year from the date of release of property by the occupation authorities, unless vacated earlier, the property will become subject to the German governmental agencies empowered to regulate assignment and utilization of buildings.

3. Utilities and Services.

A. Space heating, water, gas, sewage removal, garbage disposal, etc, will all be accomplished by German agencies in the manner that these utilities and services are provided in accordance with applicable law.

4. Transportation.

A. Non-German travelers who procure fuel and lubricants with authorized foreign exchange will be issued Sunday driving permits by the German Department of Transport.

B. Drivers' licenses and permits will be issued under German laws and subject to inspection by German civil police at any time.

5. Finance.

A. Deutsche-mark income from business transactions within the German economy accruing to non-Germans will be subject to German tax regulations, assessment, and collection.

6. Future Rations and Restrictions in the German Economy.

A. All non-Germans supported in the German economy will be permitted to have access to and to purchase goods in the same manner and to the same extent as permitted by applicable German laws and regulations.

7. Displaced Persons.

A. Nothing in this order applies to displaced persons or is intended to qualify displaced persons to assistance or privileges not now otherwise provided.

8. Diplomatic Immunity.

A. Foreign representations will be granted the privileges and immunities customarily accorded such representations by diplomatic usage and international protocol. These will be set forth in a separate letter to the field devoted exclusively to this subject.

Summarized below for your information are the agreed arrangements in these fields of logistic support which will be the primary responsibility of multilateral rather than state German authorities:

1. Communications.

A. Upon implementation of Circular 2, military postal and telecommunications services and facilities, including priorities and access to military telecommunications networks, where involved, will be withdrawn but there will be no break in service to the user.

B. Upon implementation of Circular 2, international leased telecommunications circuits provided by the Deutsche Post and international postal, telegraph, and telephone services will be payable by the user in Deutsche marks in accordance with tariffs applicable to German users and will be provided in accordance with regulations governing provision of these services to German users.

2. Transportation.

A. Upon implementation of Circular 2, gas coupons will be sold to non-Germans by German foreign trade bank for foreign exchange authorized by the Allied Bank Commission.

B. Rail travel within Germany will be paid for in Deutsche marks and will be in accordance with all applicable tariffs available to German residents.

C. Certification of travel or transport of goods under diplomatic immunity will be accomplished for the time being as it is at present.

3. Finance.

A. Currency control regulations will apply to resident and non-resident non-Germans in Germany in accordance with directives of the Allied Bank Commission.

B. Currency control books will be issued to non-Germans entitled to possess them by German Customs Control and German banks.

4. Food.

A. Special food ration cards designed for non-German visitors who have been cleared by the Combined Travel Board and who are entitled to possess them will be issued by the German Food Offices.

B. Special imports of liquors and foods will be subject to the payment of customs duties, except where diplomatic privileges have been extended. Imports of cigarettes and tobacco products will be restricted in accordance with applicable MG and German laws and regulations.

On the basis of the above statement of policy and objective, state OMG directors are urged to guide and assist post commanders and state and local German authorities in every way possible to effect a smooth transition from Army to German support with a minimum of inconvenience and hardship upon the persons and agencies affected. — From OMGUS directive AG 080 (CO), Aug. 10.

Housing Loan Ordinance

The Economic Council shall, within the US Zone, have the power to provide in an ordinance empowering the Reconstruction Loan Corporation to float a housing loan that such loan shall be exempt:

a. with respect to the capital amount of the loan:

(1) from property tax,
(2) from death duties (inheritance tax) and also from gift tax with regard to amounts subscribed by the testator (donor) himself,

(3) from trade capital tax;
b. with respect to interest:

(1) from income tax,
(2) from corporation tax,
(3) from trade profit tax;
c. from the securities tax.

This order shall be deemed to have become effective within the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden on May 1, 1949. — From Order No. 10, attached to OMGUS letter AG 371.2 (LD), Aug. 11.

Warning on Pet Shipments

No animals may be shipped by occupation personnel from Europea. Command to the United States without a special permit from the Department of Agriculture, except dogs and cats that have been vaccinated against rabies and certified free from communicable diseases.

Illegally-shipped animals are destroyed when they arrive in the United States by representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Such shipments not only violate existing regulations, but endanger American livestock by the possible introduction of diseases. EUCOM owners of animals, other

than dogs or cats, who wish to send their pets home may request the special Department of Agriculture permits through the EUCOM Medical Division, Attention: Veterinary Branch, APO 403. — From EUCOM announcement.

APOs of USAFE

The words, "U.S. Air Force" will be substituted for "U.S. Army" in the address element of mail destined for USAFE APO's and originating within the theater, USAFE officials announced in Wiesbaden. The order is effective immediately, APO's affected by the order are 57, 61-A, 147, 147-A, 207, 208 and 633.

Parcels for PW's in USSR

Through the cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the German Bizonal Department for Posts & Telecommunications is now accepting parcels addressed to German prisoners of war held in the Soviet Union. This service is limited to parcels containing food, clothes and other articles of vital necessity, with the weight restricted to 4.4 pounds. Parcels addressed to these prisoners of war will be forwarded to the Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland, and reforwarded free of additional postage by them to the addressee. — From Military Government Semi-Monthly Report No. 118.

Land Reform Programs

A broader application of land reform programs in US Zone states will now be possible under the provisions of a new amendment to General License Number 9, pursuant to MG Law 52, the Property Group of OMGUS (Berlin) announced.

General License 9, as originally promulgated by Military Government, permitted settlement activities to be carried out under the German "Law for the Procurement of Land for Settlement and Land Reform," which will be applicable only in the three larger states of the US Zone and not in the state of Bremen or the US Sector of Berlin.

The new amendment permits the Reich Settlement Law of 1919 and "other valid settlement legislation" to be applied in order to carry out small settlement projects, subsistence homestead programs for industrial workers, and other part-time and farm settlement projects.

The amendment also extends the license to include legislation which is in effect in Bremen and the US Sector of Berlin.

Weapons Control Revisions

All fire arms, privately owned in EUCOM, must be registered by serial number with the Provost Marshal, EUCOM.

The new ruling supersedes all systems of weapons identification and registration previously in force and applies to all occupation personnel in the US controlled areas of Germany, regardless of status or branch of service.

The EUCOM announcement pointed out that model numbers of fire arms was not satisfactory identification and that the new ruling was issued in the interest of uniformity and for the protection of authorized owners. In the past, individuals were open to suspicion if they were registered owners of weapons of identical description and with the same model number fire arms involved in incidents.

If custom made or modified weapons do not bear serial numbers, owners are required to have the last four digits of their armed service serial number or AGO identification number stamped on a permanent part of the weapon and notify their post Registration Office of the number. Individuals owning more than one weapon must add a different letter of the alphabet to the four digit number on each weapon.

A "transport permit" is required if the owner is transferred in a permanent change of station. Post Registration Offices issue such permits, valid for 30 days, and the weapon must be registered within that time at the owner's new station or a delinquency report will be forwarded from Central Weapons Registry, EUCOM, to the post commander.

Fire arms included in baggage of personnel returning to the United States, as well as weapons shipped separately, must be affixed

with the provost marshal arms registration tag, to pass customs inspection at the port of entry. — From EUCOM announcement.

New Customs Regulations

US Customs Group cautioned all members of the Occupation Forces, their dependents and persons sponsored by the Occupation Forces that they are subject to the customs regulations and controls of whichever occupation zone they enter or exit Germany, whether on leave or permanent change of station. This new ruling is in accordance with US Military Government Law 17 and EUCOM Circular 68.

Current customs regulations in the British Zone of Germany prohibit the export of goods such as cameras and other high-value items unless they are voluntarily declared at the time of exit and the owner is in possession of documentary proof as to legal acquisition, which must be produced.

In this connection it is pointed out that under British Military Government Ordinance Nr. 56, it is prohibited for occupation personnel to buy from the German economy certain listed articles, including cameras, or any goods valued at more than DM 250.

Allied occupation personnel wishing to export or transport cameras or other high-value items from or through the British Zone of Germany will need to have with them either:

A PX sales slip showing legal EES purchase; A sales slip or sales document showing legal purchases from a German shop or German factory, if bought in the US Zone; A certificate from an army commanding officer or responsible ranking Military Government officer to the effect that the items being exported were legally acquired as personal property and will be declared as such.

High-value articles brought into Germany must be declared at the point of entry. To facilitate export at a later date, customs authorities should be requested to record them on the travelers documents or furnish a certificate of import. — From BICO announcement.

Adjustment of War Burdens

The Economic Council shall, within the US Zone, have the power to adopt and enact an Ordinance for the temporary adjustment of burdens resulting from the war, for the fiscal year 1949. This order shall be deemed to have become effective on March 31, 1949, within the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden. — From Order No. 11, attached to OMGUS letter, AG 010.6 (LD), Aug. 11.

Restitution Claim Transactions

A General License is granted under Article II of MG Law No. 52 (amended) and Article I of MG Law No. 53, authorizing all transactions within Germany in connection with any claim for restitution filed pursuant to and within the scope of MG Law No. 59, provided that:

1. The transaction is necessary and incidental to the filing, prosecution, defense, waiver, settlement or final adjudication of such a claim.

2. The claim for restitution is filed on behalf of a persecuted person or his heir or legatee.

3. The claim for restitution is not based on an assignment.

This General License does not authorize:

1. The debit to any account blocked pursuant to MG Law No. 52, unless the account is in the name of and is owned by a necessary party to the restitution proceeding and such debit is for the payment of the necessary obligations of such party arising in connection with such proceeding.

2. The transfer or assignment of title to any property, including funds, located outside Germany.

3. The transfer or delivery to any person other than the claimant or his agent, of any restituted property.

4. The export of any property from the US Zone of Occupation in Germany, including Bremen.

This General License shall become effective on July 29, 1949. — From MG General License No. 10 as amended.

Invisible Exports

Prior JEIA approval is no longer required for allocation of foreign exchange for a number of "invisible imports." In addition, JEIA will transfer its licensing functions for additional categories of such imports to the German Economics Administration (Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft) and other governmental agencies. A third class of invisible imports will continue to be licensed by JEIA or Military Government for the present.

Invisible imports are costs incurred in foreign currencies not connected with the importation of physical goods. They include costs of travel of German businessmen abroad membership in foreign economic associations, trade fair costs, expenses for German shipping in foreign ports and similar expenses.

The new procedure is outlined in JEIA Instruction No. 31, effective Aug. 20. It applies to the US, UK and French Zones of Germany and the US, UK and French Sectors of Berlin, and established the simplified system under which foreign exchange will be made available. The German Economics Administration in coordination with the Bank Deutscher Laender (Bank of German States) and other German agencies will issue circulars giving detailed instructions regarding the utilization of these funds.

Under the new plan, the Central Commodity Budget Office of the Bank Deutscher Laender will supervise the utilization of budget amounts of invisible imports.

In every case, the applicant will be responsible for proving the economic necessity of the invisible import.

Payment for the invisible import, like all other imports, will be made to a Foreign Exchange Bank (Ausserhandelsbank) in Deutsche marks, at the rate of DM 1 equals 30 cents.

The three categories of the invisible imports follow:

1. Imports which do not require prior approval: Advertising; commercial information; commissions to foreign commercial agents subject to JEIA Instruction No. 16; expenses for registration and maintenance of new patents, copyrights, trademarks and designs subject to JEIA Instruction No. 24; claims up to \$520 arising from exports and imports; certain transport costs; costs of services and supplies for external inland water transport; expenses for fishing vessels abroad; costs of repairs to machinery up to \$1,000.

2. Imports which require JEIA or Military Government approval: Costs of official travel; lawyers fees and costs of lawsuits abroad; expenses connected with claims other than those arising from exports and imports and exceeding \$520.

3. Imports which require Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft, Bank Deutscher Laender or other German governmental agency approval: costs of commercial travel; costs of travel for scientific, cultural, political and similar non-economic missions; costs for promotion of tourism, trade fair costs; fittage for foreign bunker agents abroad; payment for correspondents abroad; fees for experts and technicians; membership fees in foreign economic organizations and fees for services rendered by them; trade union membership; royalties for patents, copyrights, trademarks and designs, payment for blueprints, etc; security, guaranty and tender bonds; costs connected with legal assistance and routine judicial documentation with other countries; charters, and freights in maritime traffic other than on liner berth terms; freights, charters and towage charges in external IWT traffic pertaining to full barge loads; transport costs connected with employment of foreign IWT craft in internal German trade; general maritime shipping costs such as pilots fees, towage and port charges, etc.; requirements of ships abroad in maritime traffic; salvage costs.

Foreign exchange funds under the new instruction will not be available in connection with imports procured under JEIA Instruction No. 29 procedure, as the foreign exchange requirements necessary to place such imports at German port or border are included in the amount of foreign exchange allocated for the purchase of such imports. — From JEIA announcement.

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German Economic Press Review, No. 201, OEA, CCG(BE), 10 Aug. 1949.

Order No. 11 Pursuant to Article III (5) of MG Proclamation No. 7, "Bizonal Economic Administration," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS (Berlin), 11 Aug. 1949.

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Berlin Press Review, No. 186, OMGBS, 11 Aug. 1949.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 183, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), 11 Aug. 1949. Covers German newspapers and publications dated up to Aug. 10.

Berlin Press Review, No. 187, OMGBS, 12 Aug. 1949.

Regulation No. 2 Pursuant to MG Law No. 21. "Legal Effect of Notarial Acts of Interim Offices for German Affairs," AG 010.6 (LD), 12 Aug. 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 61, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 12 Aug. 1949.

German Employees of Offices and Divisions or Units Thereof Which Are Being Moved to the Zone, OMGUS (Frankfurt), 13 Aug. 1949.

Civilian Personnel Memorandum — General Order Placing OMGUS in a Status of Liquidation, HICOG (Frankfurt), 13 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 188, OMGBS, 13 Aug. 1949.

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

Berlin Press Review, No. 189, OMGBS, 15 Aug. 1949.

Legislation for Monetary Reform, AG 010.6 (FA), OMGUS (Berlin), 15 Aug. 1949.

Signature for Travel Authorizations, AG 300.4 (AG), OMGUS (Berlin), 15 Aug. 1949.

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Customs Control of Group Movements of IRO Mandated Refugees and Displaced Persons, AG 014.391 (EA), OMGUS (Berlin), 15 Aug. 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 190, OMGBS, 16 Aug. 1949.

Treatment to be Accorded to Foreign Representations Accredited to US Military Government under Proposed Plan of Logistic Support, AG 091.31 (CO), OMGUS (Berlin), 16 Aug. 1949.

Order No. 12 Pursuant to Article III (5) of MG Proclamation No. 7, "Bizonal Economic Administration," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS (Berlin), 16 Aug. 1949.

Order No. 13 Pursuant to Article III (5) of MG Proclamation No. 7, "Bizonal Economic Administration," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS (Berlin), 16 Aug. 1949.

Comments on Implementation of Plan on Logistic Support under EUCOM Circular 2, 13 May 1949, as Revised, AG 091.31 (CO), OMGUS (Berlin), 16 Aug. 1949.

Downgrading of Documents, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS (Berlin), 16 Aug. 1949.

Bavarian Law concerning the Press, of 5 July 1949, AG 010.6(15), OMGUS (Berlin), 17 Aug. 1949.

Heute (in German), No. 91, ISD OMGUS, 17 Aug. 1949.

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Berlin Press Review, No. 192, OMGBS, 18 Aug. 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 202, OEA, CCG(BE), 18 Aug. 1949.

IRO Administrative Order, No. 151, AG 080 (CA), OMGUS (Berlin), 19 Aug. 1949.

Employers' Associations in Western Germany, Visiting Expert Series No. 9, Manpower Div., OMGUS, August 1949.

Die Amerikanische Rundschau (in German), Vol. 5, No. 26, ISD OMGUS, August/September 1949.

Information Bulletin, No. 168, OMGUS (Berlin), 23 Aug. 1949.

Renewal of GI-Term Insurance

Holders of National Service Life Insurance term policies who pay their premiums directly to the Veterans Administration must take action to renew their policies before the present eight year term expires, or they will lose the insurance protection.

The renewal means that a second term policy will be issued the insured without physical examination. The new term policy will be for a five year period, and the premiums will be figure at the age of the insured at the time of renewal.

For example, a soldier whose policy was issued in September, 1941, and whose premiums are not now paid before the end of September, loses this protection. There is no "grace period" at the expiration of the first eight year term. If the policy is allowed to lapse, an application for new insurance, accompanied by a report of physical examination, must be submitted.

Any person who has allowed his GI term insurance to lapse may initiate action to reinstate his policy before the expiration of the present eight-year term, even if the insured is not now in military service. Reinstatement may be effected by paying two back-premiums at the same rate formerly paid. A new physical examination is mandatory in the case of reinstatement of a policy.

Savings and life insurance officers in all EUCOM posts and organizations have the Veteran's Administration forms for renewal or reinstatement of policies, and can quote

the rates to be paid on the new or renewed five-year term policies.

The eight-year term policies held by persons whose premiums are paid through monthly deductions from payrolls will be renewed automatically through an arrangement between the Veterans Administration and the Army Finance Center at St. Louis, Mo. (The latter is the agency responsible for paying such premiums to the Veterans Administration.)

At the expiration of the present eight-year term, the Army Finance Center automatically will increase the payment to agree with the new premium rate based on the present attained age of the insured. A notice then will be sent to the commanding officer of the insured, advising him to obtain a new allotment authorization to cover the new premium payments. — From EUCOM announcement.

German Intellectual Activities

In accordance with the general policy of accelerating the reestablishment of normal cultural relations between Germany and the United States, the decision has been made to permit qualified US personnel to engage in German intellectual and entertainment activities.

To implement this decision, Information Services Division, OMGUS, has been designated as the agency authorized to issue written authorizations to US military and civilian personnel requesting written permission to participate, with or without

compensation, in German literary, radio and film activities.

Applications will divide into three categories:

1. Where no compensation is demanded.

2. Where compensation is to be made by payment in Deutsche marks.

3. Where compensation is to be made in a form other than by payment in Deutsche marks.

Applications will be submitted to the Military Post commander of the area in which the applicant is stationed or assigned, who will investigate the applicant and make such reports to the director, Information Services Division, OMGUS, as the director may request.

All applications, whether or not compensation is to be made, will require the written permission of the director, Information Services, OMGUS. It is not intended at this time to extend permission to US personnel in Germany with entry permits of limited duration granted for compassionate reasons, touring or business reasons other than those in connection with German literary, film and broadcasting activities.

Where compensation is to be made in a form other than by payment in Deutsche marks the director will grant such permission only after a contract negotiated between the parties concerned has been approved by JEIA. Where compensation is to be made by payment in Deutsche marks such compensation may be made under the authority of the General License No. 18. — From OMGUS letter, AG 000.77 (IS), Aug. 12.